

stitutional disease in the adult; (4) those due to pathological conditions of the nasal or post-nasal mucous membrane (apart from obvious constitutional disease); (5) suppuration caused by foreign bodies in the nasal cavity; (6) those arising from disease of the nasal accessory cavities. The descriptions include the main facts relating to diagnosis and treatment, and although specialists may vary in regard to some details, those given in this work are highly representative of those generally practised. It need hardly be said that the largest portion of the work is devoted to the subject of empyema of the nasal accessory cavities. Dr. Tilley has added some important original investigations with regard to the anatomy of the frontal sinus, and the account of these will be found very helpful. Among other valuable points indicated by Dr. Tilley is the readiness with which discharges may flow from the frontal sinus down the infundibulum and semilunar hiatus to the antrum of Highmore, showing how the latter cavity may act as a reservoir for pus which may be generated in the former. He is a strong advocate for the patient use of irrigation through the alveolar opening in cases of empyema of the antrum, and he strongly deprecates the premature recourse to so-called radical measures which some enthusiasts propose. The little work before us is certain to find a speedy sale, and we have little doubt that the author will be tempted to follow it up by a second and more elaborate edition. Meanwhile, the present can be highly recommended to all who wish to have a short and lucid account of the subject.

Dundas Grant.

*A Treatise on Nasal Suppuration, or Suppurative Diseases of the Nose and its Accessory Sinuses.* By Dr. Ludwig Grünwald (of Munich). Translated by William Lamb, M.D., C.M. Edin., M.R.C.P. Lond. (of Birmingham). With eight illustrations in the text, two plates and one table. Demy 8vo. Pp. 350. 10s. 6d. net. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 20 and 21, King William Street, Strand.

The rendering of this valuable work into the English language will without doubt exercise a most important and far-reaching effect on English rhinology, and it is not exceeding the mark when one states that we owe to Dr. Lamb a debt of gratitude, which best will be appreciated by all those to whom "Nasal Suppuration" in its original was veritably a closed book.

The translator has succeeded in giving to us a book that bears the impress of a thorough mastery of the German as well as the English tongue, for the fault so often present in translated works, of foreign idiom transposed too literally with an attendant loss of style and an awkward stilted effort, is pleasantly absent. The book reads easily and pleasantly, though the reader will not find it an easy book to dip into to elucidate any particular point, *unless* he has previously read it through, as the compilation is not that usually followed in English works.

By this one does not mean to seem to imply that the compilation is in any way remiss, only that the method is to some extent unusual to us.

With remarkably few exceptions, every statement is borne out by facts either derived from the author's own vast experience, and substantiated with cases, or with quotations from other observers, each quotation being supplied with its reference.

There can be no question but that the general surgeon will derive an equal advantage with the specialist from the edition that is now

before us; and though it is open to question as to whether we shall fully accept the views set forth in certain parts, notably, those on ozæna and polypi, yet, as the translator justly says in his preface, they will afford food, and we may add useful food, for reflection. And it is more than possible that the tendency to reject the theory of Woakes, which has obtained especially in this country, has been too sweeping, and that had it not been for what might be termed the unfortunate nomenclature and loose generalizations adopted by that observer, a considerable part of his teaching would have been before now accepted. As the author says, "In the same way Woakes's statement that he has seldom seen a normal middle turbinal can only be characterized as an incomprehensible exaggeration." To Zuckerkandl, on the same subject of polypi, he is hardly less severe, terming his statement that he had never seen caries or necrosis of the ethmoid associated with polypi, except in tubercular or syphilitic cases, a "regrettable *lapsus memorie*."

I believe that Greville MacDonald suggested that polypi were inflammatory in origin, and this is the view supported by Grünwald. Here some, or even many, will join issue with him, but, as one has remarked, it is a book which calls into play other faculties besides that of assimilation.

It will also be pleasing to others to find that the irrigation of the antrum of Highmore through the natural opening, spoken of by some foreign writers as an easy performance, neither obtains Grünwald's approval as a therapeutic measure, nor does he endorse the reputed facility with which it is said to be performed, and so one has a feeling akin to gratitude stirred up whilst reading this part of the book.

Of particular interest is the operative treatment of frontal sinus suppurations, the open method now coming into vogue in this country being the outcome of Grünwald's work, and the child of his genius and experience.

All earnest workers in our speciality will find in this translation a necessity, for they cannot in any other work find the same careful, conscientious and able exposition of the subject. R. Lake.

*Anæsthetics.* By Dudley W. Buxton. Third edition. Crown 8vo. Pp. 320. Price 6s. H. K. Lewis, 136, Gower Street, London.

Nothing impresses the observer more than the increase rather than the decrease in the necessity for specializing in the administration of anæsthetics. In no regions of the human frame, with the exception of the abdomen, is this so felt as in the surgery of the throat and neck. How much the successes that have attended the great advances in surgery are due to the skilled anæsthetist is probably but little appreciated by the world at large—indeed, by few outside the operating surgeon.

The book under consideration has stood the test of two editions, and has justified its existence by that, if such a justification were required. It is written for all anæsthetists, for the beginner especially, but it appears to be equally valuable as a work of reference to the practitioner and the specialist.

Looking at the book from our special province, one wishes that there was more space devoted to it, more especially in the matter of when to avoid a general anæsthetic and when to use local anæsthesia; for instance, in certain varieties of thyroid disease, in which the lethal effects of chloroform are so marked. R. Lake.