in the vagina has very likely a great deal to do with the cause of cancer in the cervix. It should be insisted on that the vaginal douche should be in more common use. Women should lie on the back with a bed-pan below; not, as is usually done, when the woman sits over a pan. This latter mode would fail to flush the rugose folds of the vagina.

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**REVIEWS.**

*Diseases of the Pancreas and their Surgical Treatment.* By A. W. Mayo Robson and B. G. A. Moynihan. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1902.

The subject treated of in this book is one which has of late been exciting increasing interest in the minds of surgeons, and the present publication comes at a very opportune moment, and will receive a correspondingly warm welcome from surgeons and pathologists alike.

Two chapters at the beginning are allotted to the anatomy and experimental physiology of the pancreas. Then follow a series of chapters dealing with various affections of the organ and the treatment appropriate to each. As might have been expected, pancreatitis claims the lion’s share of attention; the other conditions treated of are injuries, calculus, cysts (very fully), and new growths. To each subject an historical introduction is provided, and this is succeeded by pathology, symptoms, and treatment, the whole being illustrated by numerous records of cases.

We would like to be able to outline the more important facts brought forward, but the limitations of space forbid us doing more than mentioning one or two of the conclusions arrived at by the authors. For example, the essential cause of pancreatitis is bacterial infection, while among the determining causes are gastro-duodenal catarrh, biliary lithiasis, zymotic diseases, &c. The most usual channel of infection is through the duct. The “abundance of undigested muscle-fibre in the motions of a patient, not suffering from diarrhoea, after a meat diet,” and the absence of carbolic acid and salicin in the urine, after exhibition of salol, are considered “the most satisfactory evidence, at present, of deficient pancreatic juice in the bowel.” Again, in the chapter on cysts, we are
presented with a systematic classification, and on p. 210 we are warned that many cases of cyst, so-called, are really peri-pancreatic. We would, also, mention the prominence given to Opie’s work on the relationship of the “islands of Langerhans” to diabetes.

There is frequent repetition, but this tends to draw attention to points of importance. In one instance confusion is likely to arise in the reader’s mind, viz., as to the part played by pain in the symptomatology of cancer of the pancreas (see pp. 160, 265, and 270).

While confessedly largely a review of the work of others, the book contains a remarkable record of the labours of the authors. Its only fault is diffuseness; but this could be remedied by a summary, at the end of each chapter, of the authors’ views. As we have already said, this book is one which is very welcome, and we have to congratulate heartily the authors on the successful carrying out of the intentions expressed in the preface.

Abdominal Examination and Manipulation in Pregnancy.  
By Alexander MacLennan, M.B., C.M., L.M. London: Rebman, Limited. 1902.

This is an excellent little work on a subject which has as yet received too scant attention in this country. Most of the English text-books on midwifery give either no description at all of the various methods of conducting an abdominal examination in pregnancy or labour, or too meagre a description of them to be of any practical value. The result is that few medical men are aware of the great importance of the subject. Though abdominal examination cannot be justly claimed to altogether supplant the ordinary vaginal examination, it is certainly safer, and it gives, in addition, so much valuable information which cannot be obtained otherwise, that we have no hesitation in agreeing with the author that it should be adopted as a routine practice by every one engaged in obstetric work.

Dr. MacLennan’s book is the most thorough on the subject which we have seen, and we can, accordingly, strongly recommend it to the general practitioner. Perhaps the only fault that can be found with it is that there are rather many references to the work of others. However valuable these may be from many points of view, they make the reading of the book somewhat more tedious, and they are apt to confuse in some measure those who are not well acquainted with the subject.
The illustrations and the charts will be found distinctly helpful, and the nineteen pages of bibliography at the end of the book should prove useful to those who desire to consult the originals of the works quoted.

**Diagnosis by Means of the Blood. By Robert Lincoln Watkins, M.D. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited. 1902.**

We are somewhat at a loss how to take this book, whether seriously or otherwise; in either case we can give it but little commendation. At times, too, we have a difficulty in knowing precisely what the author’s views really are, but as we understand them they may be briefly stated as follows:—

In the examination of the blood lies the best means of diagnosis and prognosis, no matter what the ailment may be; or, to quote the author’s own words, “Those who peruse these pages will perceive . . . that in the blood lies more disease, as well as more premonitory symptoms of disease, than can be found in any other part of the body.” And, again, “I wish to say that when patients are sent to me by physicians, I seldom make a physical examination of the chest unless requested. My chief interest is in the appearance of the blood and not in general physical examination. The blood showed at once that the case (the one under discussion) was one of tuberculosis of the lungs.” It is the fresh blood that is to be examined, for “the microscopists who examine the fresh blood specimens are those who make the fewest mistakes in diagnosis.” “Fibrin is one of the invariable constituents of normal blood. It is a fine, invisible network, which circulates in the blood continually wherever it goes. On exposing the blood to the air, the fibrin oxidises and contracts, which makes it visible under the microscope.”

