Syphilitic nerve-deafness, occurring in the course of the secondary stage of the disease, is fairly amenable to treatment, but the results in the tertiary form are eminently desponding. Competent observers have noted very rarely an improvement as the result of injections of pilocarpine. In my experience improvement has been only temporary. I have, however, seen benefit from the administration of iodide of potassium, in doses, however, of not less than 1 drachm every four hours, continued for several weeks. On the whole, we have to trust mainly to keeping up the patient's strength by means of cod-liver oil and other supportive agents.

The above remarks are very far from exhausting the subject; but I venture to think that the most salient features have been included, and that I have dwelt mainly upon those points which are of the greatest practical importance. I trust others will amplify my description in regard to those forms of nerve-deafness with which they have had the most experience, and that they will also fill up the gaps which have been left by me.

NOTES.

The Annual Dinner of the British Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Association was held on March 14, the President, Dr. John Macintyre, being in the chair. The dinner was largely attended by the Fellows of the Association and their guests from distant parts of the United Kingdom. After the toast of "The King," that of "The Association" was proposed by Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, and was responded to by Mr. Lennox Browne, who spoke of the work done by the Association since its foundation fifteen years ago, under the Presidency of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. He expressed the indebtedness of the Association to those who had to travel some hundreds of miles to take part in the work of the meetings, and mentioned that it was to Dublin—when the British Medical Association met there in 1887—that the proposition for the founding of an association specially devoted to the advancement of laryngology and otology owed its origin. The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by the President, and responded to by Sir William Dunn. Mr. Mayo Collier proposed "The Chairman," to which the President replied. During the evening some excellent music was provided by Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, with the assistance of Señor Guetary and Mr. Mervyn Dene, and Mr. Ronald Daniel gave some humorous songs.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755146300171069 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society will hold its eighth annual meeting in the city of Washington on June 2, 3, and 4.

The Otological Society of the United Kingdom will hold a meeting at 11, Chandos Street, W., on Monday, April 14, at 4.30 p.m., when a report "On the Examination of the Ears of a Thousand Schoolchildren," by Mr. Arthur H. Cheatle, will be presented and discussed.

SOCIETIES' PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH LARYNGOLOGICAL, RHINOLOGICAL, AND OTOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

General Meeting, Friday, January 10, 1902.

Dr. John Macintyre, *President, in the Chair.*

The following cases and specimens were shown:

Mr. Lennox Browne showed a patient, the subject of *Adenoids*, in whom deafness, almost inarticulate speech, mental hebetude, and chorea were prominent symptoms.

The following are the notes of the case:

Miss H—— came to me on October 8, 1901, with the following note from her father, a medical practitioner living near Darlington:

"I am sending my daughter, aged fourteen, to see you to-morrow. She is suffering from chorea and deafness. She had a very severe illness (meningitis) in infancy, and her hearing has never been good. Mr. —— removed some adenoids two years ago, but it was not followed by much improvement. The chorea I hope she may outgrow, and I am asking you to be kind enough to examine her, with a view to improve her hearing, if it is possible."

On her visit, it was found that she could not hear the tick of a 60-inch watch on contact at either ear, and the vibrations of a tuning-fork, imperfectly distinguished at each meatus, were loudly appreciated on the vertex. There was a history of a fall and injury to the nose when an infant.

Examination of the vault of the pharynx showed that there had been either a recurrence or a redevelopment of adenoids.

The intellectual condition was feeble. The patient rather

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755146300171069 Published online by Cambridge University Press