chapters of this magnificent work; the book speaks for itself in a way that no description could. In the opinion of the reviewer there is not a better textbook on nervous diseases in any language. It is hoped that a new English edition of this fifth German edition may soon appear, as unfortunately many of our students are unable to appreciate the German work.
SPILLER.

A TEXTBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By Isaac Ott, A.M., M.D. Second Edition. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1907.

This work of eight hundred odd pages will be found to present the subject of physiology conventionally and not too deeply for the medical student. The part dealing with the nervous system seems to be more or less of a compilation of views garnered from such fountain-heads as Grünbaum and Sherrington, Morat and Edinger, and, as such, is presented in an orderly and lucid manner. Most of the cuts, in the section on the nervous system, are from well known works, and the comparatively few original illustrations leave much to be desired in draughtsmanship.

The standard of comparison in such a subject as physiology is, of necessity, high, and the best that can be said of Dr. Ott's work is that without being either original or exhaustive it is nevertheless safe.

ALFRED REGINALD ALLEN.

LES TRAITEMENTS DU GOITRE EXOPHTHALMIQUE. ACTUALITÉS MÉDICALES. Par Paul Sainton et Louis Delherm. J. B. Baillière et fils, Paris.

In this small brochure resembling others of the series, "Les Actualités Médicales," has been assembled the reports of Dr. Sainton and Delharm made before the French Congress of Medicine held in Paris in October, 1907.

They have styled the work "The Treatments" of Exophthalmic Goiter and not "The Treatment" since every patient with the disorder represents an individual problem.

While there is little new or startling in the brochure, it contains a brief but authentic resumé of modern knowledge on the subject.

JELLIFFE.

DIE NERVÖSEN ERKRANKUNGEN DES GESCHMACKES UND GERUCHES. Von Prof. Dr. L. v. Frankl-Hochwart. Zweite, Gänzlich umgearbeitete Auflage.

This second edition of Prof. v. Frankl-Hochwart's work on the disturbances of the sense of taste and smell will well repay careful reading on the part of the neurologist or physiologist. The bibliography is very ample and the development of the theme orderly and sequential.

The author shows no tendency to abandon the rather archaic and dubious theory that the taste fibers from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, after passing up as far as the geniculate ganglion via the chorda tympani and facial, proceed to the second division of the trigeminal via the great superficial petrosal nerve and Meckel's ganglion and so through the Gasserian ganglion centralwards to the end stations in the pons and medulla oblongata.

Of course no discussion on this question could be complete or convincing unless due weight were given to Cushing's work. It is, therefore, interesting to note how ineffective Cushing's observations are made in their use by Frankl-Hochwart.