

and in these cases diphtheroid bacilli were found in noses, and in one case in the tonsil. In other forms of insanity, however, diphtheroid bacilli were found in 18 cases, so that a causative relation to General Paresis does not seem to be established. As diphtheroid bacilli were also found in patients in neighboring general hospitals the conviction is forced upon the reader that the bacilli are not uncommon in public institutions. We fully endorse the author's statement that "ne hesitates to accept without complete proof the association of diphtheroid bacilli in the causation of General Paralysis." The *Bulletin* marks a decided advance in the study of psychiatry in Canadian institutions, and is worthy of praise and the "sincerest of flattery"—imitation.—*Johns Hopkins Bulletin*.

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*Hand-book of Anatomy.* James K. Young, M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers.

This little work of 390 pages purposes to furnish a "concise though complete synopsis of human anatomy for students and others." Fourteen pages are given to surgical anatomy and in addition there are one hundred and seventy-one illustrations, many of them of full-page size. Necessarily, then, the work is devoted to 'synopsis,' although it is claimed in the preface that "sufficient descriptive matter has been added to render it valuable to the busy practitioner."

An examination of some of the descriptions reveals considerable inexactitude; for instance, "the inner surface of the spleen is concave and adapted to the cardiac end of the stomach, to which it is attached by the gastro-splenic omentum"—no mention whatever being made of the important renal relationship. Under 'Kidney' mention is indefinitely made that "the left kidney is in relation with the lower end of the spleen" (?). And there is no reference to the adjacent colon.

This is a new edition and one would expect to note the adoption of those changes which have been so generally accepted in the more recent text-books. Nevertheless, the old description of the sigmoid flexure and the rectum of three pieces is retained, no reference being made to the later and preferable division of this part of the bowel into pelvic colon, rectum and anal canal.