

insane compared with the previous year, and the lowest number recorded since 1906.

The average annual rate per 100,000 for the first five years of the last decade was 66·6; in the second five years it fell to 63·7. This finding is in consonance with the rate for the whole of Scotland.

Dr. Carswell further considers the age-incidence, and shows that the rate at ages 15-45 has varied slightly in the same period, the lowest having been reached last year, *viz.*, 6·1 per 10,000, the highest having occurred (8·8) in 1902. On the other hand, the rate for the age-period more than 45 shows marked fluctuations, from 11 per 10,000 in 1904 to 18·4 in 1908. Or, in the first five years of the decade the proportion was 8 per 10,000 in ages 15-45, and 7 in the last five years; whereas in ages more than 45, the proportions were 13·8 and 16·0 for the same quinquennial periods.

Further, Dr. Carswell shows that certain districts with high death-rates also revealed high lunacy rates, that districts with low death-rates had low lunacy rates, while those districts with average mortality (18) showed an average occurrence of insanity.

These important conclusions deserve wide recognition, and we are glad to have the opportunity of thus setting them forth, however briefly. They are not unexpected, but rather confirm what has been a general opinion, and establish it by indubitable figures.

Part II.—Reviews and Notices.

Cesare Lombroso: a Modern Man of Science. By HANS KURELLA, M.D., author of *Natural History of the Criminal*. Translated from the German by M. EDEN PAUL, M.D. London: Rebman, Ltd., 1911. Pp. 194. Price 4s. 6d. net.

A detailed review of this work is not called for. Dr. Eden Paul has already epitomised Kurella's masterly appreciation of Lombroso (p. 168), which first appeared in the *Monatschrift für Kriminalpsychologie und Strafrechtsreform*. The passing of Lombroso from the world's philosophic arena was a momentous event. He was a sage of strong personality, brilliant ideas, and enthusiastic beliefs, and one of the greatest reformers of criminology and criminal sociology. The book before us is a brilliant exposition and critique of his work by one whose

authority cannot be questioned, and should be widely read by all classes of the community. Dr. Eden Paul has added a number of explanatory foot-notes, and has to be congratulated upon a most readable translation.

J. R. L.

Text-Book of Nervous Diseases for Physicians and Students. By Professor H. OPPENHEIM, of Berlin. Authorised translation by ALEXANDER BRUCE, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., LL.D. Fifth enlarged and improved edition. Edinburgh, 1911. 432 illustrations and 8 plates. Price £2 2s. net.

In reviewing the third edition of this important text-book some eight years ago, as it appeared in the original German, we gave it a hearty welcome. Prof. Oppenheim's reputation naturally has increased in the interval, and we congratulate Dr. Bruce on having rendered this great work accessible to English readers in this handsome form, which so exactly and clearly reproduces the meaning of the distinguished author, who has so long been held in the highest esteem by those familiar with his record. Dr. Bruce has given us an excellent translation, a great book admirably illustrated, and now happily completed by bibliographical details of great value to workers. Indeed, it has the merit of reproducing the German text in a style which hardly betrays its foreign origin. We have noticed only one slight mistake in these interesting volumes.

Prof. Oppenheim began with the intention of writing for medical practitioners, and that intention has been fulfilled in conciseness, clarity, and scope. The result of a direct, forcible style, illustrated by numerous plates and diagrams, is a text-book which must command a wide circle of readers desirous of making themselves familiar with recent and authoritative work in neurology. The scope of the book may be briefly indicated: The general examination of patients, the spinal cord and peripheral nerves, the brain; after which the neuroses are discussed (hysteria, neurasthenia, etc.), epilepsy, spasms and chorea, the sympathetic system, and, lastly, alcoholism and morphiomania—all on the lines of previous editions.

We have found it easy to refer to the various sections in detail. For instance, turning at random to erythromelalgia, we are presented with an excellent account of that rare malady, and of all the necessary practical observations regarding it and allied conditions, such as erythromelia and Raynaud's disease. Such a text immediately satisfies the student who is brought face to face with an uncommon case and desires to acquire the latest information regarding it. No doubt neurology occupies the attention of author and reader from first to last, but that is of special value to the psychiatrist; the continual insistence upon physical conditions keeps him in touch with medical ideals, research and conclusions. As an example, we may cite Prof. Oppenheim's remarks on the differential diagnosis of cerebral softening, which should be specially studied in order to arrive at a due understanding of that condition. The correlation of clinical and pathological facts with the manifestations of mental aberration is an evident necessity for those