

lest by his acts the guilty may escape or the innocent suffer. The neglect of many of the plainest requisites in these points are frequently brought to the notice of those who are engaged in the final examination, generally arising from inexperience or the want of thought or knowledge, as to the precision and accuracy required both in their own operations and the prevention of the interference of others.

On the subject of the individual poisons the changes are too numerous to be noticed in detail. They consist principally in the omission of matter or cases of inferior value, and the substitution of others of greater significance. Thus new and more simple methods of research, tests new or hitherto little used, observations on the relative value of their results will be found scattered throughout, so as to bring the subject up to the increased knowledge and experience of the present day. New remedies, and others which though previously known had not become common, are introduced, and receive the share of attention their importance demands. Of these a few may be enumerated, as carbolic acid, the aniline colours, absinthe, chloroform, chlorodyne, chloral, etc. In this edition illustrations of the crystalline form of those of marked character are introduced. These are microscopic in character, and exhibit the great additional aid that may be obtained by this mode of investigation, especially in experienced hands. The researches of Gay and Worriley are duly noticed.

Owing to judicious pruning, the bulk of this edition is not materially increased, and the additional number of pages does not adequately represent the increased value of the work, a satisfactory estimate of which can only be obtained by actual comparison throughout with those previously issued. In typography and execution it resembles the second edition in all respects.

R. B.

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ART. XLIII.—*Diseases of the Nose and its accessory Cavities.* By W. SPENCER WATSON, F.R.C.S. Eog., B.M. Lond., etc. etc. 8vo. pp. 472. London: H. K. Lewis, 1875.

THE object of the author of this volume, as stated in the preface, was to supply the want of a treatise in the English language on the various diseases of the nose. The most extended account of these diseases was hitherto contained in Holmes's *System of Surgery*. Our author's effort has been to collect from various sources, in our own and in foreign languages, all of importance on these subjects, and to present his gleanings, duly arranged and classified, with the addition of his own original contributions.

While we are surprised at the extent of his researches in some directions, there are others in which we think he might have pursued them still farther with advantage. Our American contributions to the surgery of this department have, in many instances, received their due meed of praise, and our author has evidently kept *au courant* with much of our periodical literature; but some of our most important records on this subject have apparently escaped his notice. The field is rendered quite extensive by the addition of the "accessory cavities," and yet we question whether, in these very particulars, the work is any special addition to our stock of knowledge. The diseases of the Antrum of Highmore have been treated so thoroughly in the classic work of Mr. Christopher Heath, that but little remains to be said upon them; and the section upon the lachrymal sac and nasal ducts presents the subject in a less exhaustive manner than many of the ophthalmological treatises *pur et simple*. But we would not with-

hold our high meed of praise to the author, for giving us a valuable and concise view of all that pertains to the region which he has entered.

In the arrangement of the work there are, as it seems to us, one or two errors of judgment. The fanciful divisions of sections and subsections present no advantages over the more common terms, chapter, and section. The large and most interesting collection of cases, which has been added in an appendix, might perhaps have been more profitably distributed through the text, in their proper places. As they are now arranged, it becomes rather wearisome to turn from the text to read the illustration, and, on the other hand, if we read the illustration first there is no reference to the text. And, again, if the plates, of which there are five, well executed, too, as are the most of them, had been placed together at the end of the volume, the reader would have been spared, in some instances, the inconvenience of turning to the index of plates to know where to find the illustration to which reference is made. These are, of course, minor points, but they all enter into the ideal of an entirely satisfactory book. We will give the reader a glance at the table of contents, and at some of the more striking points in the work.

