

original text as is compatible with modern views and advancing knowledge. The resulting mixture has certainly been skilfully compounded, but nevertheless, the impression left on the mind after reading the book is that a bolder break with tradition would have been perfectly justifiable.

The subject is dealt with from the two standpoints of physiology (Ewald), and pathology (Wollenberg), and in both sections most of the recent work and opinion is compendiously displayed.

In his exposition of the theory of canalicular vertigo and nystagmus, Ewald endeavours to avoid the difficulties of Breuer's theory of a free circulation of endolymph round the canals during and after rotation, by attributing ciliary action to the hair-cells. The trend of the fluid [the difference is the difference between a wave and a current.--D.M.] in one or other direction is supposed to hinder or facilitate the movement of the cilia, and a corresponding nerve stimulus is thus initiated. Further, the stimuli uninterruptedly generated by the placid normal ciliary movement is held to be responsible for the general muscle-tonus of the body.

In the matter of the theory of caloric nystagmus the author agrees with many other observers in referring the reflex to the direct action of the cold or heat upon the end-organ, and not, as Bárány does, to changes in the circulation of the endolymph effected by thermal influences.

On page 22 Bárány is credited (or debited) with the belief that both phases of the nystagmoid movement originate in the labyrinth. But the charge is surely not well founded, for Bárány, like most other investigators, holds that it is the slow phase alone which is generated in the labyrinth, and that the rapid phase is brought about by the intervention of nerve-centres higher in the brain than those which transmit the vestibular impulses direct to the motor centres for the eyes.

Another slip, in the pathological section (p. 75), that caloric nystagmus, whether induced by cold or heat, is directed to the "unsyringed ear," will doubtless be rectified in future editions.

For the otologist the book will serve as a useful reminder that vertigo is common in many diseases other than those of the ear. But in respect to aural disease he will be disappointed to find that the ever-interesting topic of the "labyrinth storm," or Ménière syndrome, is only glanced at, the reader being referred to V. Frankl-Hochwart's monograph on the subject.

These criticisms, of course, apply only to what appear to be the deficiencies in the work. Taken all round it is accurate, and not too abstruse, and well deserves a place in the library of all who are interested in the fascinating problem of vertigo.

Dan McKenzie.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

PROFESSOR BERNHARD FRÄNKEL.
(Berlin.)

WE regret to announce that the *doyen* of German laryngology, Professor Bernhard Fränkel, a laryngologist whose reputation and renown are world-wide, died on November 12, 1911, a few days before his seventy-fifth birthday.

The son of a medical man, Fränkel was born at Eberfeld, November 17, 1836. His student life was passed at Würzburg and Berlin under Joh. Müller, Traube, Langenbeck and Virchow, whose teaching and

character made a life-long impression upon him. In 1859 he obtained his Doctorate of Medicine and in the following year he passed the State examination. The great wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71 found Fränkel in the battle-field, and in the last-mentioned campaign he won the coveted honour of the Iron Cross. After that war he became a Privat-Dozent in Berlin, and from 1879 to 1888 held the posts of physician to the Augusta Hospital and teacher to the nursing staff of the Royal Charité. In 1884 he received the title of Professor, and in 1887 he was appointed Professor Extraordinary and Director of the University Polyclinic for Diseases of the Nose and Throat. In 1893 the first clinic for diseases of the throat in Prussia, that of the Charité was formed with Fränkel as its director, and two years later the distinction of Privy Medical Councillor was conferred upon him. In the same year (1895) he was made Honorary Professor Ordinarius of the University of Berlin. In 1901 he was nominated full Professor to the Kaiser Wilhelm Academy. As our readers are doubtless aware, Fränkel on retiring from the University Chair had the satisfaction of seeing Professor Killian appointed as his successor.

Fränkel was an excellent teacher, a born orator and a lucid writer. From first to last a zealous contributor to laryngological literature, he rendered the speciality a notable service when he established our highly respected and valuable contemporary, the *Archiv für Laryngologie*. In addition to his labours in advancing the scientific standing of laryngology, Fränkel took a keen interest in its public affairs and fought manfully for its recognition and independence.

The happy amalgamation of the old-established "Verein Süddeutscher Laryngologen" with the younger "Deutsche Laryngologische Gesellschaft" was largely brought about by Fränkel's energy and tact aided by the good-will of both contracting parties.

One of the last public duties he performed was that of President of the Third International Laryngo-Rhinological Congress at Berlin in August, 1911, where many of us had an opportunity of seeing him exercise the functions of the office with considerable decision and distinction.

Fränkel's death is mourned not only by laryngologists but also by the medical world in general, for he was one of the protagonists in the now universal warfare against tuberculosis, and his great efforts in this field of activity were gratefully recognised in the speeches delivered on the occasion of his funeral.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Accessory Sinuses of the Nose in Children. 102 Specimens Reproduced in Natural Size from Photographs. By *Prof. Dr. A. Onodi*, with a preface by *Prof. Dr. W. Waldeyer*. Translated by *Carl Prausnitz, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.* London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. Würzburg: Curt Kabitsch, 1911. Price 21s. net.

Atlas of Killian's Tracheo-Bronchoscopy. Coloured Plates Representing Pathological Preparations from Cases Examined during Life by means of Tracheo-bronchoscopy. By *Sanitätsrat Dr. Mann*. Translated by *Thos. Guthrie, M.B., F.R.C.S.* London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. Würzburg: Curt Kabitsch, 1911. Price 22s. net.