

logical development is treated. The anatomy of the soft part of the nose, the vessels, and lymphoid gland nerves, are all new in this second edition. The descriptions of the olfactory nerve and the olfactory centre, formerly treated of in a special work (see the report in this Journal), are likewise included in this book. The anatomy of the accessory cavities is also completed by the description of their mucous membrane and their comparative anatomical relations. In the numerous new plates we find excellent illustrations of the musculature and vessels of the nose, histological details, pictures of the olfactory centres, and new normal and pathological sections.

Michael.

A Text-Book of Diseases of the Ear. By Dr. JOSEF GRUBER, Professor of Otology in the University of Vienna, etc., translated from the second German edition, and edited, with additions, by EDWARD LAW, M.D., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., Surgeon to the London Throat Hospital, and COLEMAN JEWELL, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., late Surgeon to the London Throat Hospital. With 165 illustrations, and 70 coloured figures on two lithographic plates. Second English Edition. London: H. K. Lewis.

ON the comparatively recent appearance of the first edition of this translation we, in common with other reviewers, had the very easy duty of pointing out in considerable detail the excellencies of the work, and of recommending it as an exhaustive treatise and reliable guide. In this edition the fundamental basis of the book, the faithful translation of Professor Gruber's German text is reproduced in full, and in its previous form. The many English and American readers for whom it is intended will therefore have no difficulty in studying the matter exactly as presented by the original writer. At the same time the translators have taken upon themselves the responsibility of adding in the form of a series of notes—distinctly marked as such—those additions that seemed necessary for the purpose of bringing the work abreast of the position to which the science of otology has been brought by the recent activity of general and special surgeons. We need add nothing to what we said before with regard to the former part of the work, but content ourselves with adverting to them after contained in the notes, for which the editors hold themselves responsible, and for which they are entitled to every credit. We may signalize (pp. 146-150) a full and judicial summing up of the value of the various tests for the differential diagnosis between affections of the sound-conducting and of the sound-perceiving apparatus, also (p. 324) their reasonable cautions with regard to operations on exostoses, the post-influenzal forms of otitis (pp. 356-357), including the views of Gruber, Politzer, Urbantschitsch, and others. The symptoms and treatment of post-nasal adenoid growths are well set forth (pp. 378-387), with a description of all the most approved instruments, and a discussion of the use of anæsthetics. Preference is given to Loewenberg's forceps, and general anæsthesia is deprecated, but chloroform is advised rather than ether, the latter increasing the nasal obstruction and the subsequent hæmorrhage. Enlargement of the tonsils, tonsillotomy, and its possible hæmorrhagic complications receive similar consideration (pp. 388-389). "Attic" suppuration (pp. 418-419) receives due attention, mention being

made of Gruber's recent method of suction of pus by means of the exhausting speculum and tamponing with iodoform wool. A chapter on the intra-cranial complications of ear disease, in the treatment of which our British surgeons have been of late so active, is interpolated (chap. XIV. A), and contains a very satisfactory and condensed account of the subject, large contributions being evidently levied on Mr. Barker, whose Hunterian lectures did so much to diffuse the knowledge of these dire complications. The bibliographical list appended to this chapter is invaluable. The pilocarpin treatment of nerve-deafness is discussed (pp. 580-582), and the very sensible suggestion is made that it should be carried out by the ordinary medical attendant at the patient's house, so as to avoid the chill arising from damp underclothing. Additions are made in connection with the subject of excision of ossicles and of deaf-mutism. Altogether this edition is well "up to date," and deserves a rapid sale.

Dundas Grant.

Moure, E. J.—*Manuel pratique des Maladies des Fosses Nasales, etc.* Second edition. Paris: O. Doin. 1893. Pp. 610.

THIS volume is about double the size of that of the first edition. This is due to the inclusion of several new chapters, and to the re-writing of some of the old ones. The book is eminently practical, containing everywhere the impress of Dr. Moure's personality. The author has not been content to merely reproduce diagrams at second hand, but has illustrated his work with many original woodcuts, thus enhancing its value. Especially is this the case with the figures illustrating the chapters upon the accessory nasal cavities, pages which convey much useful information, clearly imparted, upon a very obscure portion of nasal pathology. A praiseworthy feature of the book is the very careful directions given as to treatment of the commoner nasal affections, which makes the work of especial value to the practitioner. A good chapter upon general therapeutics is found at the commencement of the book, following upon useful chapters on the anatomy and methods of examination of the nasal cavities. Dr. Moure has, wisely, not attempted any method of classification of nasal disorders. The book is one of the best students' manuals with which we are acquainted, and is one well worthy of translation into our own language.

R. Norris Wolfenden.