

The operation to be performed should be done with the sharp spoon under narcosis and should be followed by tamponing with iodoform gauze to control hæmorrhage; the tampons must afterwards be removed to allow discharge of pus. Sometimes caries of the ethmoid bone is observed without empyema. The author concludes with some remarks on empyema of the sphenoid and frontal cavities, the combined empyemata and ulcers of the bones.

There is in this book so much that is new, that it is not easy to judge of the truth of all the theses and hypotheses—this must be proved by further observations; but at all events it is very interesting and brings so many fresh points under review that it will be read with great pleasure by everyone.

*Michael.*

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## Obituary.

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### FRANKLIN HENRY HOOPER, M.D.

It was with sincere regret that we heard of the death of this eminent American specialist, which took place on November 22nd. It was only during the last summer that we received a visit from Dr. Hooper and had the pleasure of showing him over the Throat Hospital in London, and exhibiting to him a number of cases in our clinic, in which he took a keen interest. From Dr. Hooper's enthusiasm in laryngological matters we had little reason to suspect that a fatal disorder was even then hanging over him which would terminate in the extinction of a young and valuable life so shortly afterwards. We learn from the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal's" full and sympathetic obituary notice of the deceased physician, that Dr. Hooper had suffered from leucoma of the tongue since 1884, and that in 1891 epithelioma appeared, necessitating the removal, in the autumn of that year, of a portion of the tongue. After a period of comparative health, during which Dr. Hooper took a holiday in Europe, passing a short time in London, the disease recurred in the glands of the neck, growing rapidly, and ending fatally in November, 1892.

Dr. Hooper was born in 1850, was educated at Harvard Medical School, and in 1876 came to Europe, where he spent some years, particularly in Paris and Vienna, at the latter centre working assiduously at laryngology, especially in Stryecketer's clinic. In 1880 he was appointed assistant in the out-patient department for diseases of the throat at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was made district physician of the Boston Dispensary. He was subsequently appointed aurist at the Boston Dispensary, and afterwards physician to out-patients with diseases of the throat at the Boston City Hospital. Though he subsequently resigned this post, owing to increasing private work, he continued his connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital as physician to the end of his life. For several years Dr. Hooper had been Professor of Laryngology at the Dartmouth Medical College, and Instructor in Laryngology at the Harvard Medical School. He was a Fellow of the

American Laryngological Association, and was one of the founders of the American Climatological Association.

Dr. Hooper contributed to the International Congress of Copenhagen in 1884, and Berlin in 1890, at which meeting he demonstrated his experimental work on the larynx of the dog. Dr. Hooper is best known in Europe by his original work on the "Physiology of the Larynx," and by the following papers:—

"The Respiratory Function of the Human Larynx."

"Experimental Researches on the Tension of the Vocal Bands."

"Concerning the Position of Paralysed Vocal Bands."

"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerves."

"The Effects of Varying Rates of Stimulation on the Action of the Recurrent Laryngeal Nerves."

Work which deservedly stamped its author as a scientist and thinker.

As the writer in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" states, Dr. Hooper had been for several years in the full tide of professional success, and his reputation as a specialist in America was one of which he might justly feel proud. He was modest and unassuming, cultured and refined, and the profession in America has lost a bright ornament by the too early decease of this scientific and enthusiastic specialist.

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#### Dr. J. CHARAZAC.

WE notified last month the decease of this young French specialist, and we are now indebted to the editor of the "Revue de Laryngologie," &c., for some details of Dr. Charazac's career.

At the time of his death he was only thirty-four years of age, but had already attained to an honoured position in the specialty. He was associated intimately with Dr. E. J. Moure, along with Drs. Miot, Noquet, and Wagner, as one of the editorial committee of that excellent special journal, the "Revue de Laryngologie, d'Otologie, et de Rhinologie," in which journal his name frequently appeared as a contributor.

He was associated with Dr. E. J. Moure as a collaborator in the translation of the second volume of the work on diseases of the nose by the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, and was the writer of numerous original papers:—"Edema of the Larynx" (1885); "Sulphurous Waters in Laryngeal Tuberculosis" (1887); "Suppurative Discharges from the Ears" (1887); "Rhinoliths" (1888); "Tracheotomy and Inter-crico-thyroidian Laryngotomy" (1889); "Malignant Tumours of the Ear" (1892), &c.

He early took a special interest in the treatment of tuberculosis originated by Koch, and spent some time in Berlin studying the method, of which he formed a very unfavourable opinion, and was one of the first to warn against the bad effects of the too-hasty adoption of this system of treatment. Dr. Charazac was an indefatigable worker and an enthusiast, and had gained for himself a position as one of the most prominent and honoured of French specialists.

His untimely death will be deplored by a large circle both in France and abroad.

*R. Norris Wolfenden.*