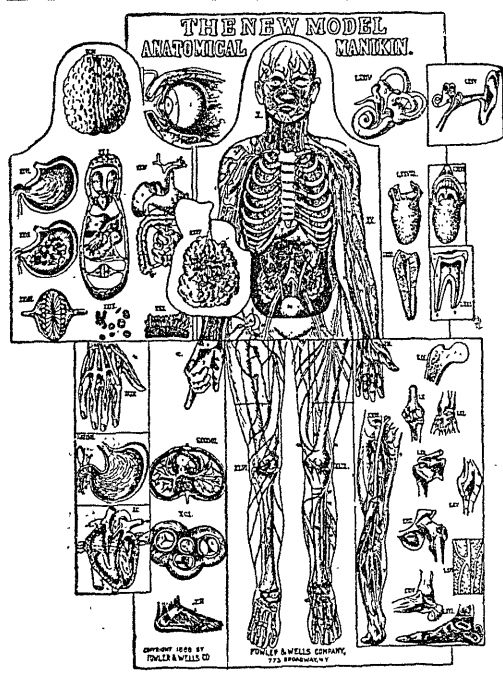


BOOK NOTICES.

THE NEW ANATOMICAL MANIKIN. Fowler and Wells Co., 775 Broadway, New York.

The accompanying engraving gives only a very inadequate idea of this valuable work. When folded up the manikin appears to be an ordinary atlas, measuring about eighteen inches square, but when open it measures thirty-six inches in height, and is arranged so as to be hung on the wall. In this comparatively small space the publishers have managed with great skill to include no less than one hundred and two beautifully colored lithographic drawings, many of them life-sized, of every portion of the human body. This is accomplished by constructing the manikin in successive layers which open on hinges showing just what the dissector would see on removing successive layers of tissue by dissection. Thus at first we have a half life size view of the body with only the skin removed; there are the blue colored veins, the red colored arteries and the nerves tinted yellow. On one side a layer of muscles has been removed so as



to show the next layer and also the distribution of the arteries, while the bones and joints are outlined underneath. Every bone and muscle, nerve and artery and vein has a number on it, which by referring to a small index at once tells the name. By opening up the first sheet we then come to a posterior view of the body, every muscle being clearly exposed, in some cases there being three engravings of the same region so as to show the successive layers of muscle removed. Then we come to sections of the bones and joints, there being a beautiful engraving of each, showing the ligaments, the drawings of the ankle joints and sections of the other joints in the foot being especially good. There is also a microscopic section of bone. Nothing is omitted, even the lymphatic glands being faithfully delineated. Then comes the anterior view of the blood-vessels of the face and neck, and the thorax, showing lungs and

heart between the ribs; while lower down on the same plane is seen the stomach and intestines, the omentum having been removed. Engraving XXIV gives a very fine view of the stomach, small and large intestines, and the liver. XXIX shows a drop of blood, magnified, and XXX represents a section of villi of small intestine. Three drawings exhibit the appearance of the interior of the normal stomach and the changes which take place in it from alcohol drinking. Another part of drawings shows the normal and the brain congested by liquor. XLII is a beautiful drawing of the brain, spinal nerves and sympathetic system. LI shows in more detail the sympathetic and pneumogastric. All around the main charts are smaller ones about five inches square showing the special organs: anterior view of eye; anterior view of ducts and glands of eye; anterior view of eyeball, lids being removed; eye ball with nerves and muscles as seen from above; transverse vertical section of eye showing lenses, coatings and muscles; external ear; bony labyrinth; internal ear; tongue and throat; cancer of tongue; section of teeth; section of skin; larynx, vocal cords, and the internal and external muscles. No. LXI shows the cæcum and lower portion of ascending colon, laid open, showing the termination of Æum, appendix vermiformis, ileo cæcal valve and the opening of the appendix vermiformis. XCIII, XCIV. and XCV. are beautiful, full-sized pictures of the kidneys, normal and in a state of degeneration. Space does not permit us to go into the many other drawings in detail, but what we have said will enable our readers to judge of the great value of such an atlas to hang on the wall of their consulting rooms, where they can only be looking at it themselves but where they can constantly turn to it in order to explain to patients the nature and location of their disease. This is no longer an age of medical mystery: patients will not be satisfied with platitudes, they must know exactly what is the matter and where the trouble is. In some respects this is to be deplored, for it makes the lot of the practitioners a much harder one than it used to be, when no explanations were required. This atlas seems have been prepared for the express purpose of making this task a lighter one, for the practitioner only has to point to the atlas to make even the most stupid patient understand where his trouble is, and thus make him far more satisfactory in carrying out our directions. We venture to say that this atlas would pay for itself in a very few months by the increased number of visits which an interested patient will make to the consulting room.

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE DISEASES OF WOMEN. From lectures given to physicians during the vacation courses by Dr. August Martin, Instructor in Gynecology in the University of Berlin. With 210 woodcuts. Translated from the second revised and enlarged edition, with the approval of the author, with notes and appendix, by Dr. Ernest W. Cushing. Second American edition. Published by E. W. Cushing, M. D., 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

To Dr. Ernest W. Cushing, the talented editor of the *Annals of Gynecology* of Boston, and a Gynecologist of the highest order, those members of the profession who are interested in operative gynecology are under a heavy debt of gratitude for his laborious task of translating August Martin's book. That his labor has been appreciated is evident