deafness is also well brought out. In the case of combined nerve deafness and residua of suppurative otitis, the curve inclining downwards at each end of the scale is most striking. In cases of sclerosis, increase of bone conduction for all three forks was generally found, and for the lower more than the higher; but in the severer cases this difference was increased, so that for the higher there was actually diminished bone conduction.

Dundas Grant.

REVIEWS.

Archives of Clinical Skiagraphy. No. 2, Vol. I. June, 1896. By SYDNEY ROWLAND, B.A. Rebman Publishing Company.

IN this number there are six skiagrams, each briefly explained. Thus, the first (Plate VII.) is a case of hypertrophic osteo-sclerosis of the fibula under Mr. Clutton, and after follows a short dissertation on the difference between bone sarcomata and bony hypertrophies; but we doubt whether in an ossifying sarcoma of a round bone there would be transparency in its central part, as here stated. This would probably only occur in medullary sarcomata. The next, a revolver bullet in the palm, shows the very structure of the bone. Plates IX. and X. are of a fractured femur, the fracture extending into the joint. Plates XI. and XII. are most interesting deformities of the hands and feet. Page 23 is occupied with answers to correspondents. We entirely endorse our previous high opinion of the work Mr. Rowland is doing, and look forward to continued success in future numbers.

Handbuch der Laryngologie und Rhinologie. Herausgegeben von Dr. PAUL HEYMANN, Privatdocent an der Universität Berlin. 1. Lieferung, I. Band. Wien: Hölder, 1896. ("Manual of Laryngology and Rhinology." Edited by Dr. Paul Heymann. Part I, Vol. I.)

THIS is the first part of an encyclopædic work on diseases of the throat and nose, the appearance of which has been awaited with interest by all laryngologists. When completed, in a little over a year, it will extend to three volumes, dealing with diseases of the larynx and trachea, the pharynx, and the nose respectively. In carrying out this work the editor has had the assistance of over forty colleagues, including most of the well-known laryngologists of Austria and Germany, as well as a few from other European countries. The purpose of the work is to bring together the results obtained by observers in all parts of the world, so as to present a complete review of the present position of our knowledge in regard to the diseases in question. The enormous increase in the literature of the subject within the last ten years has made it impossible for a single author to undertake such a task; hence the need to adopt the co-operative method.

The part before us contains a very interesting and readable review of the history of laryngology and rhinology by the editor, and the beginning of an exhaustive article on the anatomy of the larynx and trachea from the pen of Professor Zuckerkandl. If the promise of this first number

be fulfilled in those which follow, as we are sure it will, the "Handbuch der Laryngologie" will become indispensable to all public medical libraries, and will be found on the bookshelves of everyone engaged in special throat practice.

Middlemass Hunt.

IN the first volume, or rather first part, of the above book, one finds, not only a complete bibliographical index, but in that form which seems most appreciated by the reading members of our profession. It is, therefore, with considerable regret that we learn that the editor of this book has laid down on his assisting authors as a condition that the future bibliographies shall be complete and *chronological*. Now, when a journal for the sake of its subscribers publishes a periodical biographical index, it imparts no stamp of merit on any one individual work, as it tries to cover the entire range of *current* literature. But not only will it obviously necessitate either a colossal book to contain a complete index, or, if this bibliography is incomplete, each article noted is of necessity stamped with the seal of merit, and thus much that is worthless will receive that stamp. We trust that English authors will consider carefully whether such work becomes a book, however useful in the index medicus.

NEW INSTRUMENTS.

IMPROVED MOUTH GAG.

THIS gag is the invention of Mr. W. R. Ackland, Dental Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Bristol, who has very neatly and cleverly solved the question of how to reduce the bulk of the tooth-plate of the gag.

This is accomplished by causing the tooth-plates to lie in the same plane when the instrument is ready for insertion, or, in other words, edge to edge, not face to face. The obvious advantage of this is that the gag is much more easily introduced between the teeth than the old pattern.

This instrument is made by Messrs. Arnold and Sons, West Smithfield, London.