

Obituary

are depicted. The surface marking and the variations in the relation of the lateral sinus to the ear is given in detail. The relation of the facial nerve to the lateral sinus is illustrated.

The etiology and pathology of thrombophlebitis of the lateral and cavernous sinuses, and of the metastases, occupies Chapter III.

Chapter IV contains the symptoms and diagnosis of lateral and cavernous sinus thrombosis. The points which enable the determination of the side of the thrombosis in double mastoiditis are tabulated and clearly set out. The methods of determining the presence of thrombosis of the lateral sinus at the mastoid operation are adequately discussed. The differential diagnosis of both lateral and cavernous sinus thrombosis is added.

Chapter V, the last chapter, is devoted to treatment, and the various operations are carefully described and well illustrated, particularly those operations to expose the bulb of the lateral sinus. The points for and against ligation of the jugular vein in the neck for lateral sinus thrombosis, with statistics, adds to the value of the book.

The oto-laryngologist will find it an excellent book for reference, and of considerable practical value.

E. D. D. DAVIS.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR GHERARDO FERRERI.

PROFESSOR GHERARDO FERRERI, who died in Rome on 22nd January 1929, was born at Cuneo on 15th November 1856, being therefore in his seventy-third year.

With his death is closed the group of Oto-laryngologists who first developed the specialty in Italy and founded the famous clinics at Rome, Naples, and Turin. Of his confrères who have passed before him were Gradenigo, de Rossi, Cozzolino and Massei.

Ferreri graduated at the University of Rome in 1880, and thereafter held various assistant posts in the surgical clinics in that city. He held one public appointment which carried with it an office at the Papal Court. He was an assistant surgeon to the Hospital from 1883 to 1888, and then being attracted by the work of Professor Emilio de Rossi he turned his attention to Oto-laryngology and joined the department, becoming an assistant in 1888 and surgeon in 1900. He succeeded de Rossi in 1903 and his appointment as Professor was confirmed in 1906, and he has since directed the work of the Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Clinic of the University of Rome. He has edited the annual volume of Reports of that clinic and contributed a considerable share of the papers himself. At one time he was

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associated with the *Archivio Italiano di Otologia*, but after the death of Massei he edited the *Archivii Italiani di Laryngologia* until his death. His writings began in 1883 on subjects of general surgery and have continued regularly since then. The subjects to which he has devoted most attention being deafness in infancy and adolescence, otosclerosis, intracranial complications of otitis, tuberculosis and neoplasms of the larynx, the mechanics and physiology of voice production, and at the Congress at Copenhagen in July 1928 he read a paper on "Septicæmia of Pharyngeal Origin."

He was a member of all the Societies of the specialty of Europe and America and of the Italian Surgical Societies, and was recently made a corresponding member of the Section of Otology of the Royal Society of Medicine of London.

He served in the Turco-Italian War and was decorated for services during the Great War.

His great work, which lives after him, is the school at Rome from which a series of fully trained oto-laryngologists are going out into Italy and carrying with them the teaching, the technique and the enthusiasm of "Il Maestro" Gherardo Ferreri.

F. C. ORMEROD.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

TO THE EDITORS,

The Journal of Laryngology and Otology.

DEAR SIRS,—In your January issue there is a letter from Dr Pearce Sturm in which he advocates the exclusive use of the La Force Adenotome for the removal of adenoids. He states that this is the only instrument capable of removing the adenoid mass in one piece. I would like to draw his attention to a cage curette described by St Clair Thomson in *The British Medical Journal*, 15th July 1905. This instrument will remove an adenoid mass entire, with ease and certainty, and has many advantages over the clumsy instrument devised by La Force.

Some years ago, struck by the dogmatic advocacy of the La Force Adenotome by Dr Pearce Sturm, I gave the instrument a thorough trial at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, and was so disappointed with the results that I relegated it to the museum.

The size and shape of the nasopharynx varies within wide limits in different individuals. The La Force Adenotome is rigidly the same. Very often the box is too small to contain the adenoid mass or