

of the stapes. Excision of membrana tympani with the incus and malleus does not reach the source of the trouble in these cases, and when benefit of the tinnitus results it is due to the inadvertent breaking up of the ankylosed stapes, and the relief is only temporary. The progress of the affection may sometimes be relieved by the internal administration of iodine. *Oscar Dodd.*

Scheibe, A. (Munich).—*A Histological Contribution to Deaf-Mutism due to Otitis Interna.* "Arch. of Otol.," Vol. XXIV., Nos. 3 and 4.

THE subject lost his hearing after a brain disease at four years of age, and died about four years later from scarlet fever and diphtheria. On *post-mortem* examination there was a recent otitis media due to the scarlet fever. The old changes in the labyrinths were very marked. The fenestræ were blocked up on the inner side; there was extensive ossification in the semicircular canals and the cochlea—especially the lowest whorls—and near the orifice of the aqueductus cochleæ (in the right organ only). Meningitis may reach the labyrinth by four paths—internal auditory meatus (lymphatics, etc., of modiolus), aqueductus vestibuli, aqueductus cochleæ (the most usual), middle ear and fenestræ. In this case the labyrinths were probably invaded through the aqueductus cochleæ. *Dundas Grant.*

Todd, F. C.—*Chronic Middle Ear Suppuration complicated with Suppurating Mastoiditis.* "Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.," Jan. 4, 1896.

THE author narrates his success in the use of hypnotism to control an unruly patient ten years of age during the painful dressing after a mastoid operation. *Oscar Dodd.*

Walker, Secker.—*Case of Double Mastoid Disease with Septic Thrombosis of Lateral Sinus.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," April 13, 1895.

RECOVERY after operation. On each side abscesses occurred considerably behind the mastoid, not in immediate relation with bone disease. *Ernest Waggett.*

Obituary.

CHARLES FAUVEL.

THE death of this well-known and respected laryngologist, which has recently occurred in Paris, robs the specialty in France of one of its oldest and most prominent members. Wherever laryngology is known the name of Fauvel is honourably associated with it. The deceased specialist was born at Amiens in 1830, being the son of a well-known physician of the department of La Somme. Early in his career he held the appointments of "externe" and "interne" at the Lourcine, Enfants Assistés, the Lariboisière, and the Charité Hospitals. He early began to occupy himself with laryngology, his inaugural thesis in 1861 being on "*La Laryngoscope au Point de Vue Pratique*," in which he dealt with the utility of the mirror in the study and treatment of diseases of the larynx. He founded a clinic in Paris, where for three years he gratuitously attended the patients from all quarters, and where instruction was afforded to many who have since become prominent in the specialty. It is unfor-

tunate that Fauvel was so occupied with busy practice that he has left but few literary works, the best known of which is his large monograph chiefly dealing with tumours of the larynx, and entitled "Traité du Maladies du Larynx." For these few obituary lines we are chiefly indebted to Dr. E. J. Moure, who remarks that Fauvel had a large heart, and all who came near him appreciated his kindly and sympathetic nature, and the pleasure he derived from meeting his old pupils, whose names he always cited with pride, happy to have witnessed their success. *R. N. Wolfenden.*

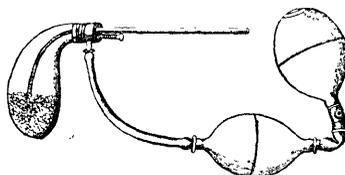
[We regret the unavoidable delay which has occurred in the appearance of this notice.]

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