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In medicine neurology has probably received more special attention in the way of monographs and text-books than any other department, and the subject has now grown to be one of considerable proportions. The present volume, which represents only one-half the subject, is a work as large as most of the text-books on the practice of medicine. The recent histological methods have given a more correct view of the construction of the nervous system, and it is only by getting at the fundamental principles and true conceptions of its structures that mooted points can be properly solved and much of the written matter hitherto accepted removed from the domain of speculation and theory and reduced to truthful demonstration. Hence the localization and correct knowledge of tracts and the physiology of the nervous system has made its study now more of an exact science, and may come within the comprehension of the general reader. In this work of Dr. Mills we have what may be looked upon as a new and extended edition of Dr. Gower's comprehensive and classical work. The book consists of two chapters. In the first is given nine sketches of the nervous system, its development, general anatomy, physiology and chemistry. In the second general pathology and etiology, symptomatology and methods of investigation, electro-physics and electro-medical apparatus, electro-diagnosis and electro-prognosis, electro-therapeutics, static electricity, general therapeutics and formulas. A few paragraphs are given on nomenclature and terminology. He endeavours to follow the suggestions of Prof. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, namely, the use of appropriate and of possible pre-existing mononyms for all parts, and the employment, not of heteronyms, but of paronyms, of these Latin terms. He advocates that as far as possible for each part of the central nervous system there be found a name consisting of a single Latin word; that for each such Latin name there be found an English equivalent, not a translation but a paronym, a word having the same derivation and the same sound, but spelling and meaning may be different. As an example, aqueduct for the *e tertio ad quartam ventriculum*; porta the faramin of Monro; posteribrium the posterior perforated space. A table is given of a number of mononyms or single word terms; the advantages of such a change is quite evident. A table is given also of synonyms of gyres or convolutions and lobules. In regard to positions and relations of parts, such terms as cephalic, caudal, dural, ventral, dextral and sinistral are to be used instead of superior, inferior, posterior, etc. Wilder's table is given of a provisional classification of encephalic parts, according to segments, relations to cavities. Symptomatology and methods of investigation are gone into in detail, and the directions given are so clear and full that the tyro in nervous diseases can be fully initiated into the various methods of eliciting the evidences of derangement. The descriptive text is amply supplemented by cuts which demonstrate the methods adopted. Thus a cut shows the methods of using Bruce's medico-facial goniometer; another shows the skull landmarks and their names; others illustrate cranio-metrical methods and outlines of various sizes and shapes of the head, sensory dis-