

OBITUARY

ARTHUR HARTMANN (of Berlin).

1849-1931.

THE passing of Professor Arthur Hartmann merits some notice in recognition of the great services he rendered to Otology. His excellent original work has so long been part of the common stock of our knowledge that perhaps few of the younger generation of otologists are aware how much they are beholden to him.

Settling in practice in Berlin he gave at his private polyclinic, without being connected with the University, regular courses in otology and rhinology that attracted specialists from many lands. Students from this country were of the number, and among his own countrymen who received their early instruction from him was Gustav Killian, his warm admirer. His teaching of both subjects, enriched by preparations made by himself and embodying new methods of diagnosis and treatment, was original and stimulating, much in advance of the time and made still more attractive by the teacher's stalwart figure with flowing beard and engaging personality. Subsequently on the opening of the Rudolf Virchow Hospital he was placed in charge of the Nose and Ear Department.

Hartmann was a pioneer in the evolution of the radical mastoid operation for middle-ear suppuration, and at the 1903 meeting of the British Medical Association he delivered a notable address on the technique of the operation. Illustrating it by numerous preparations, he laid down the lines from which modern practice has but little departed. We owe to his inventive skill practical instruments such as the tympanic cannula, conchotome, frontal and antral cannulae, etc., which are still in general use.

Besides numerous contributions to current literature he published several larger works. His well-known text-book on *Diseases of the Ear and their Treatment* ran through eight editions and was translated into several languages. In the *Atlas of Anatomy of the Frontal Sinus and Anterior Ethmoidal Cells* (1900) he laid down principles and methods of treatment that revealed his keen clinical insight. Not the least of his services were the valuable quarterly abstracts in the *Zeitschrift für Ohrenheilkunde* for which for many years he was jointly responsible.

The plight of the hard-of-hearing child early awoke Arthur Hartmann's sense of public service. A work on deaf-mutism and the education of the deaf-mute revealed his interest and this was followed later by a manual of instruction in lip-reading for the hard of hearing

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(1909), and a monograph on the deaf child in school (1912). These he supplemented by addresses at congresses and conferences and when, as a member of the School Board of Berlin, his opportunity came, he rendered signal help in organising school medical service, infant welfare, and in founding special schools for partially and totally hard-of-hearing children. The remarkable success of the schools, as some of us witnessed two years ago in Berlin, is eloquent testimony to Hartmann's practical foresight and vision.

His professional brethren paid him honour, and when he retired to his native Wurtemberg in 1911 after thirty-five years' active practice he continued to find scope for his many interests in public service.

His memory will ever be held in remembrance by otologists, for apart from scientific contributions, men of his high character and capacity do much to enhance and maintain the status of the specialty.

D. R. P.

REVIEW OF BOOK

L'Appareil Cartilagineuse en Oto-Rhino-Laryngologie. By J. TERRACOL, J. TURCHINI and H. HARANT (of Paris). Published in No. 23, *Monographies Oto-Rhino-Laryngologiques Internationales*. 8 rue Meissonier, Paris. 147 pages with 28 illustrations. Price 175 francs.

The cartilaginous tissue of the ear, nose and larynx plays an important rôle in our specialised branch of medicine and surgery. For this reason, it is necessary to have a knowledge of its normal structure and to recognise its reactions to disease.

The authors, wishing merely to arouse our curiosity, have contributed a short three-fold study on the subject. Thus Turchini gives a brief description of the histology and histo-physiology of the cartilaginous structures in the ear, nose and throat; Harant deals with their histopathology, and Terracol describes their clinical pathology.

Naturally great stress is laid upon the function of the perichondrium, a highly vascularised and innervated fibro-elastic membrane upon which the underlying cartilage, having no blood vessels of its own, altogether depends for its nutrition by the sole process of imbibition. Interference with this important structure either by traumatic, inflammatory or neoplastic causes determines the pathology of the whole cartilaginous apparatus. On the above lines all the lesions come under review, and we are given a new and interesting aspect from which to study them.

Abstracts in English, German, Spanish and Italian are appended.

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