nounced horizontal nystagmus to the left or same side; after observing it let us see what happens when we turn the patient's head to an upright position, almost immediately you observe that the nystagmus swings to the right or opposite side and becomes rotary in character. You will note that in all of these tests the patient was directed to look straight ahead. I wish to add that the nystagmus which is manifested while the patient is attempting to look straight ahead is always reliable, while that which can be observed only when the patient looks intently to the side is never reliable, and I would advise that you observe the same precautions. I appreciate your calling on me and am glad of the opportunity of making these demonstrations.

DR. ALEX. B. RANDALL: I have not made a very extensive use of the various tests given here this evening, as I find them exceedingly uncomfortable to the patient, and in those cases where it is particularly uncomfortable it is difficult to determine whether the result is obtained from hysteria or whether the trouble is genuine, and often the results are almost disastrous, and I have felt restrained in using these tests for that reason.

The fistula test which has been spoken of is one by which means we are able by pressure and suction to influence the internal labyrinth. I have seen time and time again individuals in a hysterical condition, who had never had suppuration of the ears, but who would drop over in the chair by even a deep finger pressure. So that while these tests are of great value, particularly in those cases where the functioning power is greatly lowered, it is very important to recognize whether the diseased condition remains or not.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Geschichte der Ohrenheilkunde. (History of Otology.) By PROF. DR. ADAM POLITZER, Vienna. Volume II (1850-1911), Pp. 484 with 29 photographs on 29 plates. Verlag Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1913. Price, M. 24.

The first volume of this splendid contribution to the history of otology by our esteemed teacher and eminent author, Hofrat Politzer, presented in chronological order the growth of otological science from its incipency to 1850. A comprehensive review of Volume I was published in the December, 1907, issue of THE LARYNGOSCOPE.

The recently published second volume of this history of otology includes the active and more progressive period of our science from 1850 to 1911. This consists of a formidable volume of 500 pages and records the progress of modern otology, not only in chronological order, but in classified form, accompanied by an elaborate index of the most original work in every phase of the science that has been accomplished during this active period.

Of the eighteen sections of the first part, five are from the pen of Hofrat Politzer and thirteen by various teachers in the otological department of the Vienna University.

The first chapters on the "Anatomy of the ear," comprising the external and middle ear, are by Prof. G. Alexander and are presented in the usual minute and painstaking style of this able writer. Short chapters by Docent W. Kolmer on the "Historical Evolution of the Organ of Corti," and by Prof. Marburg on the "History of the Nervus Octavus," conclude the section on the anatomy of the ear.

The section on the physiology of the ear by Prof. Kreidl and Docent Barany includes a detailed review of the evolution of the sound-conducting and sound-perceiving apparatus with special emphasis on the vestibular apparatus.

The physiology of the hearing is traced by Kreidl from the time of Mueller and Helmholtz and many of the theories and principles presented concerning the function of the drum membrane, ossicles and Eustachian tube; Barany offers in his subdivision on the "Vestibular Apparatus," a brief resume of the contributions of Flourens, Goltz and Ewald, and his own contributions from a diagnostic point of view. An historical resume of the problem of bone-conduction by Docent H. Frey concludes this section on the physiology of the organ of hearing.

One of the most important sections of this work is the one on "Pathological anatomy," by Hofrat Politzer. This begins with the pioneer work of Toynbee and his important published reports of post-mortem findings in 1659 otological cases and their careful analysis, and is closely followed by contributions of von Troeltsch and a monograph by Schwartz on the "Pathological anatomy of the ear," and valuable contributions by Profs. Habermann on "Tuberculosis" and Steinbruegge on "Pathological conditions of the labyrinth."

"Methods of examination," by Docent Kaufmann, "Diseases of the auricle and external auditory canal," by Docent Leidler, "Diseases of the drum membrane," by Prof. Pollak, "Historical development of catarrh of the middle ear," by Prof. Alt, "Middle-ear suppuration," by Prof. Gompertz constitute chapters 4-9, inclusive. The concluding paragraph of the histories of infectious diseases of the middle-ear cavity include contributions on tuberculosis, scarlatinal, morbillar, typhoid, influenzal and syphilitic invasions of the middle-ear cavity together with an important bibliography of this field are contributed by Hofrat Politzer.

