organisms found were carefully recorded. He has studied the nature of the forms according to Koch's methods, and describes their appearance, cultivation, and effects when introduced into animals. He concludes: firstly, inflammation of the thyroid gland is of hæmatogenic origin; secondly, in exceptional cases, primary; thirdly, in some cases a primary infection is found, and the disease may be looked upon as metastatic; fourthly, it may be a single or mixed affection. The author concludes with reference to the differential diagnosis and therapeutics. *Michael.*

Klebs (Zurich).—*Die Behandlung der Tuberkulose mit Tuberkulin in Hamburg und Leipzig.* Leopold Voss, 1892, 39 pp.

THE author has treated Koch's tuberculin with platinum chloride; believes that he has removed the dangerous materials from this agent, and that a good preparation for the treatment of tuberculosis is the result. Experiments have been made upon animals. He has treated something like 100 cases; 75 of them have already been reported, with the result that 18 per cent. he says are cured; 60 per cent. improved. In the remainder no improvement was obtained. Necrosis of the tissue does not result, as in the cases of Koch. *Michael.*

Hennig, C. R. (Posen).—*Die Unterscheidung der Gesangsregister auf Physiologischer Grundlage, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Voix mixte.* ("The Distinction of the Singing Registers on a Physiological Base, with Special Relation to the Voix Mixte.") 23 pp. Leipzig: Verlag von Gebrüder Hug, 1891.

AFTER describing the physiology of the respiratory organs, the author records his own views concerning the singing registers. He approves of the theory that every register has a special muscle to perform a particular function. *Michael.*

Rose, William.—*On Harelip and Cleft Palate.* Lewis, London.

PROFESSOR ROSE offers us under the above title a well-digested account of his own and other authors' views on this subject. The work is affectionately dedicated to the memory of his master, Sir William Fergusson, to whose inspiration he gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness.

The book is interesting from the beginning of the first chapter, the author being evidently inclined to look well round his subject. Thus he refers to Bland Sutton's observations on the occurrence of the deformity in the lower animals, and notes the significant decrease in the frequency of its occurrence in lion cubs after the practice was adopted of giving the lions such food that they could eat both flesh and bone. Association with other deformities of the mouth and ear, club-foot, hypospadias, congenital defects of heart and smallness of head, etc., come in for notice, and, among others, Sir Morell Mackenzie's case, in which, in conjunction with harelip and cleft palate, there was a congenital fissure between the arytenoid cartilages with a trilobate epiglottis. The influence of heredity is accepted, and "maternal shock" and "maternal impression" are duly discussed before being set aside. We need hardly say they are disposed of by chronological considerations.

The development of the parts is treated of by Mr. Carless. The occurrence of the rare median harelip is explained by the non-coalescence