

tinnitus to disappear, but the writer found that it caused it to increase. Fixing attention on the tinnitus would increase its intensity, and brushing the hairs at the external orifice of the auditory meatus would cause a different tinnitus, found to be caused by the contraction of the muscles in that vicinity. Pressure on the mastoid increased the tinnitus, and also raised its pitch. A fact not mentioned by writers is that pressure on the mastoid lessened the hearing power, especially for high-pitched sounds. When lying down, the tinnitus was increased and the hearing distance lessened in his own case; while in a patient who had sclerosis of the middle ear the hearing was much increased.

Oscar Dodd.

PHARYNX.

Pierce, Norval H.—*Hypertrophy of Pharyngeal Tonsil: its Anatomy and Physiology*. "Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.," November 3, 1900.

Its ultimate nature is unknown at the present time, whether it is an evolutionary vestige or a gland which has still a function. Embryologically, it develops with the pituitary body and pineal gland, and probably there is a relationship existing between these three bodies. It is composed of lymphoid tissue, similar to the solitary follicles of the intestines, and, together with bloodvessels and nerves, is enclosed in a bag of connective tissue. Early in life this connective tissue is embryonal in character, and matures later; then, following the law of connective tissue, it contracts, thereby squeezing the lymph nodes, shutting off the blood-supply, and inducing atrophy and shrinkage. Adenoids are this normal tissue hypertrophied.

The author describes a specimen, showing the peculiar fan-shaped distribution of the bloodvessels, which are surrounded by connective tissue. This apparently holds the bloodvessels open, thus increasing the blood-supply to the gland, which may account for the hypertrophy in some of these bodies. Hypertrophy is most frequently caused, however, by a succession of attacks of acute inflammation, the acute infectious diseases, acute inflammation of the gland itself, and inflammation due to streptococcus infection. Its relation to tuberculosis is important. There can be no doubt that some of these glands become tuberculous.

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REVIEWS.

Beiträge zur Frage der Volksheilstätten. (Contributions to the Question of Popular Sanatoria.) By Dr. H. WEICKER. A. Hirschwald, Berlin. 1901. 8vo. Pp. 70.

From the material at his disposal the author has succeeded in making an important addition to the literature of the subject. The year 1899 was the sixth since "Krankenheim," a people's sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis, came into existence at Goerbersdorf, under the leadership of Dr. Hans Weicker. The sanatorium has been gradually