

1st. In breadth, to the corresponding cord and nerves of the other side. 2nd. In length or height, along the same cord, to a higher or lower homonymous nerve. 3rd. In thickness, from one cord of one side to the cord of the same side." (P. 225.) The history of symmetrical diseases affords numerous instances of communications proceeding to corresponding nerves at opposite sides of the body. Many cases of paralysis have exhibited it likewise. Marshall Hall, for example, by extending and elevating the right arm of a man hemiplegic on the left side, observed that the homonymous muscles of the left, paralysed limb, contracted, thus producing, unconsciously, similar movements. In toothache of one side, the corresponding teeth on the opposite side, frequently ache.

Proofs of communications ascending and descending on the same cord are afforded by the radiation of pain from the region of the affected part. Pain in toe or finger passes up the limb to the trunk—pain in eye radiates to the frontal and temporal regions, and so on.

Communications in thickness from the anterior cord of one side to the posterior cord of the same side, and conversely, include all those motions which result from the excitation of the reflex action of the spinal cord.

Section 4 treats of "The relations of disease with regard to time." It has three divisions:—"1st. Of the course of disease. 2nd. Of the termination of disease. 3rd. Termination in death." The first division contains two chapters:—"A. Duration of Disease. Type. B. Periodicity. Rhythm—Periodicity of healthy life—Rhythm in disease." The second also has two chapters:—"A. Termination in recovery—Lysis—Crisis. B. Metaschematism—Metastasis."

While we must confess that we consider Dr. Henle's treatise not so well adapted for a text-book on General Pathology as some others with which we are acquainted, we would at the same time state that, in our estimation, it will form a valuable addition to any medical library. It should be possessed by all who are desirous of acquainting themselves with the general views of disease held by authorities in the German school of medicine.

We hope Dr. Preston may receive such encouragement as will determine him in placing within the reach of English readers, Dr. Henle's works on Special Pathology. We cannot close this review without noting the typographical excellencies of the work. They are such as to reflect credit on the well-known publishers, Messrs. Lindsay and Blackiston.

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