

achievement that the necessary number of names in gross anatomy can be reduced to less than 5,000. Even more important than mere reduction in number is the elimination of obscure and ambiguous terms. Barker gives an exceedingly interesting account of the haphazard manner in which anatomical structures had been christened. Each investigator gave names as he would to the parts studied, and as one investigator was often ignorant of the work done by others, different names were given to the same structures. The multiplicity of names found expression in such triplicates as pneumogastric nerve, vagus nerve, and eighth cerebral nerve. The laryngeal prominence was also known as Adam's apple, and the use of proper names still further burdened the memory, such as the valvula coli, which were known variously as the valvula ileocecalis, valvula Bohini, valvula Tulpæ, valvula Fallopia.

An immense labor was performed by the committee, covering a period of over five years. The general principles formulated by them were that each part should have only one name; each name should be in Latin, and be philologically correct; each name should be short and simple as possible. The names should be merely memory signs, and need lay no claim to description or to speculative interpretation. Related names should, as far as possible, be similar, and adjectives should in general be arranged as far as possible as opposites. In a few instances these rules have been disregarded, as, for example, in the mitral valve, correctly known as the valvula bicuspidalis, valvula mitralis being retained as a concession to the clinicians. The great names in anatomy, such as Fallopia, Eustachi, Malpighi, have been retained. Poupart's ligament becomes ligamentum inguinale (Pouparti). Comparatively few names had to be coined, the labors of the committee having been restricted to the selection of the best term available.—*Medicine*.

The Treatment of Fetid Feet.

Sabouraud (*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*) recommends a four per cent. solution of chromic acid in distilled water in cases of profuse perspiration of the feet with foul odor. The solution is applied quickly with a pledget of cotton, care being taken that it penetrates between the toes. The application should be made each day for several days, and then every second day following, and later once a week until the cure is completed. The lotion should not be applied twice on the same day lest it cause some erythema.—*Medicine*.