

fective ear, because it is heard normally at a distance far greater than is possible to obtain in the rooms in which the examinations were carried out. In the following pages, therefore, it is only of use in comparing one defective ear with another, and when it is heard at a distance of over 8 yards the sign + is prefixed in order to indicate that the distance is more than that, but how much more is not known.

The Rinne and Weber bone-conduction tests were all carried out by the same fork A' (220 v.d. per sec.), and the result of the former test in a normal hearing ear is between + 12 secs. and + 15 secs. The fork employed throughout for Schwabach's test was of the same pitch (220 v.d.), and, when placed on the mastoid process of the normal adult ear, is heard for 17 secs. For the testing of the lower notes a series of forks made by König was employed, and the French notation is therefore given.

The Edelmann-Galton whistle was used for the purpose of testing the high notes. In this connection it must be remembered that the vibration-frequencies, which are given in the table accompanying this instrument, have been called in question by some very good authorities. In order, therefore, to eliminate the possibility of errors arising from this source, I have not put down the notes according to their supposed frequencies, but have indicated the loss of hearing in terms of the numbers on the instrument which give the length of the hollow pipe and the distance of the mouth-piece from the latter. Thus, when it is stated in any given case that the notes are lost above Mdh. (Mundhöhle) 6'0, Pfl. (Pfeifenlänge) 3'4, it means that, when the lower and upper screws on the instrument are placed at these numbers respectively, the note produced is the highest which the patient can hear. I have not em-