In cases of tuberculosis, the blood is found to contain a considerable amount of granular matter (plates of Bizzozzero). These granules, Dr. Watkins maintains, are the essential factor in tuberculosis. It is on these granules that the tubercle bacillus feeds, and without their presence the tubercle bacillus cannot exist. These granules, Dr. Watkins says, disappear from the blood when it is exposed to the air; and in this way he explains why abdominal section, in cases of tubercular peritonitis, is so often beneficial, because the air destroys the granules in the tubercles, and so deprives the bacilli of the food on which they grow.
We have not space to give the author's views in regard to the condition of the blood in rheumatism and other diseases, nor yet his observations as to the origin of the white corpuscles in the blood; but they are much on the same level as those already quoted. We shall content ourselves by stating that in our opinion many of Dr. Watkins' observations are quite inaccurate, and that the most of the conclusions he draws from them are totally unwarranted. The book, indeed, cannot be taken seriously, and we regret that it bears the name of such well known publishers as Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.

Report of the Yellow Fever Expedition to Parà of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. By H. E. Durham. With Illustrations and Plate. London: Published for the University Press of Liverpool by Longmans, Green & Co. 1902.

Apart from the melancholy disaster sustained by the expedition in the death from yellow fever of Walter Myers, accidents of a minor kind constitute quite a feature in this report. The enterprise was, of course, materially interfered with by the illness of the survivor, and it is perhaps not to be wondered at that a certain amount of fragmentariness and inconclusiveness can be recognised in the report. Nevertheless, there is evidence of painstaking work done. The description of the bacillus constantly found in the organs of fatal cases of yellow fever, and the conclusion that the disease is not due to parasites of the nature of protozoa are noteworthy. Among the other contents are the preliminary report which appeared in the British Medical Journal; considerations on Sanarelli's bacillus and mosquito transference; the writer's observations on the etiology of yellow fever; notes on "typical bites," on the lymphatic glands, kidneys, spleen, and urine; on yellow fever on board ship; on ague at Pará; on the general health at Pará; and on prickly heat and sundry other matters of interest or importance.

Medical Ethics: A Guide to Professional Conduct. By R. Saundby, M.D.Edin., Hon.LL.D.M'Gill, Hon.M.Sc.Birm., F.R.C.P. Bristol: John Wright & Co. 1902.

This code of ethics will doubtless meet with a ready and cordial acceptance at the hands of the profession. There was certainly room for a more or less authoritative manual of the
kind, which should give the practitioner, and especially the young practitioner, the most recent views of the medical profession as a whole, not only on the ordinary courtesies due by medical men to their brethren, but also on their conduct in relation to the burning questions which have recently been forcing themselves on their attention. Dr. Saundby's connection with the British Medical Association, his professional standing, his experience in matters of the kind, and the number and standing of those gentlemen to whom he submitted this work before publication, invest the book with a high degree of authority, which will, no doubt, be duly recognised.

The various sections are arranged in the alphabetical order of their headings, and there is, in addition, a copious index, so that reference to any subject in the book is simple and speedy. The work is admirable in tone and well written, and the text furnishes good reading for a leisure hour. Various regulations of the General Medical Council and the medical corporations are given in an appendix.

The Practitioner's Handbook of Diseases of the Ear and Naso-Pharynx. By H. Macnaughton-Jones, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1902.

This is the sixth edition of a book which first appeared in 1878. As the study of otology has advanced and the field of practice in this department broadened enormously during the intervening years, so the handbook has gone on increasing in size and in importance. It remains, however, par excellence, a practitioners' handbook.

In the preparation of the issue Dr. Macnaughton-Jones has had the co-operation of quite a bevy of specialists. Dr. Birmingham and Dr. Joyce have together contributed an interesting chapter on the applied anatomy of the ear. Dr. W. R. H. Stewart is responsible for the chapter dealing with the middle ear, and Dr. Milligan for a very excellent essay on the complications of chronic suppurative middle ear diseases, including mastoid and intracranial complications. Dr. Herbert Tilley, in like manner, is responsible for the chapter on diseases of the nose and naso-pharynx in their relation to affections of the ear. And, lastly, there is a short chapter dealing with anaesthetics in operations on the nose and ear.

