
In the publishers’ notice of this book it is stated that it is offered to all persons who were born with handicaps, whether physical or mental, but it may be said unequivocally that its usefulness is not limited even to this wide field. It should be in the hands of every physician and individual who may find himself in a position to give advice concerning such handicaps. The author’s exceptional career as a student and graduate of the Yale University School of Medicine is well known to most readers of this Journal. The story of his life and career has, therefore, to them a particular interest. The book itself is more than the intimate story of a brave and intelligent man, for not only does the author describe his attainment of mastery over a difficult and presumably helpless life situation, but also a good deal of his career as a leader in his field of medicine.

The spirit of the work and its author is well shown in one of its final sentences “Every human life has its purpose, and even the most hopelessly handicapped can be useful to society.”

H. THOMS.


This is a short text intended to acquaint the student with the general features of the microscopical anatomy of representative vertebrates, avoiding emphasis on mammalian and human material. The second edition contains essentially the same material as that presented in the first with a somewhat revised manner of presentation. The first chapters present, as before, the histological descriptions of tissues, the later chapters describe the organ systems of selected vertebrate forms. Several new and original illustrations have been added. They are chosen carefully enough as to subject but leave much to be desired in execution. This is to be regretted considering the importance of illustrative material in a text of this kind. In the chapter on technic, up-to-date methods that a student would be likely to carry out in class are clearly presented. The judgment as to the desirability of such a chapter in a textbook of histology rests with the individual instructor. A suggested list of references to current anatomical literature has been revised to include more recent articles.

JOHN L. BOLING.


Doubtless it is salutary, though not always wholly comforting, to take inventory and to submit the accounts to auditing. Dream-stuff thus becomes less of a liability.
John Carlson 1871 Wisconsin John Carlson in 1930 United States Federal Census. John Carlson was born circa 1871, at birth place, Wisconsin. John married Caroline Carlson. They had one child: Anna Carlson. John lived in 1930, at address, North Dakota. Johann Peter Carlson, 1832 - 1916 Johann Peter Carlson 18321916 Iowa. Johann Peter Carlson was born on month day 1832, at birth place, to Carl Nilsson and Johanna Christina Nilsson. Carl was born on March 27 1792, in Sweden. Johanna was born on July 6 1804, in Sweden. Johann Alfred Carlson was born on month day 1880, at birth place, to Carl Johan Carlson and Antonetta Christina Elisabeth Carlson (born Nordberg). That quote in Gangs of New York was absolutely genuine to how many saw the Irish immigrants as a threat to American jobs. Many Irish were willing to work for less than the free black labor force at the time. It should be noted that there was much resentment from the Irish towards the blacks during the time as well. The two Gangs of New York quotes illustrate the economic threat that Americans perceived with the Irish, but also they depict how the Irish were seen by Americans as lower or equal to blacks. This is a huge part of the historical background of the movie. The Irish were roundly regarded as a disease for the country rather than a benefit. Discover something new every day from News, Sports, Finance, Entertainment and more! Home. Mail. News. Finance. Sports. Entertainment. The Bulldogs had six players score double figures for the second time this season, as Gonzaga topped Pepperdine 97-75 Saturday night. Damian Lillard stuns Bulls with off-balance buzzer-beating 3-pointer. Dame dropped 44 in Chicago. John Day (c. 1740 – died 22 June 1774) is the first recorded death in an accident with a submarine. Day was an English carpenter and wheelwright. With the financial support of Christopher Blake, an English gambler, Day built a wooden "diving chamber" without an engine. He attached his invention to the deck of a 50-ton sloop named the Maria, which Blake had purchased for £340. The sloop's hold contained 10 tons of ballast, and two 10-ton weights were attached beneath the keel which could be released.