

appendix, containing communications on the progress of the disease in four families with a hereditary tendency to tuberculosis. This part will be an important contribution for further statistical investigation. *Michael.*

Bresgen, Maximilian (Frankfurt-a-M.)—*Der Kopfschmerz bei Nasen und Rachenleiden seine Heilung. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der angeborenen und erworbenen Unregelmässigkeiten der Nasensecheidewand. Nach einem im Aerztlicher Verein zu Frankfurt-am-Main am 5 December, 1892, gehaltenen Vortrage bedeutet erweitert und mit entsprechenden Krankengeschichten versehen.* Leipzig: Lauckammer. 1894. Sixty pages. ("Headache in Nasal and Pharyngeal Disease, and its Cure, with special regard to congenital and acquired irregularities of the Septum, with Cases.") Paper read in the Aerztlicher Verein in Frankfurt-am-Main on the 5th December, 1892.

A REPORT of the paper reprinted in the "Münchener Med. Woch.," January 5th, 1893, has been given in this Journal. This little book contains more histories of patients than the paper, and is also increased by a rich review of the literature of the subject. *Michael.*

Rosenberg, Albert (Berlin).—*Die Krankheiten der Mundhöhle des Rachens und des Kehlkopfs, mit Einschluss der Untersuchungs und Behandlungsmethoden. Für praktische Aerzte und Studierende. Mit 178 Abbildungen und eine lithogr. Tafel.* Berlin: Karger. 1893. 329 pages. ("Diseases of the Mouth, Pharynx and Larynx, including the Methods of Examination and Treatment. For Practical Physicians and Students." With 178 Woodcuts and a Chromo-lithograph Plate.)

THE author, twelve years the assistant of Prof. Fraenkel, bases his work on sixteen thousand cases from the laryngeal polyclinic of Berlin. He has described all of interest in this specialty without excess of detail. The chapter on diseases of the mouth is illustrated excellently, especially illustrating the different micro-organisms of the mouth. The different forms of stomatitis, including the rarer forms, are mentioned. The chapter on diseases of the pharynx, their symptomatology, and the relation of these diseases to general health, is very clearly treated. The same may be said of the chapters on examination, diagnosis and treatment of pharyngeal disease, which include a description and plates of all necessary instruments for treatment. The symptomatology of the diseases is clear, the treatment simple without verbosity, and common sense is always regarded. The same may be said of the chapters containing the diseases of the larynx. The chapters on malignant neoplasms, on nervous disturbances and on intubation, are the most extensively treated.

If this report on the book is only a short one, it is not a sign that it is not worthy of a longer one; but, on the contrary, it is not necessary to say much, because the book gives exactly the present state of the specialty in a concise manner, neither too much nor too little—it only gives that which is commonly acknowledged, without uncertain hypotheses. It is not written for specialists, but for students and practitioners. A better handbook could not be edited. *Michael.*