Dr. Dudley Buxton, who contributes this chapter, says: "Chloroform should not be given when the operation requires
the patient to be in a sitting posture.” As the rhinologist is in the habit of examining the interior of the nose while the patient is seated, so lately some London specialists have recommended that intranasal operations, whether under chloroform or not, should be performed with the patient in the upright position. The risks attendant on the administration of chloroform are, we think, greatly increased by that position, and thus the recommendation above quoted is very necessary, and particularly in a book intended as a guide for students and practitioners.

**Municipal Housing: Its Economic Basis. By Owen Fleming.**

London: P. S. King & Son.

This small pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, reprinted from the *Builder*, discusses the question of municipal housing entirely from the financial standpoint, and from this aspect has a certain amount of interest; but of necessity the treatment is very superficial, and it is doubtful if any good can be served by its publication in the present form.

**Atlas and Epitome of Otology. By Gustav Bruhl, M.D.,**

Berlin. Edited by S. M. Smith, M.D., Philadelphia. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1902.

This forms one of the series known as “Saunders’ Medical Hand Atlases,” and deals with otology. In the atlas portion of the book there are close on 250 coloured figures, which are partly from the author’s collection and polyclinic practice, and partly from that of Professor Politzer, who acted in collaboration with the author in the production of the atlas.

The anatomy of the middle and internal ear, and the relations between those parts and the surrounding structures, are very fully illustrated. There is also a fairly wide range of pathological changes depicted, both by macroscopic and by microscopic preparations. The various stages of the mastoid operation are illustrated, but while Körner’s, Stache’s, and Panse’s flaps are figured, there is no description of the more recent method of grafting the mastoid cavity.

The drawing and the colouring of the many illustrations have been very carefully executed, and it would be difficult to improve upon this part of the work.
The second half of the book consists of an epitome of otology, and while it gives a very fair résumé of the subject, and is made more valuable by reason of its association with the atlas, to which frequent reference is made in the text, it is simply an epitome, and calls for no special notice.

A Text-book of Physics, with Sections on the Applications of Physics to Physiology and Medicine. By R. A. Lehfeldt, D.Sc. London: Edward Arnold.

To write a good text-book on physics suitable for medical students is an extremely difficult task. The knowledge of mathematics required even in the most difficult preliminary medical examination is ridiculously inadequate, and the best teacher of physics cannot make the subject profitable to students who have not had a good mathematical training. Bearing this in mind, we may safely say that Dr. Lehfeldt has performed the task as well as it is possible to do so. The examples of the application of physical principles to physiological conditions are very apt. Thus the flow of fluids through tubes is considered with special reference to the circulation of the blood, and the diffusion of gases is considered with special reference to respiration.

The subject of osmosis is coming to be recognised by physiologists as of supreme importance, and it is gratifying to note that the author makes full reference to this subject.

The least satisfactory portion is that upon sound, since it is a subject of first importance to the physiologist and physician. For example, reference should have been made to the fluid vein, as illustrated by the various murmurs heard by the stethoscope, and some observations might have been made upon the conduction of sound by solid bodies.

The photographs representing the reflection and refraction of sound waves are very interesting. The book is a very good one.

The Force of Mind, or the Mental Factor in Medicine. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1902.

This book is the result of an editorial note in the British Medical Journal on an address of the author’s, entitled “The Scope of Mind,” in which a request was made to have one or two diseases named “in which the unconscious mind plays the part of causation or cure, and how the knowledge of the...
causation of disease was to be used in respect to cure.” The terms used by the author are very confusing. This increases the difficulty of the reviewer, especially as the work is of a kind that can be reviewed only in a general manner. The term “unconscious mind” is on the one hand applied to purposeful but unconscious mental action; on the other, it is used to denote the state of mind of Sir James Paget, as expressed in a letter to Sir Henry Ackland, when he wrote, “What unsatisfactory cases these are; this clever, charming, and widely known lady will some day disgrace us all by being juggled out of her maladies by some bold quack, who, by mere force of assertion, will give her the will power to forget or suppress all the turbulences of her nervous system.” It requires a good effort of the imagination to believe that any part of a letter written by one distinguished man to another would be written unconsciously. The use of the term “unconscious mind” is further extended, and the author makes it synonymous with the old “vis medicatrix naturae.” On a perusal of the book, it seems as if the author had postulated that the unconscious mind was the mental factor in medicine and then elaborated his thesis. Methods such as these are contrary to those of the so-called materialistic school that the author is constantly calling to account. It is surely better, however, to arrive at conclusions on a basis of fact than to brings facts to support a premiss. The mental attitude in medicine should be free of bias.

