

tablets and fluids in nasal irrigation, since they have no therapeutic influence beyond their mechanical effect: He prefers the hydrocarbon oils made up with oil of cloves, menthol, or oil of wintergreen. Regarding the toxic effect of cocaine in nose and throat surgery, he states that in thousands of cases he has used a 20% solution and has not had any toxic effects. In the next sentence (page 72) the author speaks of occurrences that are not uncommon in which patients so anaesthetised feel faint and very nervous, necessitating their lying down for a few minutes. We do not think this can be entirely explained by the shock of the operation, as the occurrence is fairly common before operative measures have taken place and we think is usually ascribed to cocaine poisoning. Nirvanin is highly spoken of as a substitute for cocaine. There are no toxic effects, but this is offset by the necessity of using the drug by injecting it into the tissues as it will not act on the free surface of the mucous membrane. The chapters on accessory sinus disease are concise and thorough. The illustrations from Zuckerkandl are very clearly outlined. In connection with nasal synechia no mention is made of the difficulty of preventing re-union or the use of rubber splints, which are so useful in these troublesome cases. In connection with adenoids, a point, too frequently omitted by writers now-a-days, is strongly insisted upon, viz:—"If the adenoids are not removed a hypertrophic condition of the turbinals, especially the posterior ends, as well as septal overgrowth, are very often found in older children." The author's experience has led him to condemn narcosis for adenoid operations. If he can operate thoroughly without narcosis he is singularly fortunate. We think the operation brutal without anaesthesia and unjustifiable when such safe agents as nitrous oxide gas and, if *skillfully* given, hydrobromic ether are available. The shock following these operations is sometimes severe and cases of death have occurred due to it when the operation is performed without an anaesthetic. Under hay fever, the author says a person who is poor and uneducated is practically proof against this disease. In connection with diphtheria, 300 to 600 units of antitoxine are given as sufficient for immunizing purposes. The CANADA LANCET, July, 1896, has an article proving the fallacy of this view. Diseases of the ear take up 189 pages out of a total of 534, and there is, therefore, considerable curtailment. The various tuning fork tests and their significance, and the diseases of the labyrinth might be considerably enlarged upon. Under the treatment of Eustachian catarrh the author says it can be permanently *cured* by a single inflation in those cases in which the inflammatory process in the naso-pharynx has subsided without leaving permanent lesions. One does not often get such happy results in this country. Under adhesive