

microscopic examination has not been made. Krishaber's division of sarcoma and carcinoma of the larynx into intrinsic and extrinsic has been adopted. Intrinsic sarcoma of the larynx rarely, if ever, affects the lymphatic glands or becomes disseminated. The author thinks that the obstacle to glandular affection is mechanical, and suggests that as the cells proliferate the solid structures gradually swell, and the lymphatic vessels suffer a diminution of their calibre, which proceeds to their complete obliteration, and renders them incapable of transmitting the infecting material of the tumor. Before attempting any treatment we must be sure of the diagnosis, which is best accomplished by removing a portion of the growth by the intra-laryngeal method with forceps, and subjecting it to microscopical examination. Intrinsic sarcoma, even in advanced cases, may be successfully treated by complete removal of the part from which it grows, which may necessitate partial or complete extirpation of the larynx. Extrinsic carcinoma infiltrates deeply, and affects the lymphatic glands early. Attempts at removal even by extirpation of the larynx and the neighboring glands afford not the slightest prospect of success or even of temporary benefit. Intrinsic carcinoma is a much less formidable malady. In cases in which the disease is limited to the cavity of the larynx, and the glands are not affected, partial or complete extirpation of the larynx may be performed. But if the disease has spread beyond the larynx, or there is enlargement of the glands, the prospect is almost as hopeless as in cases of extrinsic carcinoma.

Cases, whether of sarcoma or carcinoma, which appear unsuited for a radical operation of whatever kind may often be greatly benefited by an early tracheotomy.

*Dictionnaire Annuel des Progrès des Sciences et Institutions Médicales.* Par P. GARNIER, Médecin, etc., etc. Dix-neuvième année, 1883. Paris: Felix Alcan, Éditeur: 108 Boulevard, St. Germain. 1884. 501 pages. 12mo.

This very useful volume comes to us rather late though it may have been issued with due punctuality. It is a kind of French Braithwaite, with this essential difference, that it gives abstracts, not extracts merely, and marks out what of value an article contains, or wherein an advance has been made.

Next year, the twentieth of the series, the author promises a complete index which will be of great service to any one seeking what has been gained in any medical matter during the last twenty years.

In his usual summary of the last year's work the author gives due prominence to the labors of the microscopists. To such a degree have their activity and efforts been lately absorbed in the search and discovery of organisms attendant upon diseases, that he appears to think that the year 1883 will figure grandly in the annals of medicine on its millennial anniversary should the capital work done in it for tuberculosis justify the predictions already announced. For ourselves, however, we cannot fully anticipate for posterity such a "happy return of the day." To our mote-obscured vision these bacilloids appear to be great *beams* in the eyes of experimenters, rather than efficient causes of disease. So far as proof goes at present they seem somewhat analogous to larvæ which sometimes infest exposed ulcers, or pus-secreting surfaces. We beg par-

don, hardly hoping, in these days of irreverence for the infinite and the infinitesimal alike, for forgiveness for such evidence of unreclaimed Philistinism. We refer the reader to the *Dictionnaire*.

Time and space will not allow of further notice of this Annual at present. Every one who wishes a ready reference book for what has been going on in the medical world during the period of its existence should have a copy at hand. \*

*The Veins of the Brain and its Envelopes. Their Anatomy and Bearing on the Intra-Cranial Circulation.* By WILLIAM BROWNING, M. D., Brooklyn. Brooklyn, N. Y.: F. B. O'Connor, Jr. 1884.

The first sixteen pages of this monograph appeared in the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, now unhappily defunct, so that the author was obliged to publish as a thick pamphlet what was apparently meant to be a series of articles. We are glad he has done so, for it presents the results of much careful work of a kind that is carried on too rarely among us. Indeed, the anatomical part of this paper is the record of work done in Professor Braune's laboratory at Leipsic. The veins of the brain were carefully injected, classified, and described. The work is done in a thorough manner, and the book before us is very much the best authority we know of for the anatomy of the intra-cranial veins. The author, moreover, shows himself familiar with the literature of the subject. We are inclined to think he hardly does Rüdinger justice in the question of the originality of his views on the Torculæ. The work is necessarily of the driest, and little can be well extracted for special mention, but we must allude to the important discovery that the common views of the great vein of Galen are incorrect. It is usually described as running backwards into the straight sinus; in point of fact it winds up behind the splenium of the corpus callosum, and runs forward before turning back to join the sinus. The English of this paper leaves a good deal to be desired, the construction and idioms are so evidently German. It shows, however, German method and industry, and is of real value. T. D.

*Female Hygiene and Female Diseases.* By J. K. SHIRK, M. D. 12mo, 107 pages. Lancaster, Pa.: The Lancaster Publishing Co., 1884.

This book is intended for the "instruction of the laity": it gives some good advice on matters of hygiene, and some that is, to say the least, questionable, *e. g.*, on page 16, that "every civilized woman should rest in the recumbent posture during a good part of every menstrual period." If however the author had confined himself to this part of his subject, his book might have been productive of good results; but he has attempted to describe in popular language the various diseases of women, their symptoms and causes, and has given advice and prescriptions for their treatment: this part of the book we believe will be productive of harm. No woman is the better, in our opinion, for knowing anything about her ovaries or fallopian tubes: nor do we believe it expedient to instruct the laity how to treat amenorrhœa. The author's motives in writing the book we do not question; but we cannot approve of the class of books to which this belongs. C. M. G.