Chapter 10 on the "History of the mastoid operation," and chapter 11 on "Suppuration of the Labyrinth," are interestingly elaborated contributions by Hofrat Politzer.

Prof. H. Neumann presents Chapter 12 on "Intra-cranial otitic complications," and an extensive monograph including extra-dural abscess, meningitis, brain abscess and sinus phlebitis with their respective comprehensive bibliographies.

In the next chapter on the "History of otosclerosis," Hofrat Politzer finds himself in an especially familiar field, for it was he who first directed attention to a primary affection of the labyrinth capsule as the etiological factor in the development of typical otosclerosis. This chapter is, therefore, given unusual prominence.

"The pathology of the labyrinth" is a well-written historical sketch by Prof. G. Bruehl. "Neurosis of the organ of hearing," by Dr. Conrad Stein, "Reflex neurosis," by Docent H. Frey, "Syphilis of the labyrinth," by Dr. Oskar Beck, and "Injuries to the ear," by Dr. Oskar Mauthner, are interesting contributions in consecutive order.

Prof. Victor Bremer writes the concluding chapter and treats this important question *in extenso*, cites the statistics and etiology of deaf-mutism refers to the epoch-making contributions of Meniere, Wilde, Moos and others, and records the development of the instruction for deaf-mutes with special emphasis on speech-reading as the latest and most effective method of instruction for this class of patients. z

The second part of this volume presents the development of otology in the various countries from 1850 to 1911. Much interesting data is furnished by the several contributors to this section and a chronologi-

cal record of the progress made in the different parts of the world presents good reference and a comprehensive review.

We cannot refrain from commenting on the rather unsatisfactory and incomplete record furnished by the collaborators for America. In a volume of this kind every country should receive due recognition. The activities in, and contributions to American otology during the past sixty years should, it seems, entitle us to more liberal consideration. The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, which has been such an active and effectual factor in the development of otology in this country, is given but scant mention in a few lines under the caption of otological societies.

The record of otological instruction in the various universities and medical schools in the United States is quite incomplete. In the biographical sketches, grouped in cities, many well-known otologists are given but scant mention or are entirely omitted. The American editor is scarcely to be held responsible for these discrepancies and oversights as, in most instances, they were due to failure on the part of the otologists to fill out the blanks furnished them.

This volume completes Politzer's history of otology, a work that is destined to go down in otological literature as a permanent classic and valuable book of reference. The entire otological profession is under lasting obligations to our esteemed teacher and venerable colleague for placing such a work at its disposal.

Text-book of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear for the Use of Students and General Practitioners. By FRANCIS R. PACKARD, M. D., Professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine, etc., Second edition, pp. 277 with 145 illustrations. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1913. Price, \$3.50.

The early appearance of the second volume of this practical text-book is the most conclusive evidence of its popularity and acceptability. We note in the revised edition that the chapter on diseases of the tonsils and adenoid growths with the new form of operation devised for the disposal of these neoplasms has been entirely rewritten. There has also been added a description of the processes employed in tracheo-bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy. The author adheres to the original purpose of this book, which was to furnish a practical working manual for the medical undergraduate and a ready reference book for the post-graduate in oto-laryngology.

The author's many years of experience as a post-graduate teacher and his practical, concise form of expression have resulted in one of the most practical manuals of oto-laryngology recently published.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, Medical and Surgical. By WENDELL CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS, M. D., Professor of Otology, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, etc. Second revised edition; pp. 847, illustrated with 545 half-tones and other text-engravings, many of them original; including 31 full-page plates, some in colors. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1913. Price, \$6.00 net.

A rapidly exhausted first edition and the prompt appearance of a second edition is substantial testimony of the merits of this book. In this second edition the author has amplified the subject-matter of recently developed fields of oto-laryngology. Radiography of the mastoid process, a short article on status lymphaticus, a description of the electric naso-pharyngoscope, a paragraph on tonsil enucleation and the approved technic for its accomplishment, and the improved methods for the control of tonsillar hemorrhage are among the new themes presented in this second edition.