

and British publications have received ample notice, the JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY providing a considerable number of the articles which are abstracted or referred to.

Attention is drawn to the so-called conservative radical mastoid operation, but in regard to its history it would have been more correct to have given the credit of priority to Jansen of Berlin. When the statement is made (p. 245) that Stacke favours this operation, a most erroneous impression is conveyed if it means that he favours the operation as practised by its most ardent exponents here. In the discussion on his paper in the German Otological Society (*Verhandlungen*, 1911, p. 361) his words are as follows: "Ich habe gesagt, dass ich nur die Fälle mit abgeschlossener Paukenhöhle für die Operation reserviert wissen will. Ich operiere niemals so, wenn Perforationen da sind, niemals, wenn die Paukenhöhle nicht abgeschlossen ist." ("I have said that I only regard as suitable for this operation cases in which the tympanic cavity is shut off. I never operate in this manner when perforations are present, nor when the tympanic cavity is not shut off.") It will be seen that Stacke confines this operation to those cases in which the discharge comes from the attic and antral aditus, the main cavity of the tympanum being shut off from these by adhesions. It is to be hoped that his paper, with the discussion following it, may be presented to our readers with the fulness it deserves. Professor Preysing, in the same discussion (p. 360), explains the divergence of opinion with regard to the operation by the view—"Dass die Herren, welche die schönen Erfolge bei konservativen Radicaloperationen haben, Fälle operieren die wir überhaupt noch nicht operieren." ("That those who obtain fine results by means of conservative radical operations, operate upon cases upon which, as a rule, we would not yet operate.") This remark was received by the Society with the warmest approval. In the *Medical Annual* before us a note is made by Dr. G. L. Richards to the effect that "many cases similar in character to those reported should be curable by still more conservative methods, namely, careful local treatment through the canal without any mastoid operation" (p. 245).

Valuable abstracts are given of papers on aural tuberculosis, infective labyrinthitis, and numerous other burning questions.

Our readers will thank us for recommending this year's issue for their study.

*Dundas Grant.*

*Die neue Wiener Klinik für Kehlkopf und Nasenkrankheiten.* Von Prof. Dr. OTTOKAR CHIARI and Prof. Dr. OTTO KAHLER. Berlin and Vienna: Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1912.

This is an illustrated description of the imposing new buildings which have been erected in Vienna to house the University Clinic for Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and it is a description which will arouse not a little envy in the mind of many a British reader. Palatial in its proportions, the institution represents the last word in scientific architecture and arrangement both in regard to the treatment of disease and to the teaching of students. Those who may be, at the moment, unable to make a pilgrimage of inspection to Vienna should obtain this little brochure, more especially since the excellence of the reproduced photographs renders a knowledge of German unnecessary to the understanding of the message the book conveys.

*Dan McKenzie.*