

hardly admits to exist. He does not attach any definite value to the finding of the *spirochæta pallida*, saying that it is "not generally accepted as the *causa agens* of syphilis."

Examination of the accessory sinuses of the nose by Roentgen rays "is not often required, save for foreign bodies hidden in the nose or its accessory sinuses, or for a tumour." Such an estimate falls far short of the fact, since these rays can help to determine the presence of a sinus, its anatomical extent and the relative density of its contents.

In some of the minor surgical measures of the nose and pharynx, he is not modern. We do not expect to find Asch's operation given equal prominence with submucous resection; and in the directions for removal of hypertrophied or diseased tonsils, he has hardly kept abreast of the advances in the removal of tonsil and capsule.

It is a pleasure, however, to commend the author for the good features of his work.

At the beginning of each main section, he gives good and comprehensive summaries of the anatomical relationships and the physiology of the structures with drawings and diagrams.

The commoner diseases are described in *extenso*: the symptomatology is carefully worked up. Perhaps the best example of this is in the chapters on the diseases of the larynx and trachea; the author presents laryngeal paralysis in a readable form, and brings Semon's law out into special prominence. He discusses laryngeal arthritides in very logical terms, recognizing the difficulty in an accurate diagnosis between an arthritis and a peri-arthritis, but insisting on the recognition of pure joint diseases.

In regard to therapeutics, he is liberal in supplying a number of useful prescriptions (metric system.) He urges moderation in the use of applications to the different mucous membranes, especially the laryngeal membrane—advice which all will welcome.

He sets himself directly against intra-laryngeal treatment of malignant disease of whatever form, grudgingly except a clearly defined initial infiltration; "an intra-laryngeal operation is a great incitement for recurrence, . . . and is not seldom the reason for missing the psychical moment for performing a radical operation."

There are good chapters on the voice. The author gives sound advice against its over-use or straining, especially in the case of little children, compelled in the kindergarten to sing exercises, and of growing boys at the time of "breaking of the voice." He devotes one careful chapter to affections of the voice in singers and orators.

We would commend the book to careful consideration. Its faults,