

Influence of the Sympathetic on Disease. By LONG FOX, M.D.
Smith, Elder, and Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.
1886.

This volume is an extension of the line of thought expressed by the author in the Bradshaw-Lecture, delivered at the College of Physicians, in 1882, and, on account of the large number of observations and facts it contains, necessarily furnishes us with a wealth of material for further thought and study.

The first few chapters are devoted to Anatomy and Physiology alone, and although the descriptions are not by any means exhaustive, yet there is sufficient for reference in reading the later chapters. The author next discusses the General Pathology of the Sympathetic, then proceeding to the Special Pathology, he considers at length the effects of pressure upon the Cervical Sympathetic, and the probable relationships of Myosis, Mydriasis, Glaucoma, &c. To each of the following morbid conditions a separate chapter is devoted: Exophthalmic Goitre; Headache; Hemicrania; Insomnia; Epilepsy; Spinal Cord Lesions—Progressive Muscular Atrophy, Tabes Dorsalis, Sunstroke, Hemiplegia, Lesions of Nerves, General Paralysis; Ephidrosis, Angina Pectoris; Hepatic Neuralgia; Diabetes Mellitus; Visceral Neuroses; Neurasthenia; Pigmentation, Diabetes Insipidus, Nephralgia; Neuroses of the Extremities, Symmetrical Gangrene; Myxœdema and Scleroderma.

The author has not attributed to the Sympathetic System undue influence in the causation of these various conditions, but rather has endeavoured to attack the subject from all directions in an unbiassed manner, giving us as the result an interesting volume from which much can be learnt.

On Aphasia; being a Contribution to the subject of the Dissolution of Speech from Cerebral Disease. By JAMES ROSS, M.D., LL.D. Aberd., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and Senior Assistant Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary. London: J. and A. Churchill, 11, New Burlington Street. 1887.

This *brochure* is for the most part a reprint of papers which recently appeared in the "Medical Chronicle." It does not pretend to be a systematic essay, or an exhaustive monograph. The most important part of the treatise con-