

*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.

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*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-

sists of a discussion of Dr. Broadbent's views, from which Dr. Ross, in some particulars, strongly dissents. He discovers, or thinks he discovers, a serious "tendency to break up the human mind into numerous faculties, with their corresponding cortical centres." We should not be doing justice to the author if we attempted to give an abstract of his theory of Aphasia in a short notice. We must, therefore, refer the reader to the book itself, which contains in a small compass the records of interesting and typical cases of Motor and Sensory Aphasia. A section is devoted to the Morbid Anatomy of Aphasia, in which the nature and the localization of the lesion are described, while another section is devoted to Morbid Physiology, in which Aphemias and Motor Agraphias are considered, as well as the Aphasia of Recollection, Psychological Blindness, Psychological Deafness, Paraphasia, Paragrapia, Paralexia. The remaining portion of the book comprises a statement of the theories of Aphasia, enunciated by Kussmaul, Charcot, and Lichtheim. Several diagrams help to make the writer's observations more readily understood. We commend this, the most recent contribution to the literature of Aphasia, to our readers, whether in or out of Asylums.

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*A Text Book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis.* By ERNEST ZIEGLER, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Tübingen. Translated and edited by Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Fellow and Medical Lecturer of St. John's College, and Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. Second edition. Three Vols. 1885-7. Macmillan and Co., London.

The concluding volume of Ziegler's "Pathological Anatomy," as translated and edited by Dr. Donald MacAlister, of Cambridge, has now appeared. We hope to review the entire work in the next number of the Journal; meanwhile we must say that welcome as these volumes are to us, they do not comprehend the whole of Ziegler's Text Book. The part not included treats of the morbid anatomy of the eye, the ear, the bone-joints, also the organs of sex. We trust Dr. MacAlister will take it as a compliment that we regret the omission of these subjects.