

anthropology nor as a mere collection of figures, but discusses in a concise manner, and with close adherence to the most authentic sources, many of the anthropological problems—notably those connected with the brain and skull—which are most likely to interest the medical investigator. The author has been in correspondence with many noted anthropologists, and in various cases reproduces their unpublished opinions. His own opinions are very modestly introduced, and he is not anxious to formulate any theses or to pile up general conclusions. The thoroughness with which the new edition has been revised is proved, as is also the rapid development of anthropology, by the fact that the present edition is double the size of the first. There is unfortunately no index.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Encyclopædia Medica. Edited by CHALMERS WATSON, M.B., M.R.C.P.E.
Edinburgh: William Green and Sons. Thirteen vols. Price 20s.
net each.

This colossal work has now been completed in thirteen large volumes, and it reflects the highest credit on all concerned. It was a very heavy undertaking to combine in one series a reference work on medicine and surgery to the extent of 600 subjects fully treated. The collection of monographs thus presented to the profession is a marvel of ingenious contriving; for it is now easy, with the *Encyclopædia Medica* at hand, to come by the most advanced knowledge. The system of references and the combination of medicine and surgery strike us as particularly valuable, and we must heartily compliment Dr. Chalmers Watson upon the issue of his herculean labours. To take a bird's-eye view of the wants of the medical profession in regard to the latest results of world-wide science and art, to keep the proportions, to omit nothing of value, and to prevent irrelevant details, surely constitute claims on our attention and on our support which are but seldom manifest. But we must add to these considerations the indefatigable energy which has secured the services of so many leaders of thought and action in the profession. The summaries which preface all articles of any length provide a clue to the immense labyrinth. It is not only much knowledge, but accessible knowledge which is placed before us, especially as a full index is in preparation.

Supplemental volumes are to be issued from time to time to keep the work up to date, and arrangements have been made to permit of purchase by easy instalments.

The production of this work has been admirably carried out by printers and publishers, and nothing has been spared to make it of first-rate importance in all branches of the profession.

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to summarise the articles which deal with insanity. They have been contributed by well-known physicians, and present the latest facts and opinions in psychiatry with a conciseness, clearness, and authority which is creditable to our specialty. It would be easy to give extracts and indications of the scope of these articles, but we refrain in the hope that our

readers will peruse them in their entirety, although the chief use of such an encyclopædia on the shelves of asylum libraries must be to enable us to keep in touch with the great body of modern medicine and surgery in the midst of our ordinary avocations. To elucidate cases of difficulty and as a guide in the maze of contending opinions the *Encyclopædia Medica* will prove invaluable.

La Démence précoce. Par le Dr. G. DENY et P. ROY. Paris : Baillière et Fils, 1903. Pp. 96 ; eleven plates. Price 1.50 fr.

This little book gives an admirable *résumé* of the subject, and it forms a volume of that practical series *Les Actualités Médicales*. Dementia præcox is now generally recognised as a definite clinical group of mental diseases, and the authors treat of the group under three headings: (1) the form of hebephrenia or mania; (2) the form of katatonia or stupor; (3) the form of paranoia.

The authors recognise the first form as the most common, affecting the character, the moral sentiments, and the intellect generally. The clinical pictures are presented with much skill and sincerity, and the illustrations are very helpful and characteristic. Following the usual clear-headed methods of French writers, the whole of the questions relative to the disorders considered are worked out precisely and briefly—yet not so briefly as to obscure the authors' meaning. They confirm previous observers in stating that dementia præcox is slightly more common in the male sex, and that they find about 70 *per cent.* of the cases have an hereditary history of insanity. The results of organotherapy would seem to leave the authors in doubt as to its efficacy. They note that passive gymnastics are indicated in katatonia, and lay stress on moral influences. We commend this work as a concise history and practical handbook in relation to this group of maladies.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Anthropology.

Anthropometric Variations due to Sex and Height [*L'homme moyen à Paris*]. (*Bull. Soc. d'Anth. de Paris*, 1902, fasc. 4.) Papillault, G.

THE appearance of this valuable memoir can be only briefly noted. It is one of the most important contributions to an exact knowledge of the body—the proportions of head, trunk, and limbs—which has been made during recent years. Dr. Papillault, who belongs to the school of Manouvrier, and is a teacher at the Paris Laboratory of Anthropology,