

trating were away behind the American publishers. However, the present volume refutes all this, the illustrations being thoroughly up-to-date. In fact, the publishers have done it not wisely, but too well," in at least one instance (plate X.), where they have unnecessarily given pictures of head mirrors. But the work, as a whole, is excellent, well written, and full of sane advice on the various topics which are discussed.

Elementary Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Pharynx and Larynx. By DR. E. J. MOURE, Surgeon in charge of the Nose, Ear and Throat Department of the Faculty of Medicine, Bordeaux. Translated and adapted by J. MALCOLM FARQUHARSON, M.B., F.R.C.P. (Edin.); Lecturer on Diseases of the Nose, Ear and Throat in the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh; Surgeon, Ear and Throat Department, Royal Infirmary, and Senior Surgeon to the Ear, Throat and Nose Department of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Edinburgh. With 210 illustrations. Price, \$4.00. New York: Rebman Company, 1123 Broadway. 1909.

In presenting this excellent work to the medical profession, Dr. Moure, while modestly offering it for the use of the general practitioner, has conferred a boon upon the specialist. The fact of confining himself to the narrower field of the pro-pharynx and larynx, has enabled him to enter more fully into the minutiae of the diseases of these organs. Possibly this detailing particularly in reference to the pharynx, may have been carried to excess, as the outcome of many years of experience devoted exclusively to the subjects with which he deals. On running rapidly through Dr. Moure's pages, one is struck with the wide difference which exists between some of his methods of surgical treatment and those of his English and American confreres, particularly in regard to pharyngeal disease. While the electro-cautery knife is with many going into desuetude, it is with Dr. Moure a much favored instrument. Whether he wants to open a peri-tonsillar abscess, or remove hypertrophy in lacunar tonsillitis, or destroy the vegetations of a pharyngeal lupus, or take away the enlarged faucial tonsil, or a calculus from a soft palate, it still holds its honored place, and after a long and wide experience he prefers it to all others.

While the writer's divisions of pharyngeal abscess are possibly too elaborate, his study upon the subject of the lingual tonsil opens up a new field, well worthy of keener investigation than it has hitherto received.