

cure of maxillary disease has followed simple irrigation. Notes of thirty-nine cases are included. The authors employ the methods advocated by Luc, in both the frontal and maxillary sinuses, but they have abandoned the use of the drain-tube in both operations, enlarging the fronto-nasal canal, and making a large breach in the outer wall of the inferior meatus. Complete curettement is taken as the only certain prevention of recurrence.

In the frontal cases, all of which were complicated by maxillary empyema, both cavities were attacked at the same sitting, the maxillary sinus first being curetted and temporarily packed; next, the frontal operation being undertaken and completed, the maxillary operation being finished last.

In speaking of diagnostic methods, mention is made of Lubet Barbon's method of transillumination in the diagnosis of frontal disease. The hooded lamp is applied to the forehead in the middle line 2 or 3 centimetres above the root of the nose. Differences of illumination will now be looked for in the internal angles of the two orbits. The authors point out that the credit of exploratory puncture of the antrum through the outer wall of the inferior meatus is due to Moritz Schmidt. Waggett.

**Luc.**—*Mucocele of the Frontal Sinus.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," April, 1899.

The case occurred in a woman of fifty-six, who appears to have complained of no symptoms, and who stated that the affection commenced three or four years previously. A round hard smooth swelling presented in the situation of the floor of the right frontal sinus, encroaching upon the orbital cavity.

On removing this bony excrescence, which proved to be of the consistency of ivory, the interior of the frontal sinus was exposed and found to contain a thick glairy opalescent fluid.

On further opening up the anterior wall of the sinus the dura mater was found to be exposed and bathed by the contents of the cyst. No fronto-nasal duct could be found. Waggett.

**Suarez de Mendoza.**—*The Radical Cure of Nasal Obstruction.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," December, 1899.

This paper describes in brief the manipulation of the saw driven by an electro-motor. Waggett.

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## LARYNX.

**Garel.**—*Stereoscopic Photography of the Larynx.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," June, 1899.

The author describes and figures the extremely handy apparatus which he has devised, and includes a few excellent photographic results. The apparatus consists of a small double camera, to which is firmly fixed by a strong stalk an ordinary laryngeal mirror. The fixation of the latter ensures that it is always within the axes of the two cameras. Sunlight is employed, and is thrown in by the forehead mirror of the operator, who observes the throat at the same time that the photographs are being taken. Roller films are used in order to save trouble in recharging. Waggett.

**Mohinie.**—*Membranous Occlusion of the Trachea.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," April, 1899.

The author records the case of a man (age not stated) giving a history of typhoid at the age of sixteen followed by prolonged convalescence; at the age of eighteen pains in the throat, particularly about the larynx, accompanied by frequent dry cough. No history of syphilis. Dyspnoea was first noticed two years before he presented himself. On examination a state of "nasal and tracheal ozæna" was found, but dyspnoea was due to the presence about two centimetres below the cords of a horizontal membranous diaphragm pierced in the centre by an aperture the size of a crow-quill. Dilatation was successfully accomplished with Schrøtter's tubes. The author considers the condition secondary to the tracheal ozæna. Eight additional cases are quoted. The critical survey of the subject, with details as to the method of treatment, should be read in the original. *Waggett.*

## REVIEWS.

*British Sanatoria for the Open-air Treatment of Tuberculosis* (reprinted with additions and alterations from the "West London Medico-chirurgical Journal"). John Bale, Sons, and Danielsson, Ltd., Great Titchfield Street, London. Pp. 50. Price 1s. 6d.

This handy and opportune volume deals fully with the various Sanatoria fitted for paying patients, though, unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the completeness of the free or hospital side, the claims of the North London Hospital for Consumption being entirely overlooked (see "Medical Journal" for details, September, 1899).

Each institution has received fair treatment, the whole being amply illustrated, though some of the illustrations are not entirely in favour of the Sanatoria illustrated, by enabling one to contrast a bleak sea-shore with a well-wooded slope. In selecting a site for such a resort, a great desideratum is the presence of timber, and amongst the others of equal importance are altitude, soil and water-supply. An altitude of 600 feet, over rather than under, is a great point, though it is an extremely difficult height to obtain near London; 300 feet must in this case be considered sufficient. A soil which does not easily yield clouds of dust is the one to select, which, with a pure water-supply and a southerly aspect with a fair quantity of timber, complete what one may call the essentials of Sanatoria.

The experiences of Sanatoria in England go far to prove that our consumptives can have as fair a chance of recovery in their native land as away from friends in foreign parts.

We look forward to an increased sphere of usefulness for this book.

*Sajous's Annual and Analytical Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.*  
F. A. Davis and Co., Philadelphia, New York, Chicago. Vol. V.

This volume will appeal to our readers considerably more than the previous numbers, as it contains amongst other interesting matter: Disorders of the Internal Ear; Intubation, a procedure too little in vogue here; Laryngitis, acute, œdematous, symptomatic and chronic. It is to such works that writers of special articles turn for reference, and the worker who turns to this book will be well rewarded.