

are defective in development, and the constriction resulting from fixed dressings but emphasizes and increases the defect, while frequent massage and manual replacement of the foot will increase the range of rotation at the ankle and tarsal joints, and will further the natural development of the parts. As the walking period draws near, the deformity may be corrected in a short time, and the child be permitted to learn to walk on straightened feet, so that it is better that the surgeon should not directly intervene until about the end of the first year of life, or early in the second year.

The work pertaining to the eye and ear has been entrusted to those specially qualified to deal with those subjects. Full justice is done to the important subject of X-ray work as it must be in every up-to-date surgery. It may in all fairness be said that probably no "surgery" in English to-day affords a better general guide, and is more reliable in up-to-date information than this eighth edition of Walsham's "Surgery," edited chiefly by Walter George Spencer. The publishers' part is well done.

B. E. M.

Nervous and Mental Diseases. By ARCHIBALD CHURCH, M.D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases and Head of Neurological Department, Northwestern University Medical School; and Frederick Peterson, M.D., President New York State Commissioner in Lunacy; Chief of Clinic, Department of Nervous Diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Fourth edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Handsome octavo volume of 922 pages, with 338 illustrations. Philadelphia, New York, London: W. B. Saunders & Company. 1903. Cloth, \$5.00 net; sheep or half morocco, \$6.00 net. Canadian agents: J. A. Carveth & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

The fourth edition of this excellent work is well worthy of its predecessors. The thorough revision has added all the latest information, and brought the work fully up-to-date. The combination of nervous and mental diseases in one volume is undoubtedly the best means of bringing these two branches of medicine before the student and practitioner since a proper comprehension of both can only be obtained by studying them together. This is especially evident in some of the functional neuroses, which in certain forms are frequently followed by mental derangement, a result which might have been obviated by the early treatment of these cases.

The chapter on motor neuroses is well done, the description of Thomsen's disease and of family periodic paralysis being remarkably clear and concise.

The chapter on the review of the recent problems of psychia-