

enormous degree. It is where the neurological element in otology asserts itself that the great difficulties set forth, if not cleared away, by the author come into evidence and show the wide grasp he has of his subject.

The translation is as a rule clear if not scholarly, and though, strange to say, no reference is made to it, a very large part is imported direct and word for word (errors included) from the former edition, for which we were indebted to the devoted labour of the late Dr. Patterson Cassells of Glasgow. There are many oddities of expression and singular errors in latinity which it is surprising should have escaped correction at the hands of such a master of literary style as Sir William Dalby. We know how difficult it is, when translating from a foreign language, to supply the most accurate and elegant English equivalent for the idea as well as the word. The reader may be staggered by a reference to an experiment by Breuer on page 606, in which it is stated that "he has proved by carefully opening "a semicircular canal in the deaf that chemical or thermal irritation, "or simple disturbance of the semicircular canal, suffices to produce the "disturbances of equilibrium." Obviously the German word "Tauben" has been translated as "deaf" instead of "pigeons."

Apart from these slight blemishes, which a table of errata would easily correct, the rendering of this masterly work into readable English is a service to British otologists, for which Dr. Dodd and Sir William Dalby are entitled to their sincere gratitude. The volume is much more convenient to hold than Dr. Cassells'—*experto crede*—and is, or ought to be by this time, in the hand of every student of the subject.

Dundas Grant.

Letter to the Editors.

THE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE PAPILOMATA OF THE LARYNX IN CHILDREN.

THE opinions held as to the methods to be most recommended are at variance. We must certainly individualize here, and we cannot and dare not treat all cases in the same manner; but even as to the principal question, whether it is better to operate endo-laryngeally or surgically, or treat these cases in some other manner, there is no unanimity. It would, therefore, be of the greatest value to collect the opinions of the greatest number as a means of deciding as to the utility of the various methods employed. I, therefore, beg of all practitioners, surgeons, and laryngologists that they will supply me with full details of the cases they have had under their care, and to be kind enough to reply to the following questions:—

1. The age and sex of the child and the occupation of the father.
2. The symptoms (hoarseness, dyspnœa, etc.) and the laryngoscopic appearances.
3. The method and date of operation.

4. The result of the operation—as regards voice and breathing ; if death, the cause ; if recurrence, when ; if recovery, the date of the last examination.

5. Have these cases been already published ? If so, when and where ?

All practitioners who will assist me in this matter have my best thanks in anticipation for their kind co-operation.

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Berlin, N.W.—Mittelst. 55.

September 10th, 1894.

