These, however, and some others we might point out,* are small omissions, and we believe the book to be not only a laborious, but an honest attempt—one as successful as could be reasonably expected—to provide the English medical reader with a very useful dictionary, in fact, one which ought to be in every library and in that of every physician who has occasion to consult works in the German language.

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*The Contemporary Science Series.* Edited by HAVELOCK ELLIS. London: Walter Scott. [No date.]

We draw attention to the excellent works in this series issued under the able editorship of Mr. Havelock Ellis. The following have appeared:—"The Evolution of Sex," by Prof. Geddes and J. Arthur Thomson; "Electricity in Modern Life," by G. W. De Tunzel Mann; "The Origin of the Aryans," by Dr. Isaac Taylor; "Physiognomy and Expression," by Paolo Mantegazza; and "Evolution and Disease," by Dr. Bland Sutton.

It is promised that in this series "all the questions of modern life—the various social and political economical problems of to-day, the most recent researches in the knowledge of man, the past and present experiences of the race, and the nature of its environment—will be frankly investigated and clearly presented." In a future number we shall review the works which have reference to Mental Science.

We are glad to see the date of publication given on the title page of the last work issued. The omission in some of the other volumes is extremely inconvenient, and ought to be eschewed.

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*The Asclepiad.* By BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S.

This journal, the single-handed but double-brained production of Dr. Richardson, who from time to time has to remind reviewers that he is not the editor, but the author, continues to be punctually issued and shows no signs of exhaustion. The last number contains an article on "Death by Chloroform," *apropos* of the late commission at Hyderabad. The results

* "Hallucination of the mind" is given as the meaning of Wahnvorstellung, not delusion, and "illusion" is used under Wahnbild, and in the terms following, in a non-technical sense.

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appear to the author, who was very early in the field in experimenting on the action of chloroform, to be misleading. The fact is that what may be true of the lower animals does not hold good of man. The mental differences are great, especially, Dr. Richardson thinks, in regard to the feeling of fear. The dog cannot apprehend any danger from the administration of chloroform. At the same time there is ample evidence that the subjects of the experiments were exceedingly frightened, and struggled to escape from the experimenter. Secondly, there are physical differences. Among animals there are few who are in a condition of health that can be called *Morituri*, while among men there are many in danger of death from a trifling external cause. It is among this class that death from chloroform is not infrequent. Thirdly, there are "operative" or accidental differences, such as surgical shock.

These are points of interest to the student of mental science. The other portion of the paper, equally important as it is, scarcely falls under our notice. We may add, however, that it is the opinion of Dr. Richardson that deaths from chloroform will still go on at the rate of 1 in 2,500 administrations, as estimated long ago by him. While according the highest credit to the Hyderabad Commission, he cannot admit that it has solved the problem of the cause of death in man, or has reduced that cause to one.

The other articles of this number are of equal interest, including one on Dr. Monro (with portrait), and the origin of the Edinboro' Medical School.

Everyone must desire that Dr. Richardson may be long spared to write—not edit—his truly remarkable and highly interesting journal.

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*Recherches sur l'Etiologie de la Paralysie Générale chez l'Homme.* Par le Dr. JULES CHRISTIAN, Medecin de la Maison Nationale de Charenton.

This pamphlet, one of the publications of the *progrés médical*, contains the valuable results arrived at by the distinguished physician of Charenton, whose article on General Paralysis, written in conjunction with his colleague Ritti for the "Dictionaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales," is an excellent monograph.

We give a summary of the conclusions as to the causes of the disease, M. Christian feels justified in drawing from his wide experience of this form of mental disease —

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