the customary English grouping of the cells is not employed, but there is no possibility of confusion in the description. It may, however, be permissible to remark here that, in addition to Killian's *erste Hauptmuschel*, there are only two primary ethmoidal conchæ, on which the others appear subsequently. Terminological recognition of this ontological fact would have obviated the differences seen in the labelling of Figs. 15, 16, and 22.

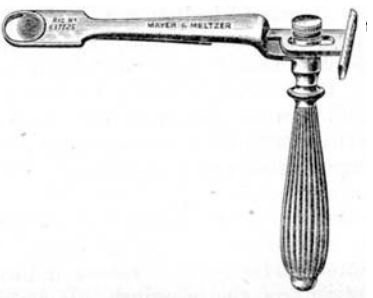
The anatomy of the sinuses is given shortly and clearly, the important points being well brought out; no mention is made of the observations of Underwood and Gruber on the antrum.

An excellent and interesting little book, simply and lucidly written, which gives clear-cut mental pictures of its subject to the reader. The illustrations are admirable. *J. Ernest Frazer.*

NEW INSTRUMENTS.

The drawing illustrates an instrument that I have had made for me by Messrs. Mayer & Meltzer for the removal of tonsils after the method of Sluder, of St. Louis, and that employed by Pybus and Whillis, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The following are the chief points to be noticed in the guillotine: (1) It is well balanced, light in weight, and the shaft is strong and unyielding. (2) Except for a shorter length, the bulk of the instrument differs little from that of the old Mackenzie guillotine. It can be introduced easily into the smallest mouth, and its length and size make it especially useful for rapid work under short anæsthesia. Its length is 5⅜ in. with the blade closed, and 6 in. with the blade withdrawn. (3)



The handle provides a firm grip and is fixed at right angles to the shaft. This angle does not interfere with the technique of the operation; it allows of sufficient leverage, and the thumb can be more readily placed on the end of the blade shaft to push it home than in a guillotine where the handle forms an obtuse angle to the shaft. (4) The blade lies on the inner side of the shaft, thus throwing the cutting edge slightly more outwards when the tonsil is engaged than is the case when the ordinary Mackenzie guillotine is used in the same way. It is fixed to the top of the handle by means of a screw and rubber washer, and when the screw is taken out the blade with its shaft can be easily removed. (5) The cutting edge is rounded and dull, and the blade is bevelled on its inner side, thus assisting in the separation of the tonsil capsule from the subjacent tissues. (6) The ring may be made in three sizes; its distal rim is narrow and readily passes between the tonsil and posterior pillar.

Wm. Sanderson, M.B., Ch.B.
(Liverpool.)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Transactions of the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Laryngological Association, May, 1914.

A Text-book of the Diseases of the Nose and Throat. By *Jonathan Wright, M.D., and Harmon Smith, M.D.* Illustrated with 313 Engravings and 14 Plates. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1915.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022215100014808 Published online by Cambridge University Press