

therapy. There is a "Foreword" to the translation by Felkin in which one finds a rather objectionable use of "606" instead of salvarsan.

The volume opens with a chapter by Hata upon the experimental basis of the chemotherapy of spirilla with sections upon experiments with spirillosis of fowls and syphilis in rabbits. In the second chapter is a preliminary report by Nichols on "the action of '606' on *Spirochaete Peternius* in the animal body;" a section on "chemotherapy of relapsing fever," by Iversen, and a third section on the practical application of this method of treatment by Bitter and Dreyer. Finally the book ends with a summary of the whole subject by Ehrlich, to which is appended a bibliography that includes papers up to October, 1910. There can be no doubt as to the value of the contents of this comparatively small volume, but its method of presentation to the English public is far from what might be desired. The original German edition was published with as much expedition as possible, but the translation looks as if it might have been done over night. Indeed, the publishers seem even to have forgotten to date it. The translation is bad, sometimes almost ridiculous, and the text is very difficult to read. The book is poorly printed on cheap paper, and an objectionable catalogue of the publications by Rebman Company is found in the back. The "raison d'être" of the volume is too evident.

W. T. L.

DIE KRANKHEITEN DER NASE UND DES NASENRACHENS, MIT BESONDERER BERICHTSICHTIGUNG DER RHINOLOGISCHEN PROPÄDEUTIK. DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND OF THE RHINOPHARYNX, WITH ESPECIAL REGARD TO PRELIMINARY RHINOLOGY. By DR. CARL ZARNIKO, of Hamburg. Third edition; 8vo; pp. 744; 166 illustrations and 5 plates. Berlin: S. Karger, 1910.

This valuable text-book is divided into two main parts: (1) Propadeutic or preparatory essential, and (2) special pathology and therapy. The preparatory essential portion comprises first the subjects of the morphology, blood and lymph circulation, nerve distribution, and general histology of the nose and its accessory cavities, and of the rhinopharynx. This is followed by the general and special physiology of these structures and organs, and then the general pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, and general therapeutics of their diseases are described and discussed.

The remaining two-thirds of the volume is devoted to its second part, Special Pathology and Therapeutics. The first section of the treatise and the pathological portions of the second section are extensively detailed, and so copiously annotated, with references

to the number of 2431, as to comprise an encyclopedic exposition of the subject matters. Yet this colossal grasp of material permits many important things to slip with bare mention or without mention at all, and occasionally includes a paragraph more amusing than practical. Thus, to go from grave to gay, divergence of opinion among practitioners as to importance of subject is nowhere shown in as great measure as in the text where Zarniko devotes twenty-eight pages to an elaborate consideration of the subject of adenoid vegetations, for removal of which the Gottstein curette is the only instrument advocated, and incidentally employs but two supplemental pages to discuss tonsillotomy, for which Physick's amygdalotome is the sole instrument described, while—will ye believe it without seeing for yourselves, ye American rhinolaryngologists and your disciples?—no mention whatever is made of tonsillectomy! Similarly, after discussing the propriety of turbinotomies in connection with hypertrophies, turbinectomy is denounced as a reprehensible mutilation. Yet Zarniko himself practises a submucous partial turbinectomy in cases of extreme hypertrophy, especially in conjunction with submucous resections of the nasal septum.

An amusing paragraph occurs where the author descants on the treatment for paroxysms of asthma; an American patent medicine being recommended with the announcement that a certain equally effective German imitation, of which the formula is given, can be purchased for one-fourth of the price of the original. The concluding phrase is, "So much for the treatment of the asthmatic paroxysm."

Nevertheless, this treatise is remarkable for the extreme care with which the anatomical constructions and relations and the pathological changes and conditions are discussed in their various aspects, so as to constitute an admirable and accurate guide to the student desiring to master his subject from the actual wet and dry specimens, and to the experienced practitioner simply desiring to freshen up.

Finally, the surgical technique and the operative procedures are described with such detail as to include all the contingencies likely to occur during operation and during after-treatment. Such instrumental diagnosis as the author practises is so fully described that the successive positions of patient, hands, and appliances can be appreciated.

J. S. C.

LE TRONC COELIAQUE, RECHERCHE D'ANATOMIE CHIRURGICALE
SUR LES ARTÈRES DE L'ABDOMEN. Par PIERRE DESCAMPES,
Prosecteur des Hôpitaux. Paris: Steinheil, 1910.

THIS complete description of the anatomy of the celiac axis is based upon a study of fifty subjects in which the arteries of