

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ingals, E. Fletcher.—*Quininæ and Urea Hydrochlorate as a Local Anæsthetic.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," December 8, 1910, p. 879.

The author gives literature and his own experiences. States that this anæsthetic is excellent in nasal surgery. The most satisfactory solution is one of 5 per cent. cocaine and 15 per cent. urea quinine in 1 : 2000 supra-renaline.
Macleod Yearsley.

Barton.—*The Elimination of Hexamethylenamine by the Mucous Membrane of the Middle Ear and Nasal Sinuses.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," June 30, 1910.

The author concludes : (1) Hexamethylenamine is eliminated by the mucous membranes of the middle ear and access of nasal sinuses. (2) Judging from the limited data at hand, it would appear that the drug is of considerable value in cases of acute suppurating otitis media and sinuses. The chronic forms are apparently benefited. (3) Upon *à priori* grounds, it may be fairly assumed that hexamethylenamine may prove to be a valuable prophylactic in those diseases commonly attended by otitis media; perhaps also as a prophylactic to be used prior to surgical operations upon the middle ear, the mastoid, and sinuses of the nose.
Macleod Yearsley.

Cobb, Carolus M.—*The Necessity of the General Practice of Medicine as a Preliminary Training for Those Engaged in Special Work.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1910.

A short practical article illustrated by three cases of ophthalmological and rhinological interest, which is worthy of note as insisting upon the importance of experience in general practice before embarking in special work.
Macleod Yearsley.

REVIEWS.

A Manual of Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear. By E. B. GLEASON, M.D., LL.D. (Philadelphia). Illustrated. Second edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia and London, 1910: W. B. Saunders Co.

A considerable number of years have passed since we read with interest and gratitude a small work by this author entitled "The Essentials of Diseases of the Ear," and it is with pleasure that we see almost every line of that little work retained in the book now before us. There has obviously been a great deal added to it, and, of course, among the more important additions are those dealing with the operations on the middle ear, the intra-cranial complications of otitic diseases, and the diseases of the labyrinth and the rest of the perceptive apparatus. The discussion of nystagmus, whether spontaneous or induced, is always complicated, and the author introduces several points which are not found in many other works, and which help to elucidate matters. To assist in this a useful diagram, attributed to Neumann, is introduced, which will be found worth careful consideration. Among the new illustrations there are many illustrating the topography of the middle and internal ear at different ages. Diseases of the nose have evidently

special interest for the writer, and the section on affections of the nasal septum has evidently been written with more than ordinary devotion. Although the author has identified himself with one special form of operation, he has not conceived any special bias in its favour, and he gives a most judicial account of the various operations for deflection of the part. He starts off with the main fundamental principle that the two factors interfering with the success of operation for the correction of deviation of the nasal septum are redundancy and resiliency, and he traces the development of operative proceedings, the oldest of which he attributes to Dr. Fletcher Ingals, whose method of operation is, in his opinion, the ancestor to the modern "window" resection. We are disappointed to find no reference to Hajek or Killian, although the final operation described is the one which has been ultimately elaborated by them, the description being, however, an extremely good one. The section on diseases of the larynx is singularly small in comparison with the others, and it is much to be hoped that in a subsequent edition it will receive the amplification which its importance deserves, and which the author's clinical opportunities make him so capable of carrying out. As far as it goes it is excellent, and contains many therapeutic and diagnostic hints of considerable value. We miss a reference to regurgitation into the larynx, which is so often the cause of intense suffering and rapidly fatal issue in laryngeal tuberculosis, and we should suggest that in regard to the symptoms of carcinoma of the larynx it should be more distinctly indicated that continued hoarseness, even without sharp pain, in a person over forty is sufficiently suspicious of carcinoma to render it advisable to keep the patient at least under observation. Laryngitis stridulosa as distinguished from laryngismus stridulus might be worthy of a more extended description.

The usefulness of the book is beyond question, and this is considerably increased by the valuable catalogue *raisonné* of formulæ to be used in the treatment of the diseases dealt with, the notes on the formulæ being even more valuable than the formulæ themselves. A revision of the Latinity might well accompany such little improvements as we have suggested when a new edition of this attractive manual is forthcoming.

Dundas Grant.

The Abuse of the Singing and Speaking Voice: Causes, Effects, and Treatment. By E. J. MOURE and A. BOUYER, Fils (Bordeaux). (Translated by MACLEOD YEARSLEY, F.R.C.S.) London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1910.

Though we are treated from time to time to controversial and not impersonal articles on the subject of "Voice Training and Mal-training," we have had of late years no systematic study of the voice as such from any of our British laryngological *confrères*, and by his translation of Moure and Bouyer's report on "Malmenage de la Voix Chantée et parlée," Mr. Macleod Yearsley has done good service to those laryngologists and voice-trainers who do not read French. In France the teaching of singing and the preparation of artists for the great opera houses is a national matter, and it was therefore with some responsibility that the authors, after presenting their report to the Société française d'oto-rhino-laryngologie in 1907, proposed the following resolutions:

(1) That no one should be admitted as a teacher of singing or even of elocution without having passed an examination in the knowledge recognised as indispensable to this class of master.