given in the "Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift," 1892, No. 30, is referred to in this Journal. Swelling of the nasal mucous membrane is often caused by mouth-breathing. By application of Feldbausch's nasal dilator, such swellings, often only produced by hyperæmia, are cured without any other medication. The mastoid cells are often diseased, discoloured, and filled with mucus or purulent contents. The antrum of Highmore and mastoid cells are more often diseased in children than in adults, so that in these cases a propagation of the nasal and aural diseases seems probable. The author believes that by the usual methods of blowing the nose infectious material can enter the mucous membrane of the accessory cavities, and produce infections here. In the same manner, Politzer's air douche and, though not to so high a degree, catheterism may conduct infectious material to the accessory cavities. The author, therefore, prefers in cases of perforation of the membrana tympani to apply Siegle's pneumatic ear speculum to remove the pus. The author believes that the foramina accessoria of the nasal wall of the upper jaw are secondary formations, and are formed when the natural hole is obstructed by hypertrophic mucous membrane. Protrusion of the wall itself the author only saw when there were tumours; never in cases of fluid in the sinus. Vegetations in the nose and adenoid vegetations of the pharynx vault are caused by irritation, and very often by suppuration of the accessory cavities. Relation to carious teeth can only be found in few cases of empyemata of the antrum of Highmore. The second part of the book contains the notes of the most interesting of the author's four hundred examinations.

Michael.

Seiffert and Kahn (Würzburg).—*Atlas of the Histopathology of the Nose, Mouth, Pharynx and Larynx.* ("Atlas der Histopathologie der Nase, der Mundrachenhöhle und des Kehlkopfs.") Containing 77 figures and 40 chromo-lithographic plates, with 8 woodcuts in the text. Wiesbaden: Bergmann, 1895.

NOT all who are specialists in nasal and laryngeal work have the time and the ability to conduct exact pathologico-anatomical researches. To these such a work will be welcome, in which may be found the histology of all those diseases which he meets with in practice. For those who themselves make histological examinations the illustrations will give much pleasure, from their elegant and exact reproduction, and the careful selection of the individual specimens. Beginning with figures of the normal nasal mucous membrane, the authors follow the various forms of inflammation of the nose, and ozena (tables 2-6). Tables 7-10 are dedicated to the different forms of fibroma oedematosum usually called mucous polypi. Table 11 describes a variation, the fibro-angioma nasi: tables 12, 13, 14, other benign neoplasms of the nose: table 15, tuberculosis: tables 16-20, malignant neoplasms. Of these table 19 is of special interest, figuring the specimens of melano-sarcoma only observed four times (the specimen is from the reviewer's case). Table 21 deals with the hypertrophic pharyngeal tonsil, and a very rare case of teratoma pharyngis: the specimen shows epidermis, corium, tela subcutanea, and hairs of the so-called hairy polypi. Tables 22 and 23 show hypertrophied palates and lingual tonsils. Table 24 contains a pseudo-papilloma of the tongue and an

adenoid polypus of the soft palate ; table 25, benign neoplasms of the soft palate ; table 26, granular pharyngitis and *leptothrix buccalis* ; table 27, an angioma cavernosum of the tongue ; table 28, specimens of macroglossia and of rhinoscleroma, the latter specially instructive because of the localization of the bacilli on the tissue, which is very clear. Table 29 shows tuberculosis of the pharynx ; table 30, an instructive case of leucoplakia buccalis and a cancer of the tongue ; table 31, a sarcoma of the tongue and a lympho-sarcoma of the tonsil. On tables 32-34 we find very fine reproductions of benign neoplasms of the larynx ; table 35 gives clear pictures of pachydermia and of tuberculosis ; tables 36 and 37 treat of cancer and sarcoma of the larynx ; table 38 is dedicated to lepra (here also, as in the specimen of rhinoscleroma, a specimen is selected which shows the distribution of the bacilli in the tissue around the cells in a very clear manner). Table 39 contains a case of laryngeal syphilis, and gives a copy of the normal mucous membrane of the trachea. Table 40 concludes the work with two very rare neoplasms of the trachea—a papilloma (Seigert's case) and an osteoma (Dennig's case).

The text explains the illustrations in a very clear and concise manner.

Both from a scientific and artistic point of view it is an excellent work of the first rank. The publisher has done his best to support the authors by most excellent work and faultless execution of the figures, and selection of the best paper.

Michael.

OIL-COLOUR PAINTINGS OF MORBID APPEARANCES IN THE NOSE AND THROAT.

By Dr. HENNIG (Berlin).

A SERIES of large paintings in oil, representing more or less typical cases of disease of the nose, pharynx, and larynx, by Dr. Hennig (Berlin), was recently exhibited before the *Laryngological Society of London* by the President. The paintings possessed very considerable artistic merit, and the whole work did the greatest credit to the enthusiasm and industry of the painter. Criticisms and suggestions were specially requested, and, it is needless to say, these were freely offered. The absence of certain typical pictures, common in tuberculosis of the larynx, was commented on, and other less important omissions were pointed out as calling for correction.

It is understood that Dr. Hennig is anxious to make the series as complete as possible for educational purposes, regardless of the time and trouble involved. When this end is attained, he hopes to find a sufficient number of subscriptions to cover the cost of reproduction by chromo-lithography. This would hardly appeal to individual workers, but we would strongly recommend the acquisition of the work by every institution where laryngology and rhinology are taught. To allow this scheme to lapse would be to lose an important aid to the advance of these sciences. The paintings, as they at present stand, have been on view in the rooms of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in Hanover Square.