

lation departing from the German text, as "Lästige Drück in der rechten Nasenflügelgegend" is rendered "troublesome feeling of oppression in the region of the right ala nasi"; the more literal translation being, "troublesome compression" ("obstruction," a little more free, is still better), etc. After Plate 3 there is a most useful and instructive series of diagrammatic representations of the various forms taken by the nasal septum, and, as the author states, they aid materially in demonstrating the ways they originate.

This atlas will be of the greatest assistance to all engaged in the practice, study, and teaching of rhinology, and will not be without value as a means of adding to one's knowledge of German. *R. L.*

*Le Pharynx : Anatomie et Physiologie.* Avec 165 figures intercalées dans le texte. Preface par M. le Dr. Polaillon. Par Dr. C. CHAUVEAU. 404 pp., tome 1. J. B. Baillière et Fils, 19, Rue Hauteville, Paris, 1901.

This, the first number of the series of five that Dr. Chauveau promises us on the pharynx, fills one with envy for the energy, knowledge and close study that it discloses. This volume treats of the following: The Historical; Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrates; The Developmental (Fœtus and Child); Morphological and Structural Description of the Adult Pharynx.

These subdivisions are followed both in the anatomical and physiological parts of this volume. The various plates which are generously scattered through the work are sufficiently diagrammatic to be extremely clear, and assist materially in following the author in the text.

It is difficult to select to consider in detail any one part of a work of this magnitude, but if one takes the still debated question of the closure of the glottis during deglutition, one is struck by the careful and conscientious manner with which this, as, indeed, is common to the work in general, is treated; the author has begun at the very beginning; not content with giving to his readers the modern views, he quotes and analyzes in detail those of the ancients, following them up in sequence, and passing on step by step to the present time. The theories of all exponents are given with an impartiality that is above praise. That the author should have fallen in line with the generally accepted view that the epiglottis acts as a veritable cover to the larynx is not to be wondered at, and still less to be found fault with. The absence of the epiglottis due to the ravages of syphilis, when removed for disease, and when removed as it has been unintentionally (when attempting to cut off a hypertrophied lingual tonsil with a straight guillotine), are arguments that might have attracted more attention, so is the fact that in introducing an instrument into the larynx no one has ever had to complain that the epiglottis gave any trouble by closing down, though this is naturally not in reality an argument of much force, as the effort of deglutition is absent; yet the whole not being before one, it is possible that these points even receive due explanation later.

Judging by this foretaste, one can, with a large degree of certainty, predict that the rest of the work will be of an equally high standard, and that it will stand alone as the reference work on the subject.

*R. L.*