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-Docent 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 21*s.* 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 22*s.* net.

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