

prophylaxis. When the lesion develops the treatment must be much the same as in ordinary cases of purulent otitis media. I think it most important to keep the nose and naso-pharynx clear throughout the progress of the fever. This is all the more necessary when the patient is prostrated so that he is unable to make the effort necessary to expel the secretions. The use of mild antiseptic solutions through the nose with a medicine dropper does not disturb the patient but is really very grateful. The solution and secretions may not be expelled but pass into the oesophagus. This can do no harm. The solutions most suitable for the purpose are listerine or euthymol, 1 in 8; boracic acid in saturated solution; or a solution of bicarbonate of soda, five grains, permanganate of potash, one tenth grain, to water one ounce. The use of such solutions also tends to prevent the epistaxis which is commonly due to picking the nose with the finger to relieve the itching or to remove the dry crusts of secretion.

J. C. CONNELL.

REGIONAL MINOR SURGERY, by Geo. Gray Van Schaick, published by *The International Journal of Surgery Co.*, 100 William Street, New York. \$1.50 net.

This book is a valuable addition to the list of works on Minor Surgery. The writer keeps before him the character of the work he has undertaken and has thus succeeded in providing a book that should be of great value to the general practitioner. The opening chapter deals with asepsis in a very complete and concise manner. Suturing which if carelessly done mars the result of otherwise good surgery is discussed in the second chapter. Following these the lessons that may be roughly grouped under the title of Minor Surgery, are discussed under the various regions in which they may occur. The treatment is well described and up to date, and much of it is the result of years of patient observation and practice by the author himself, and many points will be found to bear the impress of his originality.