Altogether this manual seems to us to be one of the best of its class; and as it is the latest, it should receive a flattering reception in the student world.

T. S. W.

THE MICROTOMIST'S VADE-MECUM: A HAND-BOOK OF MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY. By ARTHUR BALLES LEE. Sixth edition. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1905.

THIS valuable little book has now passed through six editions, and though the first publication appeared twenty years ago, in all this time no book has been written in English which usurps its position or which covers exactly the same ground. From the number of books describing laboratory methods and microscopic technique it differs in that it appeals rather to the biologist and pure microscopist than to the student of medicine. The book has to do solely with the fixing, cutting, and staining of tissues. Methods of bacteriological and clinical microscopic examination are not included in its pages, and no references are made to the preservation of gross pathological specimens. The general scope of the volume must, however, be familiar.

In the present edition, the first since 1900, much new material has been added; and to include this without enlarging the size of the book, the text has been somewhat condensed in places. Indeed, the chapters contain so much and the subject matter is so condensed that it requires considerable knowledge of the subject for one to use the book to best advantage. Very little advice is given as to the choice of the best of many different methods for special staining. References to the original articles, however, are always quoted and many extra references are given for the benefit of those who wish to investigate certain methods of technique more fully.

Some of the chapters, as for instance those on the "Connective Tissues" and "Blood and Glands," have been rewritten, while particular attention has been given to the chapters on the nervous system, which are now very full and much more satisfactory than those on the connective tissues and the blood. The latter chapter is really quite meagre as compared to the chapters upon this subject in most books upon the clinical examination of the blood. In the chapter on connective tissues Mallory's useful aniline blue stain is conspicuous by its absence. The use of acetone for rapid hardening and fixation receives little attention, while the new and important methods for making frozen sections are scarcely referred to. In other respects the book contains a wealth of material and still holds a more or less unique position.

W. T. L.