small probe is inserted into the sac through the canaliculus to make certain that the sac has been divided above the obstruction. The sac is now drawn upwards by means of the long suture, and a retractor. The periostium of the posterior wall of the lacrimal fossa is scraped aside, and the lacrimal bone is exposed; an opening into the nose through the bone is then made by means of a sharp probe, and gently enlarged. The orifice thus made lies beneath the middle turbinate on the nasal side, and in front of the infundibulum. Forceps are passed into the nostril, and both ends of the suture are drawn down bringing the fascia and the sac into the nose. The suture is tied over a plug of gauze placed in the nostril, and the lacrimal canal is curetted. Skin suture, pad and bandage dressing as usual. The nasal plug is taken out on the second day; the suture in the fascia on the fifth day. General anaesthesia was employed in the earlier cases, but later, local anaesthesia was found to be sufficient. The latter method consisted in the application of two pledgets of cotton wool dipped in 10 per cent. cocain with adrenalin and squeezed dry. The infraorbital nerve was blocked by the Smith method (injection of 20 minims of a 2 per cent. solution of cocain at the orifice of the infraorbital canal, the needle being passed in the bicuspid fossa, parallel to the long axis of the second bicuspid tooth). In addition 10 minims were injected subcutaneously at and above the tendo oculi.

J. Hamilton McIlroy.
of estimating refraction are fully dealt with. The points for
diagnosis are clearly and well put, and also the therapeutic indica-
tions. The book should be of considerable assistance to the
general practitioner, but hardly serves to take the place of the
more ordinary students' text-books.

Pasteur. National Celebration of the Centenary of the birth of

Were one searching for a motto for Pasteur, no more
appropriate one could be imagined than that taken from
Lucretius: e tenebris tantis tam clarum extollere lumen qui potuisti.
Pasteur's discoveries, whether we think of them in relation to
the medical art, or to chemistry, or to the more commercial side
of the vine and silk culture, are of so momentous a nature that
the story of his life forms one of the most illuminating books
a man can read; indeed, there is a danger that the casual reader
may get lost in such a sea of new discoveries that he knows not
where he is. This little pamphlet from the United States will
be of use in helping to focus the attention on some of the many
incidents of Pasteur's career; it contains the addresses which
were delivered at the special memorial celebration in Philadelphia,
by men who are peculiarly fitted to speak on such an occasion.
The celebration consisted of an afternoon sitting and of a banquet
in the evening.

At the afternoon sitting addresses were given by Dr. Chittenden
on Pasteur in chemistry, by Dr. Kellogg on Pasteur in biology,
by Dr. Deaver on the debt which modern surgery owes to Pasteur,
by Dr. Cumming on Pasteur's influence on Public Health; the
afternoon sitting was brought to a close by the address delivered
by the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules
Jusserand, LL.D., on Pasteur as a man among men. Messages
were sent by President Harding, Chief Justice Taft, Woodrow
Wilson, Roux, Vallery Radot and the British Ambassador.

At the banquet, a divine invocation, hardly a "grace before or
after meat," was delivered by the Rev. F. W. Tomkins and this
was followed by speeches by Dr. Etienne Burnet of the Pasteur
Institute of Tunis and addresses by Dr. Robert Abbe, of New
York City, on Pasteur, the man, by Dr. McMurtrie on Pasteur
and surgery, by Dr. Hare on Pasteur and medicine, and by Dr.
Pritchett on Pasteur and science, while Ernest Laplace gave in
a short speech, his personal impressions of Pasteur.

The pamphlet is beautifully got up, paper and printing are
excellent, and it is embellished by photographs of the speakers
and a fine frontispiece of Pasteur.