

changes of the occipital lobes, without hemianopsia. All the above subjects, with the exception of two enumerated, are illustrated by numerous drawings, as in the two cases already described.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Henschen has produced a most valuable work on the relations of the optic tracts and centres to the various changes in vision, and has done this by a most laborious and minute examination of the conditions of the brain which has never been surpassed, and in addition to the naked eye appearances, the microscopical examination has been most complete, as is testified by the fact that 10,000 sections have been made for the work. We have only one suggestion to make, and that is that in the second volume it would assist the reader if the table of abbreviations be put at the beginning of the plates in place of at the beginning of the work. We can most heartily recommend this book as one of the best works yet produced on the subject.

C. E. BEEVOE.

Lunacy Act of 1890. By CHARLES STREET, M.R.C.S., Superintendent of Haydock Lodge, Newton-le-Willows. Neill and Co., Edinburgh. 1890.

This is a paper which was read before the Liverpool Medical Institute.

Mr. Street has collected into this essay the chief details of the differences in the working of the new Act and the old, and in a short space gives all that is necessary for the medical man who has to sign a certificate for the reception of a patient into a private asylum. The forms for the friends, the magistrate, and for the medical men are added, as well as certain other forms which, according to the new law, the patient must see as to his rights and privileges.

We may here say that Mr. Street has also had published very artistic mountings with the forms, which have to be posted in every licensed house, informing the patients of their rights.

These forms, which were so strongly objected to, and which in any case must be objectionable, are by means of these mountings rendered ornamental and inconspicuous as far as they can be by artistic surroundings. We believe

they can be obtained on application to Mr. Street for a very small sum.

The two things are both useful, the essay being in the right spirit and the form being in the right taste.

Sutherland's Directory of Justices in Lunacy. 1890 and 1891.
Bale and Sons, Great Tichfield Street, W.

Dr. Henry Sutherland took a great deal of pains to prepare a very useful handbook for the use of asylum officers and other medical men, and it had no sooner established its place and its use than a fresh crop of judicial authorities were appointed, and so the book is, we regret to say, rendered all but useless, and certainly misleading. We feel that for an author to prepare a directory for each year is too much to expect, and yet unless this is done it will be useless. The difficulties are very great, and the book under notice was hardly out of the publisher's hands, than by death and removal it had become defective. All seems to point to the necessity of making all magistrates to be judicial authorities; then a complete list of Justices would be of great service, and the changes from year to year would be few and unimportant.

Fry's Lunacy Laws, CHAMBERS. Knight and Co., 1890.

It is hardly necessary for us to do more than state that the fresh edition of this standard book has appeared with commendable rapidity after the passing of the Consolidated Lunacy Act. It is full, and very clear; it gives the Act and the requirement under it, and gives all the leading cases which refer to clauses under the existing Act, so that for reference everything is handy. It gives not only the law, but the regulations or rules of the Commissioners in Lunacy. The editor modestly says as Fry's book is so well known and valued, he has followed its plan with little change. There are three parts, or books as they are called, the first being the epitome of all the regulations and laws of private, pauper, and criminal lunatics. Book II. contains the statutes, and Book III. the official documents, with the rules made by Lord Chancellors and by the Commissioners. The book closes with the circular letter of the Local Government Board issued in 1890. The volume is more handy than its predecessors in form and size.