

only had something in his pocket to read. To fill this very want the publishers have provided this series of pocket manuals, of which the above is one of the most interesting. It measures less than 3 by 5 inches, but contains over 300 pages, and it is surprising how much profit one may derive from the study of it during one's spare moments. We are unable to state the price, but it is probably very moderate, and it can be obtained through any bookseller.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY, arranged in conformity with the American Text-Book of Surgery. By N. Senn, M.D., PH.D., LL.D., Chicago, Professor of the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in Rush Medical College; Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic; Attending Surgeon to Presbyterian Hospital; Surgeon-in-chief St. Joseph's Hospital. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street, 1894. Price \$2.00.

Every teacher of surgery must have felt the need of some short guide to aid him in the lecture room in presenting the various subjects in a systematic, clear, succinct and practical manner. The student of surgery during his early college experiences is often bewildered by what he hears and reads, and keenly experiences that want of something which should enable him to separate the chaff from the wheat, and to memorize facts which he is expected to retain and apply at the bedside during his future professional career. This little book has been written to meet these requirements. Its contents have been arranged in conformity with the *American Text-Book of Surgery*, which in less than a year has achieved an unparalleled popularity, both among teachers and students. Wherever the text was found defective facts have been added names of authors and operations, while in other places subjects not belonging within the limits of the practice of surgery have been excluded. Recitations are gradually displacing didactic lectures, and it is the author's hope that the Syllabus will prove of special value for this method of instruction, as well as in the preparation of the student for the final examinations.

NINTH AND TENTH ANNUAL REPORTS of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of New York for the year 1891, in 2 volumes.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the above 4 interesting volumes from the commissioner, Mr. Thos. J. Dowling.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the office and duties of Coroners in Ontario, and the other Provinces, and the Territories of Canada, and in the Colony of Newfoundland, with schedules of fees, and an appendix of

forms. Third edition. By William Fuller Alves Boys, LL.B., Junior County Court Judge County of Simcoe, Ontario. Price \$3.50 cloth or \$4 in half calf. Toronto: The Carswell Co. (Limited), law publishers, etc., 1893.

This work is specially interesting just now when we are trying to improve our Coroner's laws in this province.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NERVOUS EXHAUSTION (Neurasthenia); its symptoms, nature, sequences, treatment. By George M. Beard, A.M., M.D., Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Academy of Sciences; Vice-President of the American Academy of Medicine; Member of the American Neurological Association; of the American Medical Association; the New York Neurological Society, etc. Edited, with notes and additions, by A. D. Röckwell, A.M., M.D., Professor of Electro-Therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Fellow of the New York Academy; Member of the American Neurological Association; of the New York Neurological Society, etc. Third edition, enlarged. New York: E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. 1894. Price. \$2.75.

Neurasthenia is now almost a household word, and, equally with the term malaria, affords to the profession a convenient refuge when perplexed at the recital of a multitude of symptoms seemingly without logical connection or adequate cause. The diagnosis of neurasthenia, moreover, is often as satisfactory to the patient as it is easy to the physician, and by no means helps to reduce the number who have been duly certified to as neurasthenic, and who ever after, with an air too conscious to be concealed, allude to themselves as the victims of nervous exhaustion. The doctrine to be taught and strongly enforced is that many of these patients are not neurasthenic, and under hardly any conceivable circumstance could they become neurasthenic. They do not belong to the type out of which neurasthenia is born, either mentally or physically.

Many of them are unintellectual, phlegmatic, and intolerably indolent, and are pleased at a diagnosis which touches the nerves rather than the stomach, bowels and liver. Instead, therefore, of rest, quiet, and soothing draughts, they need mental and physical activity, less rather than more food, depletion rather than repletion.

These patients are lithæmic and not neurasthenic. The nervous system is strong enough, and would give no trouble were it not poisoned by the abnormal products of digestion that en-