The first section is devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the nose and the nasal fossæ. These may be regarded in four aspects: "1, as a sense organ; 2, as a part of the respiratory apparatus; 3, as part of the face and of the mechanism of expression; 4, as part of the vocal mechanism." The olfactory region proper is limited "to the upper half of the septum, the superior turbinated bone, and perhaps half of the middle turbinated bone, together with the under surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid." With regard to the physiology of olfaction, our author says:—

"Taking into consideration these two features common to odoriferous bodies, viz. (1), their organic origin, and (2) their ready oxydizability, we may perhaps conclude that *tendency to change* of a chemical kind is an essential quality of odorous bodies." And again: "However much we may hesitate to conclude from Professor Graham's observations that olfaction consists essentially in an oxygenation of the odorous substance, and in the stimulant effect of that chemical process upon the sentient nerves of the olfactory region, we may yet look hopefully upon this theory as the germ of a rational classification of odours."

The next section opens with a description of the instruments and procedure necessary in rhinoscopy. As a means of illuminating the anterior nares, the speculum of Fränkel is considered the most advantageous. The difficulties of posterior rhinoscopy are fully recognized, and the best methods of overcoming the intolerance of the palate-hook are found in the local application of lumps of ice, and in accustoming the palate to the use of the instrument. Non-ulcerative affections of the mucous membrane constitute the *subsections* of section first. In the treatment of catarrh our author is strongly in favour of the douche, as by Thudichum's apparatus, and files an exception to Dr. Roosa's theory, that it produces deafness. In epistaxis where plugging of the nostrils becomes necessary, the author advises the use of an apparatus devised by Dr. Rose, in preference to the caual of Bellocq with its accompanying plug. The wood-cut of this instrument resembles Molesworth's dilator, and we do not doubt that it would prove serviceable and of easy application. We observe, under the treatment of mucous polypi, an instance of the author's careful collection of all that pertains to his subject, in his quotation from the *Medical Record* of 1868, of a case of successful removal of a nasal polypus (our author frequently uses as the singular *polype*) by the injection of a solution of perchloride of iron. Under the stimulus of the same article we applied that method of treatment in one case, entirely without success, and were obliged to resort to the extraction with for-

ceps. Dr. Watson refers to the frequency of reproduction of these growths, and we are reminded in this connection of a remark of Maisonneuve, that in order to avoid with certainty this reproduction, it was necessary that the forceps should bring with them a small portion of the bone from the covering of which the polypus grew.

Section III. treats of Ulcerative Affections of the Mucous Membrane of the Nasal Fossæ; and among these we find an interesting account of the symptoms and pathology of glanders, as it affects the human subject. The chief characteristics as to its diagnosis are "the inflamed pustule on the skin in the early stage, and the copious yellow, sometimes viscid, discharge from one or both nostrils." A supporting treatment, and local applications, of carbolic acid solutions, or a solution of creasote, seem to furnish the chief means of resistance.

In the next section, Ulceration of the Bones and Cartilages, we find that our author treats the erosive syphilitic ulcer in what we might call the nasal manner, i. e., "the free use of the douche, the mercurial vapour bath, or full doses" (20 to 40 grains) "of iodide of potassium, with arsenoparilla and the judicious use of caustics." Under the latter he prefers the acid peroxide of mercury, applied by means of a bit of painted wood. He says: "There are two objects attainable by the use of caustics in syphilitic spreading ulcers. 1. It destroys the virus, and leaves a healthy granulating surface. 2. The caustic shuts up the exposed vascular channels in the bones by substituting for the unhealthy ulceration a plastic inflammatory action, and thus the poison is prevented from entering the circulation." In a case of necrosis, and an operation proposed by Ronge of Lüneburg, which consists in "lifting the upper lip and nostrils together, having first freed them by incisions through the mucous membrane of the month, and divided the cartilages at their attachment to the upper jaws. The anterior bony anres are thus completely exposed, and a very good view is obtained of the interior of the nasal fossæ, with a large space for the introduction of instruments."

In a subsequent section he also refers to this operation as a method of removing tumours of the antrum, and again for the removal of tumours in the nasal fossæ, and naso-pharyngeal cavity. That it results in no external scar is evidently in its favour; but we question whether, in the removal of tumours, it would be as available as the procedures of Sir William Ferguson or Langenbeck; the working space, it seems to us, would not be sufficient.

