

it eight times, and in four cases obtained cure. The other four patients died of infection with hyperpyrexia.

Dr. AUDUBERT (Bordeaux). *A Case of Tertiary Laryngopathy.*

The author saw a man in whom only the upper parts of the larynx presented syphilitic lesions—the vocal cords were intact, and the motor system was perfect. Dyspnœa was considerable, and was due to the narrowness of the laryngeal introitus, where there was marked infiltration, and two enormous vegetations. Tracheotomy was not performed, and the patient was cured by the introduction of metallic bougies. Dr. Moure destroyed the vegetations with the galvano-cautery.

Joal.

Obituary.

JOHANN SCHNITZLER.

LARYNGOLOGY has suffered a painful loss by the death of Johann Schnitzler, who passed away after a short and severe illness, in his fifty-eighth year. His was a life rich in labour, rich in successes, and rich in happiness. To two ends the deceased consecrated his great talents and indefatigable activity, and he could look back with just pride and the greatest satisfaction upon his work. With zeal he consecrated himself to the science of the laryngoscope at a time when this little instrument was looked upon by most medical men as a curiosity or scientific toy, and lived to see the day, and had been himself not the least contributor to that result, when laryngology has become an edifice fixed on a solid foundation, and one of the most important branches of medical study. In all parts of the world and in all universities the followers of Schnitzler are now advancing and practising it. After hard struggles, but with an iron energy, he also lived to see his second ideal project brought to a successful termination. Under his direction a small number of young docents founded in the year 1872 the Allgemeine Wiener Poliklinik, having to combat a severe opposition from the medical faculty and the majority of the physicians of Vienna.

In small and insufficient chambers these young men commenced their medical and teaching enterprise, and a few weeks ago Schnitzler enjoyed the honour of a visit of his sovereign to the newly-erected and perfectly-fitted buildings and hospital of the polyclinic, and received the congratulations and expressions of sympathy of the Emperor in the new work. His scientific ability, his humane manner, and his worldly wisdom contributed to bring him into great esteem in a very short time: kings and archdukes had been amongst his clients. As a teacher of our specialty, he had a great name. His courses in the polyclinic were frequented by nearly all the well-known laryngologists, who came from all parts of the world to collect experience from the great material collected there, and

to listen to the lectures of the celebrated professor. In literary quarrels he could write in a sharp style, and defended his opinions with great ingenuity and tenacity; in private life he was of amiable disposition, and a benevolent colleague. Over his grave mourn with his widow and his family, numerous friends and pupils, to belong to whom the writer of these lines accounts it a great honour.

Johann Schnitzler, born in 1835 in Grosz-Kainsza (Komoru-Ungarn), received his promotion in Vienna in 1860, and was assistant to Professor Oppolzer in Vienna from 1863 to 1867. In the year 1880 he received the title of Extraordinary Professor, and, in 1882, of Königlicher Regierungsrath. From 1866 to 1886 he was editor of the "Wiener Medicinische Presse," and since 1887 of the "Internationale Klinische Wochenschrift." He died on the 2nd May, 1893, from erysipelas.

He published in his journals numerous leading articles and polemical papers concerning the policlinic. We will here only give a list of his most important laryngological publications:—

Laryngoskopische Diagnostik und locale Therapie der Kehlkopfgeschwüre. "Wiener Med. Presse."

Ueber Stimmeritzenkrampf. Ibid.

Ueber Stimbandlähmung. Ibid., 1886.

Die Geschichte der Laryngoskopie. Ibid., 1866.

Laryngoskopische Mittheilungen (Larynxpapillom). Ibid., 1866.

Klinische Beobachtungen und experimentelle Studien auf eine Gebrechen der Kehlkopfkrankheiten. Ibid., 1874.

Zur Diagnose und Therapie der Laryngo und Trachealstenosen. "Wiener Klinik," Jan., 1877.

Ueber Laryngoskopie und Rhinoskopie und ihre Anwendung in der ärztlichen Praxis Sechs Vorträge an der Poliklinik. Wien, 1879.

Aphonia spastica. "Wiener Med. Presse," May, 1875.

Die Lungensyphilis und ihr Verhältniss zur Lungenschwindsucht. Wien (1880): Urban und Schwarzenberg.

Ueber doppelseitige Recurrenslähmung. "Wiener Med. Presse," 1882.

Tuberkulose Tumoren un Kehlkopf. Ibid., 1884.

Der gegenwärtige Stand der Therapie der Kehlkopf und Lungentuberkulose. Ibid., 1884.

Zur Pathologie und Therapie der Kehlkopf und Lungensyphilis. Ibid., 1886.

Die Behandlung der Kehlkopftuberkulose mit phosphorsaurem Kalk. "Internat. Klin. Rundschau," 1887.

Ueber Kombination von Syphilis und Tuberkulose des Kehlkopfs und die Unwandlung syphilitische Geschwüre in tuberkulose. Ibid., 1887 und 1890.

Anwendung des Perubalsams bei Krankheiten des Kehlkopfs und der Lunge. Ibid., 1889.

Aphorismen zur Diagnose und Therapie der Kehlkopftuberkulose.
Ibid., 1889.

Ueber Kehlkopf Krebs. Wien, 1890

Robert Koch's Heilensfassan gegen Tuberkulose. Ibid., 1890.

Of his last work, "Klinischer Atlas der Laryngologie und Rhinologie" (Wien : Braumüller), the third, fourth, and fifth parts were published some weeks ago, and were reviewed in the last number of this Journal. In the editing of this excellent work he was assisted by his son, Julius Schnitzler, and his son-in-law, Marcus Hajek. It is to be hoped that this work will be finished by his collaborators after the plan of the celebrated and lamented specialist.

Michael.