

as the localisation of the centres for visual perception, of the cortical centres for oculo-motor innervation, the localisation of speech-centres, etc., and there are also explanatory notes dealing with points in nervous pathology, which are controversial or still *sub judice*.

In a few brief pithy words the author also sums up the indications for treatment under the heading of each disease.

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*Aide-Mémoire de Neurologie.* Par le Prof. PAUL LEFERT. Paris : Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils. 1900. Pp. 274. Pr. 3 fcs.

This is a small note-book on nervous diseases, giving in brief the leading symptoms which characterise them; and laying stress more particularly on those diseases which are commonly met with in practice. Should prove useful to the student before an examination.

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*A Text-book of Pathology in Relation to Mental Diseases.* By W. FORD ROBERTSON, M.D., Pathologist to the Scottish Asylums; formerly Pathologist to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Edinburgh: W. F. Clay, 1900. Pp. xvi, 380.

Few are better equipped for making a general review of the pathology of insanity than the Pathologist to the Scottish Asylums, who has produced a book which will be indispensable for some time to come, not only to the neurologist, but to the general pathologist. It embodies not alone the results of his own original work, naturally the most interesting, and to a specialist the most important, part of the book, but also a critical digest of the literature of the subject up to date, in which, however, if we were inclined to be carping, we might possibly object that the authorities quoted are sometimes treated as of too equal value.

After a short introductory chapter, which contains some sensible remarks on the futility of attempting any elaborate classification of mental diseases in the present state of our knowledge of their ætiology and pathology, the author goes on to deal in Chapter II with methods of pathological investigation. In doing so he rightly restricts himself to those which he has personally found of greatest utility, instead of wasting space in describing a number of the countless processes now more or less in use. Several of those included have been devised by himself, such as the method of superficial horizontal sections; the methyl-violet method for nerve-cells, which when successful certainly gives beautiful results; and the platinum-deposition method, the capabilities of which have not yet been fully worked out, though it has already done good service in his hands, as shown later in the book.

In the next chapter, after a short account of the morbid conditions of the scalp, the pathology of hæmatoma auris is discussed at length. The author has given much attention to this subject, and we think has succeeded in proving, once for all, that the lesion is primarily due to degenerative changes in the cartilage of the ear leading to the forma-