The book is divided into two parts. In the first part, which treats of “The Action of Mind in Causing Disease,” the author approaches his subject from two aspects, psychophysiological and psycho-pathological. Numerous examples are quoted and brought forward to show the power of mind (conscious or unconscious) over the various systems of the body. It is asserted that the mental factors play some part in the causation of all diseases, functional and organic. In dealing with hysteria, the author shows that the chief factor is the unconscious mind which becomes perverted. In this connection, he attempts what has been unsuccessfully attempted for many generations—a definition of insanity. This definition is found in the beginning of one of the chapters of the book in these words—“The man whose conscious mind is diseased is called insane, but one whose unconscious mind is affected is not regarded as insane, but as hysterical.” The second part of the book treats of “The Action of Mind in Curing Disease.” A chapter is devoted to show that the “force of mind in therapeutics, so largely ignored by the
profession, is generally exploited by quacks for their own ends.” The author’s argument is that if quackery does some good, why does the medical profession not imitate its methods in so far as they are good? This may be all very well, but does not answer the question that the author set about to answer, viz., how the knowledge of the causation of the unconscious mind in disease was to be used in respect to cure. The opinion is expressed that the force of mind is efficacious in the therapeutics of every disease, and the influence of suggestion in the cure of functional disease receives a good deal of attention. The author regards psychical treatment as important as physical in dealing with neurasthenia, and expresses the belief that, as far as the treatment of hysteria is concerned, the cure lies in the restoration of the unconscious mind to healthy action. The subject brought forward by Dr. Schofield is an important one, and his book is written in an earnest and conscientious manner. It would have been better of a full and accurate description of his own personal evidence of the influence of mind in causing or curing disease, and fewer quotations. There are a number of minor errors; for instance, “casual” (p. 10) for “causal,” and “Babrinski” (p. 131) for “Babinski.” The style of the book is popular, but the line of argument, while lucidly and simply expressed, is at times spoiled by mal à propos simile and matter foreign to the subject in hand. The book cannot be considered a serious contribution to medical literature.

Small-pox, 1900-1902. Report by A. K. Chalmers, M.D., Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow. Glasgow: Robert Anderson. 1902.

This is an account of the several epidemics of small-pox with which Glasgow was visited during the years indicated, and from the statistical point of view is of considerable interest, the excellent “spot” maps at the end showing the various points in a much more satisfactory manner than the usual graphic methods. Beyond the report, however, there is nothing to indicate any further information derived from the epidemics; while even in the tables there are many items which the ardent anti-vaccinator might utilise to strengthen his case. Perhaps Dr. Chalmers will see his way to supplement his report by a contribution to the lessons to be drawn from the epidemics, and suggest improved methods for “stamping out” the disease when it appears.
Mr. Fyfe's report contains much interesting reading to all citizens of Glasgow, particularly the sections dealing with smoke prevention and the closure of uninhabitable houses. It is somewhat disquieting to find, too, that of the total number of samples of milk which were submitted to analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, over 40 per cent were found to be adulterated. The appendices are copious and complete. A description of the drainage system of the Central Station Hotel is interesting, in connection with the history of the plague in Glasgow a year or two ago.

County Council of Lanark: Eleventh Annual Report of the County and District Medical Hospital, 1901. Glasgow: Robert Anderson. 1902.

This report embodies the work done under the Public Health Acts in the county and wards of Lanarkshire under the jurisdiction of the County Council. The report deals in an exhaustive manner with the various points, and will be of special value to medical officers of health in other parts of the country. There is an interesting legal case recorded where damages were claimed from the District Committee of the Middle Ward in connection with the death of a child in Motherwell County Hospital.

ABSTRACTS FROM CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

MEDICINE.

By JOHN G. GRAY, M.D., F.F.P.S.G.

Leucocytosis in Pneumonia.—At the nineteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association, held in the city of New York from 20th to 23rd October, 1902, Dr. Alexander Lambert read a paper on the above subject, in which he said that the intensity of the leucocytosis was not always.