

or proliferative inflammation of the middle ear, the author recommends a Politizer bag or Eustachian catheter for the patient's use at home. No mention is made of Dundas Grant's self inflator, which is often of more use in the patient's hands than the Politizer bag in the surgeon's. It is also advised that if pneumo-massage shows no decided benefit after a few sittings, the patient may be permitted to use it at home for a few months. At the end of this period the patient might have a very flaccid membrane and a considerable increase of deafness. Regarding the prognosis of deafness the author says: "The history of steady progressive deafness with tinnitus not controlled by inflation, the demonstration of Eustachian obstruction and the absence of gross lesions in the nose, give the therapist little chance of successful intervention. The so-called sclerosis of the middle ear cannot be influenced by any known means." Dr. St. John Roosa once remarked in speaking of these cases, "Yes, gentlemen, they will all hear, but it will be when Gabriel blows his horn." The suppurative diseases of the ear are carefully considered. In cases where a carious spot is found on the external surface of the mastoid leading to some cells below the antrum, the author depreciates opening the mastoid antrum unless it is distinctly indicated by the clinical signs. In operating for the relief of mastoiditis, the author advises following any sinus that may be found on the external surface of the bone. This we cannot agree to, as the sinus does not always lead to the antrum, and if it should it usually does so in a very roundabout way, besides in following a sinus one does not know where his instruments are in relation to the lateral sinus or facial nerve as he does if he goes direct to the antrum immediately behind the spine of Henlé. The technique of Ballance's skin grafting is omitted entirely. Diseases of the auditory nerve occupy but one and a half pages. More can be done for these cases if they are carefully investigated, particularly in the anaemic and congested forms, than is usually mentioned in text books.

The preface says the book does not pretend to be an encyclopedia, and hence lacks literary and historical completeness. It is this that makes the book of most value to the general practitioner who wants an up-to-date work that he can easily read and comprehend. In this the author has admirably succeeded.