

including among other points the disinfection of instruments, syringing through the meatus and through the Eustachian tube (though without reference to the inner tympanic catheter), inflation, suction, the introduction of fluids, vapours, and powders, cauterization, depletion, application of cold and of heat, the use of electricity, local anæsthesia, paracentesis, section of the posterior fold, tenotomy of the tensor, operations on the membrane and ossicles, use of Lucae's spring pressure probe, mobilization of the stapes, diet and regimen, therapeutics of subjective noises, diaphoretic treatment, especially by means of pilocarpin, and the use of hearing-apparatus. In these sections the various precautions are given with the utmost fulness, and there can be few who would read them without acquiring one or more useful "wrinkles." These greatly facilitate the condensation of the paragraphs on treatment in the sections on the various diseases, and save much repetition.

In discussing the diseases of the different parts of the organs of hearing Dr. Jacobson follows the conventional order, treating each with his characteristic thoroughness and giving first his own views in each instance, following with those of the chief German authorities, Schwartz, Politzer, Urbantschitsch, Bezold, Lucae, and others. The work is thus a very complete reflex of the position of otological knowledge in Germany.

Where so much has been massed together and so exhaustively detailed the reader is apt to lose the sense of proportion in regard to the relative importance of the different parts, and to rectify this a most studied use has been made of the various forms of type. It is, however, unfortunate that the text has not interspersed through it the many excellent illustrations which are collected at the end of the book, and which would otherwise have formed such valuable landmarks for the student and would have so greatly lightened the labours of the reviewer. Figures in the text enable the reader to identify passages and to refresh his memory of the contents by a simple feuilletage after having once read them.

We would direct special attention to the chapter on the dangerous sequelæ of suppurative otitis, and above all to the one dealing with the relation of diseases of the ear to those of the system generally. Constant reference is made to other authorities, but by name only, so that no aid is afforded in finding the title or locality of the original work. With this addition, Dr. Jacobson's book might be called a cyclopædia of otology. It is almost too extensive for the purposes of a student's manual, but as an exhaustive work of reference it must be procured by every specialist.

*Dundas Grant.*

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**Harke** (Hamburg).—*Beiträge zur Pathologie und Therapie der oberen Luftwege, einschliesslich des Gehörs. Auf Grund von Beobachtungen am Lebenden und an der Leiche.* ("Contribution to Pathology and Treatment of the Upper Air-Passages, including the Ear, founded on Observations made upon Patients and Cadavers.") Wiesbaden: Bergmann, 1895, 104 pages.

THE author published some years ago a method of dissection of the nasal cavities, the accessory cavities, and the aural organs. By this method he has examined four hundred cadavers. A description of this method

given in the "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift," 1892, No. 30, is referred to in this Journal. Swelling of the nasal mucous membrane is often caused by mouth-breathing. By application of Feldbausch's nasal dilator, such swellings, often only produced by hyperæmia, are cured without any other medication. The mastoid cells are often diseased, discoloured, and filled with mucus or purulent contents. The antrum of Highmore and mastoid cells are more often diseased in children than in adults, so that in these cases a propagation of the nasal and aural diseases seems probable. The author believes that by the usual methods of blowing the nose infectious material can enter the mucous membrane of the accessory cavities, and produce infections here. In the same manner, Politzer's air douche and, though not to so high a degree, catheterism may conduct infectious material to the accessory cavities. The author, therefore, prefers in cases of perforation of the membrana tympani to apply Siegle's pneumatic ear speculum to remove the pus. The author believes that the foramina accessoria of the nasal wall of the upper jaw are secondary formations, and are formed when the natural hole is obstructed by hypertrophic mucous membrane. Protrusion of the wall itself the author only saw when there were tumours; never in cases of fluid in the sinus. Vegetations in the nose and adenoid vegetations of the pharynx vault are caused by irritation, and very often by suppuration of the accessory cavities. Relation to carious teeth can only be found in few cases of empyemata of the antrum of Highmore. The second part of the book contains the notes of the most interesting of the author's four hundred examinations.

*Michael.*

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**Seiffert and Kahn** (Würzburg).—*Atlas of the Histopathology of the Nose, Mouth, Pharynx and Larynx.* ("Atlas der Histopathologie der Nase, der Mundrachenhöhle und des Kehlkopfs.") Containing 77 figures and 40 chromo-lithographic plates, with 8 woodcuts in the text. Wiesbaden: Bergmann, 1895.

NOT all who are specialists in nasal and laryngeal work have the time and the ability to conduct exact pathologico-anatomical researches. To these such a work will be welcome, in which may be found the histology of all those diseases which he meets with in practice. For those who themselves make histological examinations the illustrations will give much pleasure, from their elegant and exact reproduction, and the careful selection of the individual specimens. Beginning with figures of the normal nasal mucous membrane, the authors follow the various forms of inflammation of the nose, and ozena (tables 2-6). Tables 7-10 are dedicated to the different forms of fibroma oedematosum usually called mucous polypi. Table 11 describes a variation, the fibro-angioma nasi: tables 12, 13, 14, other benign neoplasms of the nose: table 15, tuberculosis: tables 16-20, malignant neoplasms. Of these table 19 is of special interest, figuring the specimens of melano-sarcoma only observed four times (the specimen is from the reviewer's case). Table 21 deals with the hypertrophic pharyngeal tonsil, and a very rare case of teratoma pharyngis: the specimen shows epidermis, corium, tela subcutanea, and hairs of the so-called hairy polypi. Tables 22 and 23 show hypertrophied palates and lingual tonsils. Table 24 contains a pseudo-papilloma of the tongue and an