(April 25th) ; in many cases from five to eight years have elapsed since the operation. On the whole, the author believes that extirpation affords the best means for treatment of tubercular glands. Scraping out, inunctions of green soap, iodine preparations, parenchymatous injections of arsenic, hot-water compressor, etc., are thought to be unreliable. *Valerius Idelson.*

A Living Mannikin. "Med. Press and Circ.," March 11, 1891.

A WRITER in the "Medical Press" draws attention to the services of the well-known Frau Gelly, of the Vienna schools. This person has for years made a livelihood by allowing students to practice on her the exploration and manipulation of the larynx. The suggestion is made that in our own capital there is ample scope for several such subjects. *Dundas Grant.*

REVIEWS.

A Manual of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, including the Nose, Naso-Pharynx, Pharynx, and Larynx.—By PROCTER S. HUTCHINSON, M.R.C.S. London: H. K. Lewis. 1891.

THERE is practically nothing new or original in this book, and we do not think that laryngology and rhinology would have lost much if it had not been written. It appears to us to be merely a *résumé* of the opinions and methods of other men who have really done good work in the specialty. We notice that curetting naso-pharyngeal adenoids is not even alluded to, and when the author talks about a specific "rheumatic tonsillitis," which he is able to diagnose because of the "red glairy appearance" of the tonsils, we believe that he is not in accord with more experienced observers. Some of the diagrams we recognize as old friends, and some of the others we do not think are well drawn.

B. J. Baron.

Koch's Remedy in relation specially to Throat Consumption.—By LENNOX BROWNE, F.R.C.S. Ed. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1891.

THIS book appeared a few months too soon. If anything will enable us to determine the value of Koch's remedy it is *time*, and in January of this year, when the book was written, none of us knew of anything certain as to the action of "tuberculin (Kochii)," so that we do not derive much help from reading it. The descriptions of tuberculosis and lupus of the throat and the illustrating diagrams are excellent, but the statements about "tuberculin" are those of one who, like ourselves, is gradually learning to estimate its value, and they cannot, therefore, be considered to be authoritative. We believe that if the author had deferred going to press for a few months, when he would have had more practical experience of the action of Koch's lymph, he would have considerably modified some of the favourable views that he held in January last. The true scientific attitude of mind towards the so-called specific ought to be one of waiting and watching.

B. J. Baron.