

A MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND THROAT. BY CORNELIUS GODFREY COAKLEY, A.M., M.D., Professor of Laryngology in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. Fourth edition; pp. 604; 126 engravings and 7 colored plates. New York and Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1908.

THE present edition of this excellent manual has been carefully revised and some notable additions made to it. Thus, the section on diseases of the septum contains a concise but clear description of the submucous operation for deflections of that structure. We are glad to notice that Dr. Coakley still considers the guillotine of service in the removal of hypertrophied tonsils. Although tonsillectomy is undoubtedly the operation of choice in the majority of cases, nevertheless the guillotine has still a wide field of usefulness. It must be remembered that the guillotine is generally considered a very easily used instrument, and as such is used by many who never acquire the technique necessary for its proper employment. The reviewer thoroughly agrees with Dr. Coakley in his statement that it is a most excellent instrument for the removal of non-adherent tonsils. It is to be hoped that, in his next edition, Dr. Coakley will include an account of direct laryngoscopy and bronchoscopy, as these procedures have now been established on the basis of practical usefulness. We know of no other book of this class which can be more highly commended as a safe and reliable guide to the student of laryngology and rhinology.

F. R. P.

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A MANUAL OF PSYCHIATRY. By J. ROGUES DE FURSAC, M.D., formerly Chief of Clinic at the Medical Faculty of Paris; Physician-in-Chief to the Public Insane Asylums of the Seine Department. Authorized Translation from the French. By A. J. ROSANOFF, M.D., Second Assistant Physician, King's Park State Hospital, New York. Second American edition. Pp. 406. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1908.

THIS is the second American edition of this work, the first one having been published in 1905. The previous edition was edited by Dr. Joseph Collins. The entire text has been thoroughly revised and all of the author's additions in the second French edition have been introduced. This book does not differ very much from the usual manual of psychiatry. As is customary, the first part is devoted to general principles, such as etiology and symptomatology, and the second to special psychiatry. With a few exceptions,

Krapelin's classification is adopted. The manner of treatment is very good, and the subject matter is briefly and well set forth. Besides, the translator, who has done his work very well, has added notes on psychotherapy, the after-care of the insane, and the technique of lumbar puncture. Altogether, it is a good book for the beginner.

T. H. W.

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ANATOMIE UND MECHANISMUS DER SKOLIOSE. By DR. CARL NICOLADONI. Pp. 58; 37 plates (54 figures). Berlin: Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1903.

THE chief value of this little book, issued in pious remembrance of its author by his sister, and with a brief word of introduction by Hochenegg, lies in the admirable plates which fully illustrate the effect of torsion and rotation in the production of changes in the vertebrae and in their relation to one another. They show successively the topography of the thoracic and abdominal viscera; the changes in fasciae and in the diaphragm; the alteration of the spine in different planes—horizontal, frontal, and sagittal; and the effects of lumbar scoliosis on the column and on individual vertebrae. A very brief summary and a bibliography of the literature of the anatomy and mechanism of scoliosis are added. The author's views as to predisposition, torsion, rotation, etc., are confirmed by these excellent illustrations. It was worth while to preserve and produce—even six years after the author's death—this valuable record of painstaking research into the fundamental causes of lateral curvature.

J. W. W.

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INSOMNIA AND NERVE STRAIN. By HENRY S. UPSON, M.D. Pp. 142. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

THIS volume deals with the effect of peripheral irritation on the central nervous system, and its influence on the production of various neuroses. The first half of the book is devoted almost entirely to case records of melancholia, mania, dementia præcox, hysteria, and neurasthenia. Examples of all these diseases are presented as cured following the removal of irritation from disease of the teeth. Many of the case records are incomplete, and the facts presented therein are insufficient for a diagnosis. This is more particularly the case in the examples of melancholia and dementia præcox. Notwithstanding these discrepancies, the results obtained from such a simple procedure as the proper examination and care of the teeth are rather startling. The second half of the book is a