

suffering. According to the author many of the legislators, administrators and even physicians do not fully understand the situation, and when the Harrison law was passed making it impossible for drug addicts to obtain narcotics, this either drives them into the "underworld," or, if unable to obtain opiates through illegal methods, to escape physical suffering they resort to suicide.

The book is written in a very clear manner; in fact, the author impresses upon the reader too often the same facts and few new thoughts are introduced after the first few pages. Besides the repetition the author strays from the point at issue, and in discussing any particular phase he invariably reverts to some part of the question previously discussed at length.

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THE DIAGNOSIS OF NERVOUS DISEASES. By SIR JAMES PURVES STEWART, K.C.M.G., C.B.M.D. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. Fifth edition. Pp. 557. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1920.

THIS is the fifth edition of Stewart's well-known *Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases*. The fourth edition was written three years ago, while the author was on war duty in Saloniki. The present edition has been revised and in part rewritten. A short chapter on war neuroses regarded from their clinical standpoint has been added.

The scheme of the book is well worked out. It is not intended by any means to be an exhaustive text-book, but, as the title indicates, it is a diagnosis. The anatomy and physiology are adequately and well done. Aphasia is treated from the old and well-known standpoint and the recent controversial phases are omitted. Cerebellar conditions are adequately discussed, with the exception that no attention is paid to the more recent studies of localization. Peripheral nerve conditions are exceedingly well done, and so far as the reviewer knows this is the only book on neurology which has a chapter on organic war lesions. The fact that it has reached its fifth edition is ample evidence that the book is well worth while.

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CAST GOLD AND PORCELAIN INLAYS. By HERMAN E. S. CHAYES, D.D.S., New York. Pp. 382; 372 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company.

THIS is a scholarly addition to dental literature reflecting thoroughness and minute care on the part of the author in every detail.

The introduction comprising some fifty pages on sequence of

thought and the value in teaching is a most finished, thoughtfully written expression of fundamental facts well worth reading, although rather mature for the average student and not closely allied to the general subject.

The chapter on cavity preparation is comprehensive and practical. There is nothing radical or new, but it reflects the best thought on the subject, fully illustrated and giving a clear idea.

The author has gone most fully into the subject of cast gold fillings, the failures caused by faulty impressions, how to obviate them, and a very full and fair description of different casting methods and the results obtained.

The method for inlay work, their treatment and casting, splinting of teeth and the restoration of occlusal balance, and the treatment of the indirect method has the full allotment of space it deserves.

Porcelain work is well described in detail and comprehensively, which applies to the entire work.

Twenty pages are devoted to light and color, followed by a chapter on ductless glands as expressed in the human mouth, endocrinodontia. This is a field dentists must become more familiar with, and although there are few of us that can agree with Dr. Kaplan that the "frequency of decay in lower molars as compared with anterior teeth is due to the position of the submaxillary glands, etc.", the idea is very progressive.

P. L. L.