in the diagnosis of an encephalocele from a naso-pharyngeal polypus. A case is related in which, in consequence of this error, death followed an operation by supravention of meningitis. Of the dangerous, and often fatal, suppurative inflammation of the ethmoidal sinuses the authors collect some very instructive cases. The two cases of suppurative inflammation of the sphenoidal sinuses, mentioned by Mackenzie, are here quoted. Michel's opinion that ozæna is due to catarrh of these sinuses is shown to be incorrect. Caries and necrosis of the sphenoid are often combined with similar affections of the jaw bone, and followed by amaurosis. All the cases which can be collected of abscess, polypus, enchondroma, osteoma, benign and malignant tumour, having special reference to troubles of vision, are here related. Fractures of these bones are generally combined with fractures of the orbit, jaw, and nose. The authors describe the parasites of these regions. The concluding chapter, in which the writers review the different symptoms caused by caries, necrosis, and neoplasmata, and their differential diagnosis, is of great interest. The little book has been elegantly produced by the publisher, and must be cordially recommended.

MICHAEL (Hamburg).

HERZOG, JOSEF (Graz).—**Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the Naso-pharynx, with special reference to Neurotic Coryza (Rhinitis Vasomotoria).**¹

THIS is a short and excellent *résumé* of the present state of our knowledge of these affections. We cannot at all agree, however, with the author's proposal to abolish the term "ozæna." This suggestion is made in consequence of the view he takes that ozæna is only a form of catarrh with foetid secretion. It is possible that this may be the pathological character of this affection, but as writers are by no means agreed as to the meaning of this condition we are assuredly not justified in adopting the author's view, which would assign to the term ozæna a very definite pathological meaning.

The author does not believe that the hypertrophy of the tonsils occurring in young children is congenital, as Bresgen maintains, but believes that the condition is produced by constantly recurring catarrhs, causing overgrowth of the adenoid tissue. Scrofula is said to be the most important etiological factor in the production of chronic nasal catarrh, and damp and moist air of cellar dwellings similarly for rhinitis foetida. Affections of the teeth can also give rise to this latter condition. The symptomatology of chronic catarrh is

¹ "Der Acute und Chronische Nasenrachenkatarrh, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des nervösen Schnupfens; Rhinitis Vasomotoria." Second revised and enlarged Edition. Graz: Leuschner und Lubensky, 1886. 67 pages.

very complete, but would have been clearer if the author's views on "ozæna" had not been so singular. He draws attention very truly to the irritation of the mucous membrane of the inter-arytenoid regions coincident with chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, and which is not removed until the naso-pharynx is medicated.

These catarrhs are associated with decrease of strength and general loss of health, due to disorder of the stomach from swallowing the mucus, and irritation of the bronchi from respiring directly through the mouth. The author differentiates two forms of reflex neuroses. One is always combined with chronic rhinitis; the other is only observed in neurasthenic individuals, and is without pathological nasal conditions. This latter is called by the author "rhinitis vasomotoria." It is characterised by sudden swellings of the choanæ; temporary congestion with profuse secretion, and the author regards it as an affection of the sympathetic similar to the physiological "paralytic secretion" of Bernard.

Hay fever is also a variety of this condition. Sexual irritation—in women, menstruation and the climacteric; in men, onanism—is an important etiological factor in the production of vasomotor rhinitis. General treatment, such as Fowler's solution, gives better results than local medication. The author warns against the use of Weber's douche, and recommends applications by the spray. He has had excellent results from the use of boric acid insufflations with nitrate of silver. He has ceased to use iodoform. "Eczema aditus narium" is only to be cured by removing the catarrh. For general treatment of scrofula he recommends the iodine waters.

MICHAEL (Hamburg).

MOLDENHAUER, W. (Leipzig).—The Diseases of the Nose and neighbouring parts, and of the Naso-pharynx, including the Methods of Examination. For the use of Practitioners and Students.¹

CONSIDERED as a work intended not for the specialist, but for the practitioner and student, this book must be pronounced excellent. The tendency, which is irresistible to some writers, to dwell too minutely on certain points more particularly interesting to themselves than to the practitioner, is here avoided. The section on the anatomy and physiology of these regions contains some good illustrations. The writer prefers the Duplay-Charrière speculum, and recommends the use of Zaufal's tubes where possible. We are rightly warned

¹ "Die Krankheiten der Nasenhöhle, ihrer Nebenhöhlen und des Nasenrachenraums, mit Einschluss der Untersuchungstechnik. Zum Gebrauch für Aerzte und Studierende." With 25 Illustrations in the Text. Leipzig: C. W. Vogel, 1886. 198 pages.