most careless and accurate one. The present issue has all the usual characteristics of arrangements for compact and clear accounts in substantial and neat leather binding.

GOODALE.

PASSAGES FROM THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN. By Samuel Warren, THE DOCTOR'S RECREATION SERIES, Volume VI. Edited by Charles Wells Moulton, Saalfeld Publishing Co., Chicago, New York and Akron, O.

This piece of fiction which so closely imitates fact is written in the characteristic fashion of the early nineteenth century, to which its author belonged. Lawyer though he was, his early study of medicine enabled him to produce a "diary" which justly sets forth the struggles and achievements of an English physician of his day, albeit with that "artistic heightening" which is permissible under such circumstances. The Editor has arranged it attractively for the readers of a later generation, and the nature of the work permits the several incidents to be presented in different chapters without much effort at continuity. Altogether it is a worthy addition to the interesting series in which it appears.

GOODALE.

WHARTON AND STILLE'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Volume II. Poisons. By Robert Amory, A.M., M.D., and Robert L. Emerson, A.B., M.D. Fifth Edition. The Lawyer's Coöperative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y.

As a modern work on poisons, we cannot feel that this work is a success. Although we are told that the book has been rewritten, it is hard to tell whether this refers to the present time or to ten years ago, for of modern toxicology in the sense of Pouchet, Kionka, Schmiedeberg or Kunkel we find only faint traces here and there. Robert seems to have been the latest real authority.

We would not attempt to convey the idea that there is nothing up-to-date in the book, for there is much excellent material, but the old and the new are in impossible juxtaposition. One finds in places the latest knowledge of the synthetic chemist rubbing elbows with worn-out neighbors.

The book still suffers from too much of the old dead wood. Thus, on page 539 we read: Strophanthin, its alkaloid, and three inches below strophanthin is a glucoside. Even a proof-reader might have queried this statement. Antipyrin, acetanilid, phenacetin are all termed anilines, and are treated as identical in their action. Modern pharmacology teaches that antipyrin is a pyrazolon, and is quite dissimilar in its action on the blood. Antipyrin does not ordinarily cause hemolysis. In fact, we find very scant references to the modern studies—not so very modern—of Kionka and others on the blood poisons and the rationale of their actions.

Wood alcohol is up to date, Reid Hunt's recent work having been included. This seems to have been an accident, being a new subject. Of the general correlation of the alcohols and of Myers', Overton's and Heinz's studies not a word, and they stand as the foundation of our comparatively recent studies on narcosis, now at least five years old. We are told that the picture of alcohol poisoning (p. 449) is much like that of opium or apoplexy—truly as indefinite as it is inaccurate.

It is a great pity that the work was not rewritten entirely, especially from the interpretative style. The symptoms of actual poisoning can stand, but when it comes to the interpretation of many of the symptoms there is much conflict.

We feel that this book can only tend to make much more mischief for the toxicological expert.

JELLIFFE.

LES TUMEURS DE L'ENCEPHALE. MANIFESTATIONS ET CHIRURGIE. Par le Doctor Duret, Professor of Clinical Surgery at Lille. Felix Alcan, Paris. G. E. Stechert, New York.

The present volume of nearly 850 pages is an analytic and synthetic review of the subject, with many original views that are of more than passing moment.

In the opening chapters the author, in gathering together a great number of observations and in their interpretation, has endeavored to point out a symptom-complex at once diagnostic and concise, taking into special consideration the composition, variations and pathogeny of brain tumors. He has indicated the part played by compression, by increased cerebral tension, by intoxication, edema, by vascular distention, disturbances of collateral circulation and lesions at a distance.

In a second part the general symptomatology of cerebral tumors is taken up. These include the general symptoms, the motor and sensory disturbances, the affects of speech, of intellectual activity, reflexes and equilibrium. These are all discussed in the light of their diagnostic importance, and the methods of examination spoken of as well. Localizing symptoms are also taken up in this chapter.

A third part discusses the diagnosis, particularly from the standpoints of differentials, of localization and of type of tumor. Thus, attempts are made to differentiate between tuberculous, syphilitic, cystic, gliomatous, sarcomatous and other forms of tumors.

A fourth part deals with the surgical treatment of these tumors. The work is an invaluable one for the surgeon as well as the neurologist.

JELLIFFE.

DIE MULTIPLE SCLEROSE DES GEHIRNS UND RÜCKENMARKS. Ihre Pathologie und Behandlung klinisch bearbeitet von Dr. Eduard Müller. Gustav Fischer, Jena. Paul Hoeber, New York.

Müller has given us a practical and thorough monograph on multiple sclerosis, a disease which year by year we are realizing is much more common than has been formerly supposed. It is a commendable piece of work, founded as it is on pathologically-controlled studies, as well as on clinical material.

After a short historical résumé, Müller considers the etiology of the affection. To this he contributes little that is new, and follows the interpretations of Hoffmann and others who have in recent years added to our knowledge on this point. He differentiates two groups in the general concept of this disease type, one a multiple sclerosis *per se* in the narrow sense, a second in which perhaps the majority of the cases may be arranged, secondary multiple sclerosis in the sense of Schmaus and Ziegler, following a number of exogenous or endogenous injuries to the central nervous system.

Of the various etiological features he leans naturally to Strumpell's embryonic histogenic doctrines, but does not entirely exclude a number of the so-called causes, particularly with reference to the secondary types of multiple sclerosis. So far as trauma is concerned, Müller says that he does not believe that trauma alone can be a cause of the true type of this disease. It is not impossible in his belief that trauma may greatly accelerate the development of the clinical symptoms of the disease. The infectious micro-organisms may be responsible in large part for the Schmaus-Ziegler type of secondary multiple sclerosis.

The symptomatology is discussed at great length and most admirably and philosophically handled. Not only are the symptoms described, but the author devotes considerable space to the elucidation of the physiological and pathological groundwork that makes the symptom-complex possible. The sections on nystagmus are admirable, and clear differentials are suggested with reference to true nystagmus and the nystagmoid movements of tire, muscle involvement, etc.

On the anomalous and well-developed forms considerable stress is laid, and this chapter, and that on the differential diagnosis, are the best we have seen in any treatise on the subject.