

vascular, ulcerated or granulated, glycerine was the remedy. No matter how opposite the pathological conditions might be, it was all the same to him. There was something the matter with the organ of hearing, therefore glycerine must have a trial. Mr. Wilde believes that the cases in which glycerine is indicated are comparatively rare. "There are, however, cases in which benefit will be derived from preserving the meatus and external layer of the membrana tympani moist. The effect of such moisture is well known, not only to aural surgeons, but to patients themselves who are in the habit of applying a little oil or even water upon the point of the finger to the external meatus whenever they find their hearing particularly defective; and in such cases this remedy, from its remarkable property of remaining fluid, when most other liquids evaporate, will be found useful." (p. 71).

Chapter II., on "Means of Diagnosis and Application of Remedies," ought to be carefully studied by all who have not had the advantage of witnessing clinical practice in aural surgery, and there are many such among the profession in this province, during their studentship or previous to entering on the duties of their profession. We have carefully perused it, and find that it contains an accurate description of the author's method of procedure in examining patients, such as we had the pleasure of seeing him practice in St. Mark's Hospital, while attending his valuable and eminently practical clinics at that institution. The tubular speculum, ear-forceps and syringe, which are well delineated in Messrs. Blanchard & Lea's American edition, we can fully recommend to our readers, as being better adapted for their several purposes than any other instruments of a similar kind that we know of.

The following is a portion of Mr. Wilde's classification of diseases of the ear. It will serve to show how various and diversified are the affections of this organ; and how necessary it is that practitioners should devote to their study more time and attention than many of them do at present. "Diseases of the external meatus. A. Congenital malformations—Meatus wanting in bone or cartilage, double contracted or tortuous, closed by false membrane, polypus excrescence in. B. Wounds and injuries—Incised wounds, lacerated do, contused do. C. Foreign bodies in. D. Diseases of ceruminous glands—Increase of cerumen, chronic and acute, deficiency of cerumen, alterations in quantity of cerumen. E. Inflammation—Acute, circumscribed, abscess, catarrhal and chronic—otorrhœa, acute diffused—otorrhœa, rheumatic, exanthematous—otorrhœa, gonorrhœal—otorrhœa, periosteal—otorrhœa, and caries. F. Affections of the skin—Eczema and herpes, thickening and morbid growth of cuticle, piligrowth, ulceration. G. Morbid growths and alteration in canal—Collapse, stricture, dilatation, polypus, and granulations, exostosis, morula