

from that in other compends, in the fact that the different subjects are treated according to symptomatology.

The diagnosis of the different nervous diseases is constantly kept in the foreground, and little space is devoted to treatment. It is difficult to criticise the subject-matter in a book like this, in which only a bare outline is given of symptoms and principles. It seems, however, that there is too much repetition of old theories and methods. For instance, the motor centres have been placed both in front and back of the central fissure, and it is presumed from the text that the sensory functions are localized in the same areas.

Again, when discussing the effects of lesions of the inferior parietal lobe, ptosis is mentioned as a probable symptom. No mention is made of stereognostic function as being localized in the parietal lobule. When speaking of the tumors of the brain, the authors state that syphilitic and tuberculous intracranial growths are more common than other varieties. This does not agree with the experience of other neurologists who believe that sarcomas are the most common. On the whole, the book is a good one, and deserves the reputation it has made for itself.

T. H. W.

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**TUMORS, INNOCENT AND MALIGNANT: THEIR CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND APPROPRIATE TREATMENT.** By J. BLAND SUTTON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to and Member of the Cancer Investigating Committee of the Middlesex Hospital, London. Fourth edition; 355 engravings. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co., 1907.

WITH the first publication of this book its usefulness was immediately recognized. One edition followed another in rapid succession, and now in the fourth we find many valuable additions. This new matter includes a short account of the prevailing theories as to the origin of cancer, additions to the section upon chorion epithelioma, chapters upon tumors of the ovary and testes, and a chapter upon heterotopic teeth. Of these additions perhaps those of most interest generally are the chapters upon tumors of the ovaries and testes. These chapters are excellent. As regards the cause of cancer the author makes no definite statements. Three hypotheses are discussed—the embryonic, the parasitic, and the biological—but the author's view of the whole question is summed up well in the last sentence of this chapter when he states that "whilst investigators are hunting for the cause of malignant tumours practical surgeons have to deal with the concrete disease." Indeed, this sentence may be taken to typify the book, for it is essentially practical and of real use to the surgeon. Minor alterations have been made throughout the volume and a number of new illustrations have been added.

We still find the chapters upon cancer of the breast, a subject of enormous interest and practical importance to the surgeon, strikingly inadequate. The chapters upon tumors of the thyroid gland is also very disappointing, but in spite of a few shortcomings it is evident that the book, good at the start, improves with each edition.

W. T. L.

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A MANUAL OF PATHOLOGY. By GUTHRIE McCONNEL, M.D., Pathologist to the St. Louis Skin and Cancer Hospital, and to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Pp. 523. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co., 1906.

THE author's purpose in writing this manual was to condense into a small book for the student important points which receive a broader treatment in most text-books upon the subject. From a book such as this, it is, of course, not possible to study pathology, but for a rapid review of the subject it may be useful. The arrangement of the book is much the same as is adhered to in most of the larger text-books: Part I deals with general pathology; Part II is devoted to special pathology. In the last three chapters of Part I, postmortem technique, laboratory technique, and bacteriological methods are briefly discussed. It is naturally difficult in a book of this sort to include the results of recent investigations, and the author cannot digress from the older classifications of diseased processes; still, with our present knowledge it seems out of place to class pernicious anemia, leukemia, and Hodgkin's disease as diseases of the blood, and to designate the spleen as a ductless gland. Quite a number of illustrations reproduced from the larger books of Durek and McFarland are scattered through the volume. W. T. L.

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A TEXT-BOOK OF PSYCHIATRY. A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF INSANITY FOR PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS. By E. MENDEL, M.D., Professor in the University of Berlin. Authorized translation, edited and enlarged by WILLIAM C. KRAUSS, M.D. Pp. 311. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co., 1907.

THIS compend was written for the practitioner and the student in Germany, and has been translated for the use of the American student and practitioner. There is no subject in the entire realm of medicine more difficult of presentation than that of diseases of the mind. The science of psychiatry up to the present time has been essentially a science of classification of the symptom groups and