

cluding laryngeal forms, tubercular peritonitis, genital tuberculosis, and lupus, scrofuloderma, (consumption of the skin), Pott's disease, and other osteo-arthritic tubercular lesions, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, hay-fever, cancer, puerperal inflammations, non-infectious diseases of women, dysmenorrhea, acute and chronic articular rheumatism, rheumatism of the heart, traumatic arthritis, acute nephritis, diabetes mellitus, lumbago, neuroses, angina pectoris, mumps, gonorrhea, cystitis, orchitis, inflammation of the vulvo-vaginal glands, chorea, chancre, chancroids, buboes, eczema, pityriasis maculata and circinata, erysipelas, gangrene, psoriasis, ferunculus, anthrax (carbuncle) and malignant pustule, galactophoritis, insomnia, gonorrheal salpingitis, uterine fibroids. The list is that given in the book. The author quotes very extensively from other writers—to show how very wrong everyone else is, including Finsen. The first diagram shows that the Rogers method employs all the actinic rays used by Finsen, and in addition the remainder of the visible spectrum, plus the heat rays, for he considers that: "The germ-destroying power of light is equal to the sum of the vibratory forces employed," and does not lie wholly in the actinic rays. As a contribution to the literature of light therapy, the book is certainly a curiosity.

C. R. D.

*A Dictionary of Medical Science.* Containing a full explanation of the various subjects and terms of anatomy, physiology, medical chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacology, therapeutics, medicine, hygiene, dietetics, pathology, bacteriology, surgery, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, dermatology, gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics, medical jurisprudence, dentistry, veterinary science, etc. By ROBERT DUNGLISON, M.D., LL.D., late Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, etc. Twenty-third edition, thoroughly revised with the pronunciation, accentuation, and derivation of the terms, by Thos. L. Stedman, A.M., M.D., Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Bros. & Co. 1903.

There are but few of the active medical practitioners of to-day who have not always looked upon Dunglison's Medical Dictionary as one on which they have relied, ever since they first handled a medical work. Dunglison's dictionary has for many years been considered among the best of its kind, and justly so, as, in place of being but a lexicon of medical terms, it is more of a condensed medical encyclopedia, giving under each heading an epitome of its varied medical relations.

Dr. Stedman, in revising the work, has adhered, as much as