

erty, however, never became license, and the mere fancy or will of an individual ought never to endanger the health of the community." The attention of medical men has, as a rule, been directed more to the results of the violation of the laws of nature, rather than to the laws themselves. It is true that the medical mind may be slow to perceive that prevention is worth more than a cure, as from an interested point of view it would certainly be worth much less, and the less hygienic means are attended to, the greater the call for the doctor when sickness shall have warned the patient that nature requires repair. More dignified views of our profession should be entertained than the practising it as a trade from which, "*per fas et nefas*," the utmost amount may be derived.

That the exhaustive treatise before us will to the uttermost fulfil the meaning and intents of hygiene, we have no question, as on this special subject it is as full and comprehensive as Ziemssen's *Cyclopedia of Medicine*, of which it is to constitute the section on Public Hygiene. The first volume takes cognizance of the following subjects: Prefatory remarks, causes of disease; jurisprudence of hygiene; infant hygiene; food and drink; drinking water and public water supplies, physical exercise; care of the person, habitations, atmosphere, general principles of hospital construction. The second volume is taken up with the subjects of hygiene of occupation, hygiene of camps, hygiene of the naval and merchant marine, hygiene of coal mines, hygiene of metal mines, infant mortality, vital statistics, adulteration of food, public nuisances, quarantine, inland quarantine, small-pox and other contagious diseases, hygiene of syphilis, disinfectants, village sanitary associations, and school hygiene. All these subjects abound with the most instructive practical information. The numerous illustrations are admirably executed, the paper, type, and binding of the choicest character, and the contributors to be reckoned among the best writers of America. So truly creditable and excellent a work should not only be found in the libraries of medical men, but should also be in the hands of all city officers of health.

A CLINICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, by M. Rosenthal, Professor of the Diseases of the Nervous System at Vienna, Vols. I. & II. Translated by L. Putzel, M.D., New York: Wm. Wood & Co. Toronto: Willing & Williamson.

This is another of the valuable series issued by the spirited establishment of W. Wood & Co., of New York, and we do not hesitate to commend it to the studious perusal of every physician who desires to acquire a more clear and extended knowledge of the deeply interesting class of diseases treated of by the distinguished author. It is, perhaps, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most concise and accurate, exposition of the multiform, and very often obscure and puzzling, morbid affections of the brain and spinal cord, and their appendages, yet presented to the medical profession. No reader of extended pathological observance and research, can rise from its captivating perusal, without the conviction that Professor Rosenthal has not ventured into print before possessing himself of an ample treasury of carefully stored facts, which he has turned to excellent practical use.

It would be quite easy for us, even at random, to cite numerous extracts corroborative of the eulogium we here gratefully tender. We must, however, restrict ourselves to only one or two. The following from the 1st chapter, on "*Internal Pachymeningitis*," describing the *Pathological Anatomy* of the disease, is, as we know, from extensive autopsical observance of cerebral diseases, a most truthful depiction.

"The internal surface of the dura mater is covered with a yellowish exudation, and strewn with ecchymoses; or a thin layer of dense fibrin is present, which, with care, may be separated from the underlying membrane. At a later period, a very thin fibrous membrane, abundantly supplied with capillaries, forms at these spots, either on one or both sides of the brain, and especially at the convexity. In consequence of the duration and extent of the inflammation, numerous layers (10@20) are super-imposed upon the false membrane. Delicate blood vessels develop in arge-meshed plexuses, which often rupture, give rise to hemorrhages either between the layers of false membrane, or between the latter and the dura mater, (hemorrhagic pachymeningitis of Virchow.) These hemorrhages which vary in volume, being more profuse at the centre and thinning off at the edges, are united into circumscribed layers (simple or circumscribed) which adhere more or less firmly to the adjacent dura mater and arachnoid, and constitute Virchow's hæmatoma of the dura mater. These rounded cysts contain blood or serous fluid in various proportions, and are found especially on the convexity of the hemispheres; more frequently in the anterior and middle regions than posteriorly, and sometimes in the cerebral fossæ. The hæmatoma oc-