

syphilis observed before the introduction of salvarsan, states that the auditory nerve is liable to become affected as early as six weeks after infection, and that auditory trouble is most common in the first six weeks.

Ehrmann, Frey and Wechseltmann are quoted as of opinion that these changes are directly due to the specific infection. Ehrlich claims that the disturbances occurred only in patients treated subcutaneously, namely by a single dose, not followed by forced administration of salvarsan; that the patients were always within two to eight months of infection, and in most of the cases the Wassermann reaction was negative. He states that the same symptoms are observed in recent syphilitics treated with mercury; that the physicians who used the largest doses of salvarsan did not observe these disturbances; and that some of the cases were benefited by antisyphilitic remedies or even by additional salvarsan.

Ehrlich concludes that optic and acoustic disturbances are natural phenomena in recent syphilis, and are not manifestations of the toxicity of salvarsan. *Knowles Renshaw.*

PHARYNX.

Scales, J. L.—(? Epithelioma cured by Salvarsan.) **Pharyngeal Ulcer: Report of a Case with Unusual Features.** "New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journ.," November, 1912.

The patient gave a history of sore throat for six months. When seen there was an ulcer involving most of the posterior pharyngeal wall and the posterior pillars of the fauces. The character of the edge of the ulcer is not described, but the surface was covered with necrotic tissue and extremely foul. The patient denied syphilis, but apparently he had been receiving anti-syphilitic treatment. A small piece of tissue from the ulcer was sent to be examined histologically. The Wassermann reaction was also tested, and found to be positive. "606" was then administered intra-venously, with marvellous result; the ulcer healed rapidly, and the patient gained 20 lb. in weight in a few weeks. A few days after the injection, the pathologist who had examined the tissue from the ulcer reported that it was an epithelioma. The subsequent history of the case, which would be most interesting, is not given. *Knowles Renshaw.*

REVIEWS.

Vicious Circles in Disease. By JAMIESON B. HURRY, M.A., M.D. Cantab. With illustrations. Second and enlarged edition. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1913.

An erudite and finished account of the many vicious circles in disease. Perhaps the account is a little too complete in one direction and not quite complete enough in another, for the impression it left upon at least one reader's mind was that pathological processes in general are solely made up of a complicated series of morbid gyrations. This, of course, may be the impression Dr. Hurry intends to convey. In that case, however, the doubting Thomas would want to know whether morbid processes in the living body do not sometimes move straight to their goal; and if so, why the author does not allude to this other variety, merely by way of balance or proportion, if for no other reason.

Be this as it may, the book undoubtedly fills a gap—this is the second