

three pages we find the results of the examination of 1200 skulls, examined by means of electric transillumination and Röntgen photography. The comparison of the results given by transillumination and by radiography are most striking and conclusive. These show that in the case of the frontal sinus transillumination is of no absolute value, whereas the radiographic results are almost invariably confirmed, both as to the extent and condition of the frontal sinuses when they are laid open. Thus he found in the 1200 skulls that transillumination indicated absence of the frontal sinuses on both sides in 30 per cent. and on one side in 20 per cent., a result shown to be entirely fallacious, whereas the Röntgen-ray examination revealed the absence on both sides in only 5 per cent. and on one side alone in only 1 per cent. (p. 57). Pus and sero-pus, according to examination and experiment (p. 61), are found to give no shadow on transillumination. The work contains 107 figures of life size, made from actual photographs, and a study of these, including in particular the representations of what Professor Onodi aptly terms "the frontal bulla," will amply repay the reader. The abstracts of the writings and utterances of the various authorities on the subject, including the discussions in the International Laryngological Congress of 1908, will be found invaluable to the reader who wishes to bring his knowledge quite up to date. The presentation here made of the author's investigations and the illustrations drawn from Nature will be found of great value in relation both to the intra-nasal and external surgery of the part. "They will be found to increase our knowledge of the ætiology of diseases of the frontal sinus and its applications, and finally to diagnose all diseases of this cavity." It is with these words that the author concludes the work, and we can only say that he is not over-valuing the material which he has here prepared for us. D. G.

*Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Nose* [*Diagnostic et Traitement des Maladies du Nez*]. By Dr. J. GAREL. Third edition. With 145 figures in the text and 4 plates. Paris: Vigot Frères, 1910.

In a compact volume of 458 pages Dr. Garel presents us with the third edition of his work on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nose. Dr. Garel is well known by his valuable contributions to our specialty, and the description of the methods of examination by anterior and posterior rhinoscopy is particularly clear, and full of little details with regard to illumination which are well worth reading. For the sake of completeness he describes many forms of palate hooks, but, in common with other practitioners, winds up by stating that he does not use them. He is a believer in the injurious effect of nasal obstruction in regard to the acquisition of tuberculosis, and is somewhat sceptical as to the influence of glycosuria in producing dryness of the throat. The production of local anæsthesia is given in considerable detail, and he sums up (p. 110) by stating that his predilection is in the first instance for cocaine, the danger of which is very small as long as it is not administered by submucous or subcutaneous injection. He makes use of alypin and occasionally of novocain, using alypin in particular when operating on the posterior extremities of the turbinated bodies, as it does not produce the vaso-constriction which results from cocaine. In referring to eucaine he omits any observation regarding the solubility of the lactate. There is an interesting section on the action of liquids introduced into the nasal fossæ according as they are hypertonic, hypotonic, and isotonic (p. 118). In

regard to acute purulent rhinitis he reminds us of the form which occurs during the second dentition, first described by Bosworth, and which is probably the commencement of many of our cases of so-called ozæna (p. 162). He speaks in favour of paraffin injections in cases of atrophic rhinitis, and recommends in particular Gault's simple injector (p. 219). He is very definite in quoting the opinion of Professor Renaud and others that giant-cells are not diagnostic of tuberculosis, and that they are often to be found in syphilitic lesions (p. 236). Among other practical recommendations is that of throwing into alcohol any tissue removed if there is any question as to its papillomatous nature as distinguished from lupoid (p. 241). The rhino-reaction of tuberculin is mentioned with approbation (p. 242).

There is much of interest in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the accessory cavities, as we find in Dr. Garel a more conservative spirit than is usually manifested. He is sufficiently unconventional to hold that the alveolar opening is preferable in the majority of cases. The book is enriched with 145 figures in the text and 4 plates. There are several stereoscopic views, and among others several borrowed from the stereoscopic atlas of Drs. Garel and Collet. Acknowledgments of the views of other writers are very freely interspersed, and we find evidence of the study and appreciation of the writings of our British *confrères*. The book deserves every recommendation as being practical and complete. D. G.

*Diseases of the Larynx, Nose and Ear* [*Kehlkopf-, Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten*]. By Dr. RICHARD KAYSER (Breslau). Sixth, revised edition, with 134 illustrations. Berlin: S. Karger, 1909.

The perusal of the first edition of Dr. Kayser's work on diseases of the larynx, nose and ear was a source of wonderment and gratification in view of the extraordinary amount of practical information conveyed in the small space allowed himself by the author. It is not surprising to us that a number of editions should have been called for, and that now we have the pleasure of appreciating in the sixth edition the qualities of the first, with the substance brought up to date. The focal length of the forehead mirror required for our work is more correctly given than in many of our standard books, namely, from six to eight inches (15-20 cm.). Many of the original illustrations, which, though diagrammatic, are extremely accurate, remain, and the number has been added to by more recent additions to our armamentarium as they have arisen. Thus we find Killian's tube spatula, Leduc's powder-inhalation tube, Killian's self-retaining wire nasal speculum, Onodi's olfactometer, and the author's sound-conducting rod (*Schallstab*). Among other more recent developments we may refer to the investigations of sclerosis of the middle ear with involvement of the labyrinth; these receive very clear statement in wonderfully few lines. The writing is extremely lucid, and the work would form a most useful reader to any student of our specialty who might wish to study German and acquire a knowledge of the vocabulary of our specialty in a short time. D. G.