

conclusion regarding the therapeutic value of the operative interference. In the eight cases the immediate and late results were so satisfactory that they are virtually cures. In all of these cases it was not possible to completely reduce the liver to an absolutely normal position, but in each it was fixed in as nearly the normal position as possible. From this fact the author concludes that the fixation produces more beneficial results than the reposition, and that, in fact, the resulting benefit is due to the fixation.

In one of the two cases in which no benefit resulted a subsequent nephropexy relieved all the symptoms, showing that the trouble had been entirely there and not with the liver.

In regard to the method of operating, the author says that the fixation of the liver is possible without great difficulty; it is a perfectly logical operation, and should be employed where certain definite indications are present, and is entirely justified by the results which have been obtained.

This operation should not be employed in the early stages of the disease where it is possible to secure a recovery by judicious internal treatment directed to the condition of the nutrition of the parts, together with the employment of a carefully-applied bandage. It should be employed in the later stages, when the draggings and compressions, which accompany the condition and produce the pain and disability of the patient, are so marked as to make recovery impossible without surgical interference.

The fixation should be accompanied by operation upon the abdominal wall, correcting the relaxed condition which predisposes to hepatoptosis.

OTOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Congenital Malformation of the Auricle.—Operations for the cosmetic improvement of congenital malformations of the auricle do not seem to be attended with encouraging results, judging from a case, with illustrations, reported by H. HECHT.—*Archiv f. Ohrenheilk.*, February 24, 1898.

Faucial, Nasal, and Aural Diphtheria.—A case of faucial, nasal, and aural diphtheria in a child, aged three years, is reported by C. H. BURNETT (*Philadelphia Polyclinic*, May 21, 1898), in which auto-reinfection of the fauces took place from the ear, which continued to run after the first attack of faucial diphtheria, and in which the diphtheria bacilli were found after recovery from the second faucial attack. The ear lost all symptoms of disease under the instillation of formalin solution (1 : 1000).

Pneumo-massage of the Ear in Chronic Aural Catarrh.—Pneumo-massage possesses great advantages over all forms of inflation in the treatment of chronic catarrhal deafness, as shown by A. POLITZER (*Ann. des Mal. de l'Oreille*, April, 1898), and by E. FRIEDLAENDER (*Berlin. klin. Wochenschrift*,