Book Reviews.

DIE LITERATUR DER PSYCHIATRIE, NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHOLOGIE, VON 1459-1799; MIT UNTERSTÜTZUNG DER K'GL. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN. Herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich Laehr, Professor und geh. Sanitätsrath.. Vols. 2. Berlin. Verlag von Georg Reimer. 1900.

This is a monumental piece of work that only a German could conceive of and put through to a satisfactory ending. The entire piece of work occupies four separate brochures, in two volumes, with a separate index. The index alone is a book of 270 pages.

Volume one collects the literature from 1459 to 1699. There is here not only the names of the articles written by the early authors, but also, in many instances, a short description of what the work contains. There are 750 pages in this first volume. The second volume, in two halves, is of 1,130 pages, and considers the literature from 1699 to 1799. Thus the entire work is 1,880 pages in extent, cites 16,396 separate books, by 8,565 authors, with analyses of 2,778.

The extensiveness of the work can be appreciated only by taking the volumes in hand and looking over them.

Present day psychiatry will, perhaps, learn little from the works here cited. The present decade is too busy with its own little round of work, but for the antiquarian and the lover of historical medicine, Dr. Laehr has given a work of inestimable value. It is impossible to review such a work; suffice it to say, it will stand as a monument to the author's industry and a credit to his scholarship, and to the rare quality of historical justice.

JELLIFFE.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS. By John Collins Warren, M.D., LL.D., Professor of surgery in Harvard University; Surgeon to Massachusetts General Hospital. Illustrated. Second edition, with an appendix. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

The flattering reception accorded the first edition of this work by the students of medicine and general practitioners throughout the country has been well merited by the author. No work on this subject has been better received by the profession, since Billroth's Surgical Pathology was first translated for the benefit of the American profession. It has admirably filled in the gap made vacant, bringing the bacteriology and pathology right up to date.

The author has a fascinating style of description, which holds the mind of the reader as effectually as a novel.

The only change noted in this second edition is the addition of the appendix devoted to the scientific aids to surgical diagnosis, viz., blood examinations, bacteriological examinations, spinal puncture, etc. The bacteriology of the skin is touched upon, and it is shown how difficult it is to avoid the presence of all pathogenic bacteria. The bacteriology of the nose, eye, ear and mouth is given, and the method of preparing these sites for operation carefully described. Serotherapy is mentioned, but the author is not very enthusiastic over the results so far obtained in surgical practice.

ADAMS.