

most complimentary tribute to any book, indicating the favorable manner in which it has generally been received. Both the author and translator have done their work well and have made a valuable contribution to medicine.

T. G. S.

DIRECT LARYNGOSCOPY, BRONCHOSCOPY, AND ESOPHAGOSCOPY. By DR. W. BRÜNINGS. Translated and Edited by W. G. HOWARTH, Surgeon-in-Charge of the Throat Department at St. Thomas's Hospital. Pp. 367; 114 Illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co.

THIS book is a revised and expanded edition of Brüning's *Handbuch f. die Technik und Methodik der directen Okularen Methoden*, and furnishes to the student in this comparatively new and rapidly expanding field of clinical work an excellent description of the necessary instruments and technique and the indications for their use. The first chapter, consisting of fifty-six pages, is devoted to the instruments which the author considers essential and their management. The indications for and the best methods of inducing anesthesia, local and general, are discussed, as well as the uses, advantages, and methods of giving oxygen inhalations. The remaining and greater portion of the book is devoted to the consideration of direct laryngoscopy, tracheobronchoscopy, and esophagoscopy, with sixty-seven pages on bronchoscopic operations and methods of treatment. The advances made in methods of direct inspection of these concealed portions of the body, particularly of the trachea and bronchi, are so important that not only the specialist but the general surgeon and physician will find it necessary to know more about them. It is interesting and important to know with what effectiveness local anesthesia can be employed in this method of investigation, that painting with a cocaine solution is more effective than spraying, and that a patient "had frequently been given as much as fifteen brushes of 20 per cent. cocaine solution," which is fifty times the so-called maximum dose. Direct exposure is rendering possible cures which were previously impossible. The passage of a bougie through a small eccentric opening in an esophageal stricture and the removal of a foreign body from a bronchus may now be done with precision and safety. The author is one of the acknowledged masters in this field, while the translator and editor has given us a lucid and readable translation which will be appreciated particularly by those who are fitting themselves for work in this special field.

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