tion, it being, of course, understood that this is not meant to apply to pure laryngeal diphtheria (page 38). Disease of the bronchial glands, as a cause of paralysis of the recurrent nerve, he considers, in contradiction to many writers, to be one of the most extremely infrequent occurrences (page 65), and very much rarer than gummatous or ulcerative processes in the trachea. A rare case of pyæmic cerebral abscess, resulting from the presence of a foreign body in a bronchus, is quoted from Sander (page 76). In cases of foreign bodies he strongly insists upon the danger of the administration of emetics (page 86), and formulates (pages 85 and 87) very intelligible general rules for adoption in cases in which the presence of a foreign body in the trachea or bronchi is suspected.

We cannot too strongly recommend the perusal of this work to all specialists in diseases of the air passages; and as we before said, there is a great deal which demands the earnest study of all teachers of practical medicine, because, although the book is hardly likely to be widely read by general practitioners, there is a great deal in it which it is necessary that they should know, and which might, very advisably, be incorporated in lectures on the respiratory organs. The bibliography of the subject is of an astonishing extent, and will be invaluable to anyone desirous of following up the subject if, indeed, there remains much more than Prof. Schrötter has done in this classical work.

Dundas Grant.

Ostmann, Prof. D.—*Gemeinverständliche Anweisung zur Heilung der Eiterung des Ohres.* ("Popular Instructions for the Curative Treatment of Suppuration in the Ear.") By Prof. D. OSTMANN, Director de K. Universitäts Poliklinik für Ohren, Nasen, und Halskranke zu Marburg. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel. 1896.

ALL those who have had any experience in the treatment of suppuration of the middle ear in poor or out-patient hospital practice, must have felt a keen disappointment at the frequency with which their best endeavours have been frustrated by the imperfect, and often deleterious, way in which their instructions for home treatment have been carried out. To mitigate this as much as possible, the author has drawn up in the clearest way the instructions necessary for the "other person" who is to carry out the cleansing, syringing, instillation of drops, and dressing at home, it being, of course, recognized at once that they cannot possibly be carried out by the patient himself. The instructions are drawn up in the form of full and explicit answers to the following questions: (1) How are the hands to be washed? (2) How is the outer ear, the auricle, to be purified? (3) How is the ear syringed out? (4) How is the ear washed out? (5) How is the ear dried out? (6) How is the ear closed after cleansing? (7) How is the syringing fluid prepared? (8) How are healing drops put into the ear? (9) How are ear forceps to be purified? (10) What other measures are of importance for the cure of a suppurating ear? These occupy nearly eight small pages of a short brochure, the reading of which cannot but suggest means of making clear to the lay assistant many apparently trivial points which are so self-evident to the aurist that he may feel it almost beneath his dignity to enlarge upon them, although much of his success in treatment may depend upon his doing so.

Dundas Grant.