camp, blown by wind direct from Topah, 1600 yards distant," though he adds that it was further assisted, probably, by foul air carried in the pugrees of visitors from Murree. On page 31 he practically discards this latter view. At the present day we are hardly justified in attaching much etiological value to the theory that the contagion of cholera is spread to any great distances under certain states of the atmosphere and with certain winds.

Dr. Jessop has arrived at his conclusion by the method of exclusion only. We are not so sure that other commoner agencies of introducing the cholera germ have not been overlooked. There was direct and indirect communication with Murree, where cholera prevailed; and it is more consistent with our knowledge of the etiology of the disease to infer that it was introduced in the usual manner, though its detection may be involved in obscurity. Once introduced into camp, its propagation is not difficult to account for.

Dr. Jessop's report shows evidence of a painstaking effort to arrive at the truth, for which he is to be commended. His cases are interesting, especially in connection with the novel treatment he employed. In some places his reasoning lacks cogency; and his style, at times, is defective from want of clearness. We have noticed a few careless expressions and awkwardly constructed sentences. Barring these defects, the report is a praiseworthy attempt to make a record of an interesting experience, and merits a careful reading.

W. H. F.

ART. XXXVI.—*Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System*, delivered at Guy's Hospital. By SAMUEL WILKS, M.D., F.R.S. Second edition, 8vo. pp. x., 602. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1883.

IN the present edition this work has been considerably enlarged, much of the matter has been rearranged, and the newer ideas of some of the recent French and German neurologists have been incorporated. It is a book both of ideas and experience. The author's psychological observations and discussions, whether about the relations of mind and brain, or about high foreheads and low morale, or about the mental or the moral treatment of hysteria, are always interesting and generally instructive. He shows a commendable knowledge of neurological literature, physiological and pathological, and happily applies this knowledge to the explanation of clinical phenomena.

The book is divided into four parts, devoted respectively to diseases of the brain and of the spinal cord, to general and functional diseases, and diseases of the nerves. The special subjects under these heads are treated of in an interesting but irregular manner. The book is not, nor does it claim to be, a systematic treatise on nervous diseases, like the works of Rosenthal, Hammond, or Ross, for instance. He who possesses the latter, or similar works, will find this volume of great value in furnishing new illustrations and numerous hints and suggestions of a practical character.

Poets, novelists, and philosophers are frequently called upon by Dr. Wilks, to give point or piquancy to his remarks. He has not only clothed the dry bones of neurological science with the flesh and blood of actual clinical and pathological experience, but he has added the pleasing adornments of general literature.

C. K. M.