disease (and what practitioner is not?) to order the book forthwith. We may add that it is beautifully got up by the publishers, and its size befits the frequent and hurried reference made to such compendiums of therapeutics.

III.—A CLINICAL MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF THE EAR. By LAURENCE TURNBULL, M.D., *Physician to the Department of Diseases of the Eye and Ear of Howard Hospital of Philadelphia, &c.* With a Coloured Lithographic Plate, and over 100 Illustrations on Wood. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. 1872.

It is difficult to speak of this volume in terms sufficiently just, and, at the same time, sufficiently searching. It is indeed a most portly volume, for, while any physician intimately acquainted with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the ear could tell all that it is important to know within the compass of a couple of hundred, our author treats us to close upon 500 pages of matter. We have not had the pleasure of perusing "the small work" published by him, and referred to in the preface, but we should not be the least surprised if it was a much more useful volume than the more ambitious one which lies before us.

Indeed, we can come to no other conclusion than that the object of the writer has been, not so much to give us the results of his own ripe experience, as those of other workers in the same field. There seems to have been no attempt to bring into small compass the views of others, and the length of the quotations is at times exceedingly distressing. Thus a quotation from Gruber's writings extends from p. 176 to p. 188, and another from p. 227 to p. 238; and many other instances of a similar nature might be given. At the same time, it must be confessed that the writer is evidently intimately acquainted with the current literature of his subject, and that he has the faculty, to an unusual degree, of sifting the wheat from the chaff. The illustrations, too, are very numerous, well selected, and, on the whole, faithfully executed.

In a work which, with the above exceptions, has been so well accomplished, it may appear invidious to select particular chapters for commendation, but we cannot help remarking that the one which treats of aural catarrh and its complications is of unusual excellence, and contains all that is known with regard to this, the most frequent, and often the most obstinate of all the affections of the ear. On the whole, we can heartily recommend this volume to the study of those who have already a fair

knowledge of aural diseases, and who have not the time or opportunity to study the works of the most recent authors ; but it is not so likely to prove useful to beginners, being too lengthy, and entering too much into details.

Should another edition be called for (which is by no means improbable), we would strongly recommend our author to use the pruning knife with some freedom, to concentrate his material, and to compress and diminish the number of his quotations.

IV.—A STUDY OF SOME POINTS IN THE PATHOLOGY OF CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE. By CH. BOUCHARD, M.D., &c. Translated from the French, with notes, by T. J. MACLAGAN, M.D. Maclachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh. 1872.

THIS little work presents, in a very clear and convincing form, the results of a series of observations on the causes of cerebral hæmorrhage, especially in old people. The conclusion arrived at is, that, in the vast majority of cases of apparently simple hæmorrhage, the occurrence results from the rupture of *miliary aneurisms*, which have been found to exist in the cerebral substance of persons who have died from this form of disease. In the words of the author, "Aneurisms bear to the cerebral hæmorrhage of old people the same relation that atheroma does to senile softening."

In the introductory chapters it is acknowledged that "increased tension of the blood in the vessels of the brain" may, in exceptional cases, determine rupture of these vessels ; but that "altered consistence of the cerebral tissue seems to be only an accessory, and even doubtful cause of hæmorrhage." On the other hand, it is pointed out that the fatty degeneration, and other changes so frequently found in the neighbourhood of hæmorrhagic cavities in the brain, are not, as many have supposed, the causes of the hæmorrhage, but secondary results of the damage done to the brain by the hæmorrhage. It is very common to ascribe cerebral hæmorrhage to atheroma of the arteries of the brain, but, from a comparison of various statistics, the author comes to quite a different conclusion, which may be stated in his own words.

"It appears that atheroma is more frequent in individuals who die of cerebral hæmorrhage, than in those who present no disease of the brain ; but the difference is not very considerable, and the perfect integrity of the arterial system, observed in 18 per cent. of the cases of hæmorrhage occurring in old people, sufficiently proves that atheroma is not the essential cause of sanguineous apoplexy, and that it acts only as an aiding or pre-disposing cause."