

otherwise. This pamphlet gives in clear and complete form the information which will assist a physician so called upon to discharge his duty in the most efficient manner, since it points out matters which might not occur to one inexperienced in such legal processes, but of the utmost importance to enable him to have a definite idea of his own rights and obligations. Such matters as "Attendance at Court: How Compelled," "Admissibility of Evidence," "Competency and Relevancy of Testimony," "Examination and Cross-Examination," etc., are treated in turn in a helpful and thorough manner.

JELLIFFE.

MULTIPLE PERSONALITY. An experimental Investigation into the Nature of Human Individuality. By BORIS SIDIS, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard). Author of the Psychology of Suggestion and Psychopathological Researches, and SIMON P. GOODHART, Ph.B., M.D. (Yale). D. Appleton & Company,

If one case, as in this work, furnishes sufficient data and inspiration for a book of 456 reading pages, how is clinical medicine of the future to be provided library room? One shudders here at the application of the rule of three.

Part I. of this book is by Dr. Sidis, and deals with an interesting anatomic and physiologic study of personality, although the treatment is somewhat elementary. The fear that some of us entertain lest the neurone theory be discarded, does not seem to disturb the writer, who builds a normal and morbid physiology of personality upon it.

Part II., by both authors, is chiefly interesting because of the careful record of a case of double personality—the Hanna case. No effort has been made to spoil the dramatic quality of the case, as shown by the chapter titles—"Revelations from Dream Life," "Upheavals of the Subconscious," "Resurrection of Outlived Personalities," "The Struggle and Union of Alternating Personalities." The possibilities of scientific study in this case of traumatic amnesia and its termination in recovery, are sufficiently stimulating to the neurologist even without the literary and dramatic charm of the case setting. One is tempted, however, to speculate on the relative rapidity with which the case would naturally have recovered without the annoyance of the psychic irritation practised.

Part III., containing facts and fancies relative to consciousness and mental possibilities, quite outdoes Part I. in psychic dramatization. Thus some of the chapter headings are: "The Fading Moments," "The Brightened Moments," "Transmutations of Subconscious Messages," "The Process of Mental Resurrection," "The Reawakening," "Hypnoidic States or Resurrected Lives," "Hypnoid States or Underground Life," "The Twilight of Consciousness or Dämmerzustände."

The work on the whole shows an earnest attempt of the authors to present the importance of prolonging the transition state in alternating personality cases, to the end that a fusion of the multiple into a single and natural personality may finally result. However serious one may strive to regard the authors' methods and success in the Hanna case, one must be guarded as to their general application to all cases, and be especially chary of a summer's advent, which is heralded by a single swallow. This warning is particularly true in so-called applied psychology, which may still be regarded as not without the realm of psychic chance.

L. P. CLARK (New York.)

A DICTIONARY OF NEW MEDICAL TERMS. By GEORGE M. GOULD, M.D. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

This volume is in the nature of a supplement to the author's "Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences," published ten years ago. The special necessity of such a supplement is evidenced by the fact that more than 30,000 new words have been devised in the past decade for employment in the sciences named. Dr. Gould has a lively realization of the difficulties that beset the lexicographer in general and the medical lexicographer in particular, and very definite ideas of the goal he should strive to reach. He brings to his task a broad and tolerant scholarship which recognizes the value, historical and otherwise, of even words which might better have been left uncoined. He understands that a dictionary is to a large extent a record of what is, rather than of what ought to be, and while he by no means "lets down the bars" for a horde of unauthorized expressions, he does aim to make intelligible any likely to be encountered in medical work. He unmistakably possesses that "feeling for words" which is a prerequisite to successful handling of them in any field. The book is appropriately bound in a substantial and dignified style.

JELLIFFE.

A THESAURUS OF MEDICAL WORDS AND PHRASES. By WILFRED M. BARTON, M.D., Assistant Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, and Lecturer on Pharmacy, Georgetown University, and WALTER A. WELLS, M.D., Demonstrator of Laryngology, Georgetown University; Adjunct Professor of Laryngology, Washington Postgraduate School, etc. W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia, New York and London.

This thesaurus deserves its name, for it is a veritable treasury for those—and they are many—who do not possess the natural gift for words, the facility in their use and recollection which is an indispensable requisite to fluent and effective speech or writing. Whether the need is for synonyms to vary the author's diction, or for a form of expression for a vague and nebulous idea, or for a dignified and technical substitute for a popular phrase, this volume will supply it. The arrangement is admirable, and the choice of type such as will greatly facilitate the use of the book.

GOODALE.

THE DOCTOR'S RECREATION SERIES. Edited by CHARLES WELLS MOULTON. Volume III, "In the Year 1800." By SAMUEL WALTER KELLEY, M.D. The Saalfield Publishing Co., Chicago, Akron, Ohio, and New York.

The third volume of this series appears in the same attractive dress as its predecessors, and presents in the form of a novel the experiences and adventures of one "Dr. Brush," who is alleged to have lived and flourished, as the title indicates, about the year 1800. The author is himself a physician, and undoubtedly the first, although not the last, to find "recreation" in the tale. Assuming the semblance of an old diary, discovered by accident in this latter day, it permits its "editor" to adopt the leisurely style of the elder authors, and discard the modern method of eliminating every character and event which does not actively forward the development of the plot.

Plot there is, to be sure, and plenty of it, including battle, murder and sudden death, but generously mingled with it are amusing character studies, professional dissertations, careful delineations of the life of the time, with especial reference to the state of medical science, hints at social and political problems, all bound together by the indispensable love story, culminating in the "lived happy ever after."

The villain of the piece has pathological reasons for his fiendish performances; the hero slays his would-be murderer with his lancet, and