leucocythæmia, with a large hæmorrhagic effusion into the left pleural cavity. There were numerous petechial hæmorrhages elsewhere, including one in the first frontal convolution on the left side. The brain was very anæmic, contained almost no fluid, and was put on the scales immediately on removal from the cranial cavity. The brain is described by Dr Barrett as "large vertically" and "well shaped all over," with "convolutions if anything larger than normal," and "sulci wide over vertex except occipital."

The following facts as to the patient's previous character have since been obtained. He was a sawyer all his life until a few years ago. His education was poor, but his intelligence seems to have been above the level required for his work. He was a good judge of wood and a fair amateur cabinetmaker. He lacked ambition, however, and was neither original nor very energetic. He had almost no interest beyond his work and family. He took no part in social questions, politics, or religion. He read very little, and did not care for amusements. He had a hasty temper, and was given to bouts of drinking at one time; otherwise he was a good husband and father, and was very kind-hearted. The mental disturbance for which he was sent to the Asylum was of the nature of a premature senile breakdown, with marked confusion, aphasia, and impulsive violence.

Part Second.

REVIEWS.

On Unsoundness of Mind, in its Legal and Medical Considerations.
By J. W. HUME WILLIAMS, Barrister-at-law. London: Clowes & Sons: 1890.

THE author tells us that this book is made out of two essays on insanity, one of which obtained the first prize in a competition, and the other the second. We should not think it possible that in England a work possessing the merit of originality could ever appear as a prize essay, nevertheless Mr Williams' book deceives expectation. If it does not contain many striking ideas, the author shows in many pages that he has thought out the matter for himself. Having made himself acquainted by reading with the symptoms of insanity, he tries to lay down principles which may be useful in determining the degree of responsibility. Though we cannot trust that any amount of reading will do much to help when a nice question arises in actual life, it cannot be denied that the author lays down many subtle distinctions. Doctors are not agreed about what constitutes insanity, or where the line should be drawn between responsibility and irresponsibility; and though the

lawyers affect preciseness, they differ quite as much. Lord Campbell, in a debate in the House of Lords, said "he had looked into all the cases that had occurred since Arnold's trial, 1723, and to the directions of the judges in the case of Lord Ferrers, Bellingham, Oxford, Francis, and M'Naughton, and he must be allowed to say that there was a wide difference, both in meaning and in words, in their descriptions of the law."

The book is composed of five essays, in which the author lays down distinctions between wickedness and mental unsoundness, and treats of such subjects as monomania, moral insanity, imbecility, and insane impulses, in their relation to legal responsibility. His remarks on modern spiritualism and the old prosecutions for witchcraft are full of interest.

The nature of the book renders analysis difficult, but it may be recommended as affording a favourable example of how such questions are regarded by the legal mind, and as proving that some lawyers at least are willing to use the results of medical inquiry for their own instruction.

The Throat and Nose, and their Diseases. Third Edition. By LENNOX BROWNE, F.R.C.S.E. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox: 1890.

THE early appearance of a third edition of this well-known work on diseases of the throat and nose is a guarantee of its author's "soundness in the faith," and of the high estimation in which he and his works are held by the profession.

We have so recently had occasion to review the second edition as to render unnecessary another complete and detailed notice. The work bears evidence of a thorough and conscientious revisal, more particularly in those chapters which deal with diseases of the nose and naso-pharynx, and with diphtheria. The section dealing with the latter disease is a specially thorough production; and when we mention that the phagocyte occupies an honoured place in its pages, it will be readily seen that it is fully up to date. The author believes in the non-identity of croup and diphtheria, and, regarding intubation of the larynx, says that the unfavourable opinions regarding this operation which he formerly expressed have now been almost entirely dissipated. In its medical treatment he "believes in annihilating micro-organisms by germicides locally and systemically administered." So do we all, but like many other things, this is more easily said than done, and we are not convinced that any of the measures recommended by the author will enable us to obtain this desirable result. The subject of intestinal diphtheria has not escaped the author's notice.

An interesting chapter on leprosy of the upper air passages, based upon observations by the author during a visit to the Leper Establishment in Robben Island, S. Africa, is now included in the volume.