We would especially commend Section V., on Diseases of the Frontal Sinuses, to the careful consideration of the reader, as presenting all that relates to the subject in a manner not elsewhere to be found. The next two sections relate to the antrum of Highmore, and the lachrymal sac.

Under Section VIII., of Diseases of the Skin, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Tilbury Fox. Our author has given a clear and concise account of the various forms of these diseases as they affect the nose. We observe, in the treatment of lupus, that he quotes from the last volume of Hebra and Kaposi, that their favourite application is Cosman's naseal paste. We know that times change, and men change with them, but we have not yet forgotten with what a glow of satisfaction the distinguished Professor would bore the solid stick of "*Höllenstein*" into the nodules of nearly every "*armer Kerl*" afflicted with this terrible disease.

The Tumours of the Nasal Fossæ, and Naso-pharyngeal Polypi form the subject of the next section. The diagnosis between the different tumours, here to be found, is very admirably laid down, and will well repay careful study. The formidable operation requisite for their removal is well described accord-

ing to several methods. We agree with the author that the process of Verneil, of plugging the posterior nares, would in most cases be "likely to impede rather than facilitate the operation." The success of Dr. Thudichum in the use of the galvano-cautery is worthy of note.

Section X. is upon Injuries of the Nose, comprising contusions, fractures, and dislocations, and injuries with the lodgment of foreign bodies. Under the treatment of fractures, our author recommends the use of Mr. Adams's ivory plugs in those cases where it is difficult to retain the nasal bones in position. The subject of the following section is Malformations, Distortions, and Mutilations of the Nose, and Rhinoplastic Operations. Under the first of these heads the author gives in detail Mr. Adams's method of forcibly straightening the nose, and holding it in place by plugs, or by a screw-compressor, or by the "nose-fracture truss," which latter is an adjustable truss-pad, with its bearing upon the nasal bone, and attached to a band passing round the forehead. Various mechanical devices for remedying mutilations are referred to, and special and deserved credit is given here, as in several other parts of the volume, to our countryman, Dr. Garretson, and his work on Oral Diseases and Surgery. The history of Rhinoplasty is given in a succinct manner, and particular attention is bestowed on the operations of Mr. John Wood, and Mr. Francis Mason, as well as that of their distinguished predecessor Dieffenbach. We regret that our author, who is usually so alert to all that has been published, should have overlooked the valuable record of cases by Dr. Buck. But after all that may be said and done, we cannot help thinking that the future of handsome noses, in so far as they are the work of art, lays rather with the mechanic than with the surgeon.

The remaining portion of the work is upon Functional Derangements, Intracranial Complications, and the Function of Smell in its relation to Hygiene. The term *anosmia* is introduced as indicative of the loss of smell, and the danger is pointed out which "*anosmic individuals*" run, from being secretly poisoned by the emanations from their own sewers!

At the close of the volume there is, as we have said, a closely printed appendix of seventy-five pages, containing reports of eighty cases illustrative of the text; and we repeat that many of these are of great value and interest. A carefully prepared and minute index is added, and, without such an index, we claim that no book is complete.

We have thus cursorily noticed the work of Dr. Watson, and we are sure that the voice of the profession will be uttered in no uncertain tones of praise and satisfaction at his production. It stands by itself, the leading monograph upon this subject. Nowhere can the practitioner turn to find, more completely under his eye, all that the field embraces. We have only to add that the letter-press is clear and handsome, and only a few typographical errors have eluded the proof-reader. The plates are well done, but the wood-cuts are certainly far inferior to their surroundings.

E. T. O.

ART. XLIV.—*Illustrations in Clinical Surgery.* By JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.C.S., etc. Fasciculus III. Folio, pp. 45–62. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1876.

THIS fasciculus of Mr. Hutchinson's work follows its predecessors with commendable promptness. A careful inspection shows that it contains cases of