literature in a very extensive manner, and all those questions which are just now the centre of interest. The work begins with statistical reviews; then follow pathological anatomy, etiology with special regard to the present standard of bacteriology, the disinfection of the disease in men and animals, and the bacteriological diagnosis. As to the methods recently applied, the author concludes with Henoch's words, who said that he became a Nihilist as to treatment after having tried all internal and external means recommended. The next part of the book contains an exact description of the blood-serum treatment, well known to our readers from the many publications upon it; its theory and practice. Then follows a review of the results of the treatment with Behring's and Aronsohn's anti-toxin. The last and most interesting chapter contains a comparative review of the statistics of diphtheria, which proves that there exists no difference between the results of serum treatment and those of other treatments, and which proves that other treatments give quite as good results as the serum treatment, and that the average proportion for twenty years gives seventy-four per cent. of cures without, and fifty-one per cent. with operation. The difference in the percentage of cures of such cases treated on the first day is the same in all methods of treatment. Compared with the results of Pasteur in rabies—*i.e.*, a diminution of mortality from eighty to ten per cent. to 1.39 per cent.—we may say that the serum treatment marks no advance. The author concludes with some hygienic remarks and a review of the literature of the subject, and a reprint of the conclusions of the various committees of the International Hygienic Congress.

Michael.

Burger (Amsterdam).—*Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore*. ("Volkmann's Klinische Vorträge," No. 111). Leipzig: Breitkopf und Härtel, 24 pages.

CLINICAL lecture on diseases of the antrum of Highmore. The author reviews the symptoms of empyema, and the different methods of examination. Concerning illumination, he believes that a very important symptom consists in the patient having a subjective sensation of light in the eyes. The sign is more certain than the objective symptoms observed by the surgeon. Sometimes percussion gives useful results. The remarks on probe irrigation and differential diagnosis contain nothing new to the specialist, but the lecture may be recommended, especially to the practical physician, because it is one of the best written reviews on this subject.

Michael.

Johann Schnitzler.—*Klinischer Atlas der Laryngologie und Rhinologie* ("Clinical Atlas of Laryngology and Rhinology"), with collaboration of Dr. M. HAMEK and Dr. A. SCHNITZLER. Seventh (concluding) part, with 32 figures on 4 chromo-lithographic tables, and 22 woodcuts in the text. Wien und Leipzig: Braumüller, 1895.

THIS last part contains in table XXV. interesting reproductions of laryngeal cancers, continued on table XXVI. On table XXVII. we find also the details of the well-known case of Schnitzler, treated intralaryngeally by galvano-cautery in 1867 (still living and cured in 1889); a case of multiple sarcomata of the larynx and trachea, observed in 1889, treated by laryngo-fissure and enucleation (not yet recurred, 1894);