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.