

sible in the various sections of the book, but it may be safely claimed that a man in general practice can read even the least satisfactory section without having his knowledge of its subject made much more exact and more useful. Pathology and bacteriology are given much more than the usual prominence. The diseases of the rectum and of the urinary apparatus are fully considered, and very properly so, since they enter into the everyday work of the gynecologist to no inconsiderable extent. The authors, the editor and the publisher are alike to be congratulated on the production of this work, and to the profession it can be commended without the least reservation.

N. A. P.

*Manual of Otology.* By GORHAM BACON, A.B., M.D., Professor of Otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York; Aural Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; with an introductory chapter by CLARENCE JOHN BLAKE, M.D., Professor of Otology in Harvard University. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. With 134 illustrations and 11 plates. New York and Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1906.

The number of books appearing dealing with otology has of late years been large. Most are written for the student, general practitioner and specialist, with a result that from the students' standpoint they do not answer. Bacon has written particularly to students, and judging from the call for new editions, he seems to have filled a real want. The book must not be considered as elementary alone—it is this—but far more. The introductory chapter is written by Dr. C. Blake. We welcome his remarks regarding the evil results following the establishment of short courses in otology. They are the means frequently of making students and general practitioners think themselves proficient for all otological work, and that it can be learned in a few weeks' course. He utters a word of warning regarding overtreatment in cases of non-suppurative middle ear disease. The anatomy is clearly and concisely written and well illustrated. The methods of examination are well set forth, and that part dealing with tuning fork reaction is very clear and simple, a point other writers do not always reach. In speaking of the treatment of injuries of the membrani tympani, Bacon insists that instillation and syringing should be avoided. One should not interfere too much in such cases, but we think disinfection of the external auditory canal will tend to prevent intra-tympanic infection from without. In acute catarrhal otitis media he advises in cases where adenoids are present in young children, they may be scraped by the finger nail during the preliminary examination. If there are sufficient growths in the naso-pharynx to require removal, we think it better