

a pardonable fault. This text-book should be very instructive to students, and most serviceable, likewise, to general practitioners who have occasion to do operative or palliative gynecological work.

The descriptions of modern operative technic are terse, clear, and most instructive, revealing the latest views of a successful operator.

J. J. C.

*The Doctor's Recreation Series.* CHAS. WELLS MOULTON, general editor. Vol. VIII. "Doctors of the Old School." Being Curiosities of Medicine and Ancient Practice. Arranged by Porter Davies, M.D. Chicago, Akron, O., and New York: The Saalfeld Publishing Co. 1905.

To the younger generation of practitioners, perhaps more than to those who belong "to the old school," Vol. VIII. of this excellent series will prove keenly interesting. The editor has very evidently used a good deal of care in the collection of his matter. The volume will furnish food for thought, and be a source of amusement during the autumn evenings.

The illustration on the frontispiece of "William Harvey demonstrating to Charles I. his theory of the circulation of the blood," is very interesting.

The chapter, taken from an old copy of the *British Medical Journal*, entitled "Medical Accuracy of Charles Dickens," is one of the best of the thirty-five contained in this volume. Another, bearing the title, "Old Physicians," by Dr. J. Rutherford Russell, is worth reading, instructive, and highly interesting. The illustration, on page 74, of Edward Jenner inoculating a lad is a beautiful piece of press work.

W. A. Y.

*The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders.* By DR. PAUL DUBOIS, Professor of Neuropathology of the University of Perne. Translated and edited by SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., Ph.D., and WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

This excellent work should be carefully read from cover to cover by every physician. The surgeon, as well, would find in it much for meditation. Professor Dubois is a psychologist, as well as a physician, and he explains clearly the intimate relationship existing between mental and physical disease. Why these two should ever have been separated is difficult to comprehend. Notwithstanding the work of Tuke, showing that mental disease is but brain disease with mental symptoms, a century has elapsed before any real recognition of the fact has been given to it by the general profession, with the result that medicine has suffered an immense loss meanwhile. The work of the last few years shows that this