of valuable information in a small space. Embryological details are sparse and corneal microscopy is not dealt with. Indian readers might reasonably expect a more prominent mention of epitheliomata of the lids and limbus which are amongst the commonest new growths associated with the eye in this country. Prolapse of the iris is mentioned as an "occasional complication." This perhaps hardly does justice to one of the most serious bugbears of cataract work which occurs in most big operating centres in from 2 to 4% of the cases of cataract extraction. It is perhaps surprising to see mention of such a moot subject, and one so liable to be misunderstood without full explanations, as the non-surgical treatment of cataract. It is not clear why the author advises that yellow oxide should not be used at the same time as dionine. Muscles and refraction are dealt with simply and well. Chapter XIX, the last in the book, is exceptionally interesting and valuable in India just now as, under new legislation, questions are continually cropping up with regard to degrees of eye injury for which there is no precedent to help the medical witness. It deals with "Industrial injuries, their compensation and the simulation." The statements made therein carry the high authority of the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Ophthalmological Section of the American Medical Association, the report of which was approved by the House of Delegates. The Committee's supplementary report published as recently as 1927, has been followed by the author. Those interested should read this chapter for themselves. It will be sufficient here to quote the following:—"Visual efficiency, industrially considered, is based on three co-ordinating functions or factors which are measurable, and on which percentages may be calculated. These are the acuity of central or macular vision, the field of vision, and the muscle or motor function for maintaining binocular single vision in the field of binocular fixation. Other defects may be present, but they are not measurable." The author proceeds to show how such defects may be expressed in percentages. The advantages of such a system are obvious. A description is given of various tests for malingering and simulation. The book is of convenient size, the print is good and it is well got up and produced. The author is to be congratulated on having brought out on new lines a work which will fill a place of its own in ophthalmic literature and for which many clinical teachers will be indebted to him.

NASAL NEUROLOGY, HEADACHES AND EYE DISORDERS.—By Greenfield Sluder, M.D., F.A.C.S. St. Louis, U. S. A.: The C. V. Mosby Company, 1927. Pp. 428, with 167 illustrations, including 2 coloured plates. Price, \$11.50.

DR. GREENFIELD SLUDER in his book "Nasal Neurology, Headaches and Eye Disorders" has set out to explain certain varieties of nasal disease which have as symptoms:—

- I. Headache,
- II. More or less eye disorders,
- III. Neurological phenomena that are evidently of nasal origin or are controllable by nasal treatment, to wit:—
 - (1) Closure of the frontal sinus without suppuration.
 - (2) Anterior ethmoidal neuralgia of the naso-ciliary nerve.
 - (3) The syndrome of nasal ganglion neurosis.
 - (4) The picture of hyperplastic post-ethmoidal-sphenoidal inflammation.
 - (5) Some neurological phenomena that are apparently not of nasal origin and are controllable by nasal treatment.
 - (6) Orbital phlegmon.

Pain in the head is gone into thoroughly and all the five points for distinguishing a pain due to the closure of the frontal or closure of the anterior ethmoidal cells or affection of the nasal nerve or affections of the ganglion, are given with great care. Apparently some inflammatory condition of the sinuses, either known or unknown to the patient and often difficult of detection by the surgeon is or has been present. The syndrome

of nasal ganglion neuroses is gone into at great length, and Sluder would have us believe that such diverse conditions as writer's cramp, diarrhoea, glossodynia, photophobia, earache due to cancer of the larynx, corneal ulceration, abdominal pain and a host of other conditions may appear as symptoms due in some way to an affection of the nasal ganglion. No satisfactory explanation is, however, given for these various manifestations of disease in this neighbourhood. The ganglion is treated either by painting with 2% silver nitrate or by injections of phenol-alcohol. The injection method, however, has its dangers. The internal maxillary artery is in close relationship with the ganglion and a case is recorded where the carotid had to be ligated for bleeding from this source. Apparently trouble from hæmorrhage is negligible for Sluder says, "The number of bleedings in my experience has been few." Other dangers appear to arise from the alcohol reaching and paralysing the oculomotor, abducens and even the optic nerves, but as Sluder also tells us that "As is well known the anatomy varies in practically every nose" the method strikes one as being fraught with danger.

In dealing with hyperplastic sphenoiditis all the conditions which may result from the implication of the nerves of this neighbourhood are gone into, and the diagnosis, prognosis and the author's operative technique are fully given.

The book is to be regarded as one full of interest and full of ambitious speculation into much that is abstruse in the pathology of the many obscure phenomena described. It is worthy of serious attention and ought to be a stimulus to further research on the subject.

N. J. J.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND EAR, FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS.—Edited by A. Logan Turner, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.E. Second Edition. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd., 1927. Pp. 440, with 234 illustrations and 12 plates. Price, 20s. net.

THIS compact text-book deserves the greatest praise. It is well arranged, well balanced, and for a plain statement of the case without embellishment with fads and fancies, is unbeaten. There is not one chapter in this book which is not crammed full of useful information, no undue stress is laid upon any section, and each chapter takes its own place in the picture. The book undoubtedly is the expression of the Edinburgh school of oto-rhino-laryngology, and contains evidence of its latest work. The chapter upon the ear is particularly good and for its size is beyond reproach. One would heartily recommend this book as being something more than an ordinary text-book on the subject.

N. J. J.

Annual Report.

ANNUAL REPORT AND STATISTICS OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS, FOR THE YEAR 1927, BY LT.-COL. E. W. C. BRADFIELD, I.M.S., SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS. MADRAS: GOVERNMENT PRESS, 1928. PRICE, Rs. 9.

THE practice of incorporating short case histories in the annual reports of the Government General Hospital, Madras, makes these publications extremely interesting and the 1927 number is no exception.

Admission and Accommodation.—During the year 66,505 out-patients and 13,158 in-patients were treated at the Government General Hospital, or a daily average of 459.94 out-patients and 531.15 in-patients.