in these comparative studies. It is impossible to refer to these at any length, but we would call particular attention to the chapter on "Radical Ear Surgery," and the description of the methods of Küster, Schwartze, Lucae, and Zaufal. A timely warning might also be laid to heart from a case of Jansen's. A young woman twice had the mastoid opened, and twice had the cranial cavity explored (once by Prof. von Bergmann) for symptoms of cerebral abscess. In no instance was the diagnosis verified, and further study of her case showed that her symptoms were entirely hysterical.

Throughout the pages of the Neapolitan professor will be found much of interest and value on the work of our colleagues across the Rhine, the information being conveyed in a pleasant and chatty form.

StClair Thomson.

Ewald (Berlin).—*Die Erkrankungen der Schilddrüse, Myxœdem, und Cretinismus.* ("The Diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxœdema, and Cretinism.") "Nothnagel's Specielle Pathologie und Therapie," Bd. XXII., Theil 1. With 19 woodcuts and one plate. Wien: Holder. 1896. 217 pp.

THE author describes the anatomy and physiology of the thyroid gland, with special attention to the influence of the extirpation of the gland on the general health, and relates shortly the rarer diseases, as acute inflammation, malignant tumours, and tuberculosis. He mentions the different theories on the propagation of goitre and cretinism—mountain air and its relation to the drinking water—without adopting any certain theory. The next chapters give the symptomatology of goitre, and its complication by compression of the œsophagus and trachea, diagnosis and progress of the disease, concluding with the therapy, with special regard to the treatment with thyroid tablets, as the surgical and its consequences, as cachexia strumipriva. The next chapters treat of cretinism, its relation to struma, its propagation, and its influence on the general health, especially on the skeleton. He regards the relation between struma myxœdema and cretinism, both the endemic and the sporadic form, as proven. Therapy is nearly powerless against both forms. An extract of the well-written and instructive chapters on myxœdema and cachexia strumipriva is not necessary for the readers of this journal, because the single papers on which this treatise is founded are already reported in this journal. The author concludes that the last years have brought a great deal of scientific material on this question, but that the subject is not yet cleared enough. A review on several hundred publications finishes this interesting and important work.

Michael.

Stoerk (Wien).—*Die Erkrankungen der Nase, des Rachens, und des Kehlkopfes.* ("The Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx, and Larynx.") With 89 woodcuts in the text, 4 tables, 334 pages. "Nothnagel's Specielle Pathologie und Therapie." Band XIII., Theil 1. Wien: Holder. 1895.

As part of a large handbook of pathology and therapeutics we should also expect a section for our specialty. In this regard we are disappointed. In such a handbook we should expect something on laryngeal catarrh, and yet this disease is not mentioned at all. We should like to see some