of a small book upon cerebellar functions originally in French. This work aims to bring up to date the functions of the cerebellum. Not much space is given to anatomy, but the results of experimental work are fully detailed, and then a discussion is taken up of the relation of such experimental work with actual clinical phenomena. In other words, it is an up-to-date presentation of what is known of the cerebellum, and should be in the hands of every neurologist.

T. H. W.

MINOR MALADIES. By LEONARD WILLIAMS, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the French Hospital; Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital. Third edition. Pp. 396. New York: William Wood & Company, 1913.

THE author has compiled a series of lectures into a small volume, dealing with minor ailments or symptoms which are necessarily, as he says, dealt with in a cursory manner in the ordinary text-book. The minor maladies include such disorders as coughs, colds, sore throats, indigestion, constipation, giddiness, rheumatism, and similar disorders. He discusses briefly the etiology of these minor conditions and then enlarges upon their treatment. The author takes the correct view of the etiology of these ailments, laying particular stress upon the fact that while the discussed condition may be only a manifestation of a slight disorder they are frequently the expression of a serious disease which must be sought for and eliminated or alleviated before hoping to cure the minor complaint. Thus, the pretuberculous stage of phthisis, that is, the condition in which there is nothing which points to a positive diagnosis but in which there are indications sufficiently important to be greatly suspicious, is extensively considered and many persistent minor complaints or signs are shown to be directly the result of pulmonary tuberculosis. The more elaborate discussion of treatment of minor maladies is extremely valuable and thoroughly practical. Several criticisms of the subject matter may be made, however. In the first place proprietary preparations play a prominent part in much of the therapeutic advice the author gives and in the second place, medicinal treatment completely overshadows physical, dietetic, and others lines of treatment which may be employed in curing not only minor but major disorders.

In addition to the above, there are several other chapters dealing with such subjects as changes of air, general health, insanity, and a short exposition on the use of a few of the more important drugs. This last chapter is particularly timely and valuable, showing, as it does, the effects and results that can be achieved by the proper management of the old standard preparations, without the employment of the proprietaries the author recommends in the forepart of the book.

J. H. M., JR.