

## Book Reviews

**HANDBUCH DER PATHOLOGISCHEN ANATOMIE DES NERVENSYSTEMS.** Herausgegeben von DR. E. FLATAU, in Warschau; Privat Docent DR. L. JACOBSONH, in Berlin, and Privat Docent DR. L. MINOR, in Moskau. First Abtheilung, Bogen 1-20. S. Karger, Berlin.

This is the first portion of a work on the pathological anatomy of the central and peripheral nervous system that is to be completed in 3-4 parts. As this portion is 320 pages, the completed book promises to be an important and extensive treatise.

In no branch of medical science has research been so active and profound as in that of the study of the nervous system, and the numerous observations made by pathological workers in many laboratories make it desirable that a collection of this scattered and discrete knowledge be made within the bounds of one work. This task the editors set for themselves, for in the preliminary announcement the names of Anton, Ballet, v. Bechterew, Benda, Brasch, Bruns, Cassirer, Cramer, Darkschewitsch, Elschmig, Friedmann, v. Gehuchten, Goldscheider, Heller, Hoche, Homen, Joachemsthal, Jolly, Luce, Lugaro, Mendel, Michaelis, Nonne, Oppenheim, Petren, Pick, Raymond, Rossolimo, Schlesinger, Stroebe and Weber, appear as collaborators. Surely an extensive and representative group of authorities.

The opening chapter deals with the modes of investigation of the nervous system, giving at great length the details of technic. This is one of the best presentations of this subject yet given. It is contributed by Jacobsohn of Berlin. Particular stress is laid on the subject of artefacts and their characteristics.

Dr. L. Michaelis gives a thorough chapter on the bacteriological investigation of the nervous system.

A very fine chapter is that of von Gehuchten's on the Pathological Anatomy of the Nerve Cell. It is well illustrated, splendidly written and an authoritative and modern exposition of our knowledge on this subject.

The general Pathological Anatomy of the Nerve Fibers is taken by Lugaro. In this chapter the important work of Kennedy, Ballance and Stewart is not considered;—certainly a serious omission. Lugaro also writes on the pathology of the neuroglia.

M. Nonne and H. Luce write on the pathological anatomy of the vessels. This is a masterly chapter, marred only by the author's almost slavish adherence to German literature.

Chapter VII on the Diseases of the Bony and Membranous Brain Coverings, by H. Stroebe, is just begun in this fascicle. From the publishers' standpoint, the work is most excellent, and if the succeeding parts are as comprehensive and able as this one the work will certainly meet with the success that its merits demand. JELLIFFE.

**GESCHLECHT UND KRANKHEIT—GESCHLECHT UND ENTARTUNG.** By Dr. P. J. MÖBIUS. Carl Marhold, Halle.

These are two contributions by this well known author to the subject of the differences in the character of the sexes.

The first brochure discusses in an interesting manner those diseases that are peculiar to men or women and also those affections that are apt to be more common in one sex than in the other. He makes two divisions. Diseases with natural sex differences and diseases associated with social sex differences. Under the former are included as diseases in males, hemo-

philia, muscle weakness, diabetes, leucemia, hay fever, brain tumors and congenital heart lesions; as female, chorea, whooping cough, torticollis, goiter, myxedema, Basedow's disease, scleroderma, chronic articular rheumatism, hysteria, migraine, manic depressive insanity, alcoholic neuritis.

In the second group he distinguishes as female belongings in the way of disease, cholelithias, acute yellow atrophy, wandering kidney, gastropotosis and trachoma. Man seems to suffer on account of his social position as all of the rest of the diseases that flesh is heir to passed to his account. The deductions are both interesting and suggestive.

In the second brochure a number of facts bearing on various anomalous degenerations are discussed. Cases of hypospadias, gynomastia, hermaphroditism, etc., are described and their philosophical relations pointed out. Both brochures are of interest and of not a little practical import.

R. BROWN.

DER ACHILLESSEHNENREFLEX UND SEINE KLINISCHE BEDEUTUNG. VON DR. A. V. SARBO. S. Karger. Berlin.

This is a small brochure of 43 pages, devoted to the study of the Achilles jerks in health and disease. The first 11 pages are occupied with the details of the modes of investigation, and in the following pages the character of the Achilles jerk in hemiparesis, syphilis, mercury poisoning, articular atrophy, lead poisoning, alcoholism, ischias, tabes, paresis, and poliomyelitis are recorded.

The brochure is well considered, and is an excellent and convenient summary of knowledge of this reflex.

JELLIFFE.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Medicine. W. B. Saunders & Company, 1903.

The year book for 1903 is much better in every way than in previous years. Not that the room for improvement was so noticeable, but that the general excellence of the work has been enhanced by a greater attention to the details of the abstracts furnished and a few new chapters have been added that have greatly enriched the book. This is notably true in the chapter devoted to Physiological Chemistry edited by W. Jones and Reid Hunt.

For the neurologist the main interest will center about the chapters on Nervous and Mental Diseases, and Legal Medicine. The former contributed by Dr. A. Church, the latter by John Marshall and J. H. Rhein. Dr. Church has collected most of the truly good things done throughout the year, particularly in the domain of neurology. The abstracts on Insanity are not representative.

The work is improved also in its general attractiveness. The paper, print and binding are all that could be desired. Altogether it is the best year book published in the English language, and is a worthy addition to the library.

WALSH.