

gallon of water, or if in powder mixed with salt, strewed in the repulsive receptacles, will not only stop the further evolution of gas, but in a surprising manner diminish and condense the mass subjected to its operation. One or two pounds of common salt thrown into the cesspool, once a week, would also be extremely beneficial. There are other deodorizers and disinfectants which are easily obtained—sugar of lead, chloride of lime, Burnet's fluid, and other kindred substances.

Sewerage, slush, and every liquid excrement can be corrected and condensed by throwing the ashes and refuse from steam founderies, smith's forges, also the sweeping of coal sheds, &c., such materials would render the filthiness sufficiently solid to admit of carting away, while excellent manure would be produced.

The above means are simple, safe and effectual, as they are at the disposition of every one, yet like many other plain and palpable things, they will be utterly neglected, though prosperity happiness and life may be the penalty.

In the course of a long professional career, I have had innumerable instances of the truth of what has just been asserted.

Our Police regulations, it is believed, are sufficiently stringent if properly and boldly carried out, to prevent the horrible accumulation of garbage, filth and ordure, and cause their removal before the hot weather has converted them into one seething mass of festering decomposition; but if they were deficient in some of their details, there can be no doubt but the municipal authorities have the power or should possess it, of enacting summary laws to guard against the fatal results that are sure to arise in one form or another from negligence of this sanitary measure, which it is the interest of every one to see carried out in all due rigour, as is well observed by a very recent writer:—"When the safety of all is involved, it cannot be questioned that the state is justified in interfering with the freedom of individual action to secure the common safety, and protect the whole body of society from the danger of pestilence and death."

Montreal, July 2nd, 1860.

REVIEWS, &c.

ART. XXXIX.—*The Diseases of the Ear, Their nature, Diagnosis and Treatment.* BY JOSEPH TOYNBEE, F. R. S., &c., &c. Philadelphia, Blanchard and Lea.

Until recently the British surgeon was indebted for his knowledge of Aural Surgery to the writings of Itard, Kramer and a few other continental authors, but within the last few years several able communications have been contributed by our countrymen to this much neglected branch of surgery, and two excellent treatises have been published on the subject, one by Mr. Wilde of Dublin, and the other by the author whose name heads this notice. It is to be feared