to those diseases which are of probable infectious origin. The latter section includes, besides the above mentioned diseases, such maladies as Weil's disease, milk sickness, foot-and-mouth disease, and glandular fever.

The author rather favors the view that the diplococcus of Ceyon and Treboulet is the causative factor in acute articular rheumatism, but does not refer to the investigations of Poynton and Paine.

In the chapter on Syphilis, he refers to the bacillus of Lustgarten, and those isolated by Neissen, Joseph and Piorkowski as possibly responsible for the infection.

Under the head of diseases of the blood and ductless glands, the author in the article on Hodgkin's disease seems to lean to the theory of its non-tuberculous etiology, mentioning, however, the evidence of Musser and Sailer as being opposed to this opinion. In the rather short article on splenic anemia, he does not make use of or refer to the synonym of Banti's disease.

It is noted that in the section on diseases of the pericardium, cardiopuncture is advised in those cases of pericardial effusion in which the nature of the fluid is doubtful.

The use of tables and parallels is systematically adhered to throughout the work, and to the student, especially, these will be useful, particularly in reading the sections on diseases of the nervous system, where they are quite numerous.

A. N.

A LABORATORY MANUAL OF HUMAN ANATOMY. By LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M.B. (Tr.), Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy in the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College. Assisted by DEAN DE WITT LEWIS, A.B., M.D., and DANIEL GRAISBERRY REVELL, A.B., M.B., Instructors in Anatomy in the University of Chicago. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1904.

THIS laboratory manual differs in many respects from similar works and we believe that these differences show improvement. In the first place the nomenclature, which was formulated by the German Society of Anatomists, has been followed. This certainly simplifies the anatomical names for those students who are unfamiliar with Latin and makes the anatomical terms more comprehensive to all. The older terms have been placed in parentheses after the new ones in order to avoid confusion, and at the end of the volume there is an index of the old and the new terms. The author is pleased to see that this nomenclature is being rapidly adopted by many of the best English and American anatomists.

The book is not supposed to take the place of the descriptive text-book or the atlas, but to be a help and guide to the student in his dissection. The author especially tries in the first portion of the book to teach the student in such a way that he may be led into independent thought and work.

The illustrations number 300 and are excellent: the majority of them have been taken from the German atlases. This book will certainly prove the most helpful manual that has been recently published and the student who follows it closely will derive from it the greatest benefit in his anatomical studies. J. H. G.

THE TREATMENT OF FRACTURES, WITH NOTES UPON A FEW COMMON DISLOCATIONS. By CHARLES LOCKE SCUDDER, M.D., Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised, with 739 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1905.

It is unnecessary to say anything in review of this excellent work, as the previous edition was reviewed only about a year ago. We must, however, congratulate the author and the publishers on the marked success which this book has achieved. The present edition is the fifth; it contains some additional illustrations and the text has been modified in certain parts.

As a guide to the treatment of fractures it deserves the high place which it has won for itself. J. H. G.

ATLAS AND TEXT-BOOK OF TOPOGRAPHIC AND APPLIED ANATOMY. By OSKAR SCHULTZE, Professor of Applied Anatomy in Würzburg. Edited, with additions, by GEORGE D. STEWART, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. With 25 colored illustrations on 22 Lithographic Plates and 89 Text-cuts, 60 in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1905.

ONE of the greatest helps to the student in studying anatomy is the use of a reliable atlas; in fact, such a work should be considered essential. The present book is a little more than an atlas, as the text, although brief, is concise and complete. It has to deal only with the topographic and applied anatomy, and therefore it will be found of especial value for the practising internist