same purpose. There, however, the woman lies on the ground, and a band is placed across the abdomen; a woman stands on each side, holding an end of the cloth in her hands, and pressing down the bandage with one foot.

In the Nyam-Nyam tribe (cannibals) the women are delivered, if possible, near running water. The parturient woman, accompanied by her friends, goes to a secluded spot near a stream. She sits on a log of wood, her friends meanwhile beating tom-toms or blowing horns. As soon as the child is born the cord is bitten, and the child is taken and washed in the stream. After delivery of the placenta the woman also has a bath. Fig. 22 shows a group I came upon one day when out in search of a dinner.

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**Part Second.**

**REVIEWS.**

*Illustrations of the Influence of the Mind upon the Body in Health and Disease, designed to Elucidate the Action of the Imagination.*

By Daniel Hack Tuke, M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D., etc. London: J. & A. Churchill: 1884.

In those days, when utilitarianism and materialism are so much in vogue, it is difficult to get a book on a medical subject of no obvious practical interest to a second edition, and the "Influence of the Body upon the Mind," would probably be a more attractive title than the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body." It may, therefore, be held a proof of the merit of the work, that it has come to a second, we might even say third edition, for before it appeared in a separate form most of the text was published in a series of articles in the *Journal of Mental Science*. There ought always to be a work on the question giving the latest and most comprehensive views on the subject which will, no doubt, continue to have an interest to many, and no modern writer known to us is better fitted to write such a book than Dr Hack Tuke. We are inclined to think that, like most authors who take up a subject with enthusiasm, he overrates the relative importance of his subject. On this point our author anticipates criticism. "It may be objected," he writes, "to a large number of the illustrations recorded in this volume that they are not recent cases, and I have heard the question asked, Why, if they happened some years ago, do they not happen now? My reply is that they do happen now—that they are always happening. Make what allowance you will for the possible deception and the certain errors in diagnosis of disease in the miraculous cures at Lourdes, make a like deduction from the recoveries occurring at the 'Bethshan' house in the north of London under the Rev. W. E.
Broadman, take off a considerable percentage from the cures performed by homœopathists as due, no doubt, to the *vis medicatrix naturae* unaided by mental influences, and you will still have, I maintain, ample evidence of the therapeutic influence of expectation, faith, and the concentration of the attention on the seat of the disease."

Before commencing the practice of medicine the author of this review felt much interest in this subject, and read a good many books, pamphlets, and articles illustrating the influence of the mind in producing or removing diseased states of the body. Without any experience of his own to guide him, he became convinced of the great influence of the imagination and emotion upon the human frame, and hoped in the course of practice to make use of these resources of mental therapeutics, and to witness a number of new observations illustrating the action of mind upon body; but the result was somewhat disappointing. During an experience which has not been uneventful, we could not add half a dozen of stories which Dr Hack Tuke could possibly accept for his well-stored volumes. This has led us to the conclusion, that the influence of the mind on the body in diseased states of the economy is not so great as one might have inferred from reading a book like the volume before us, collected by an active observer and a learned physician, in which anecdotes have been strung together from the days of Herodotus down to those of Heidenhain. Dr Tuke adds, "It would be, certainly, quite possible to substitute for all the old cases recorded in this volume more recent examples, but to the next generation these would on the ground of age be equally open to criticism." To this it might be replied, that Dr Tuke, from his great command of the medical literature of the day, could probably supply as many new cases as would enable him to dispense with the old ones, but he would do this by drawing from a wide area, and that the number of cases witnessed by himself would not be sufficiently numerous to give as striking a selection as his learning and industry has enabled him to gather from the experience of many. We doubt that the percentage of cases where the therapeutic influences of expectation, faith, and the concentration of the attention on the seat of the disease were of any marked benefit, would never be large enough to give us serious help in our daily warfare with disease. That such influences are useful adjuncts no philosophical physician will deny.

Dr Hack Tuke quotes an experiment of Dr Durand, who by acting on the imagination of 100 patients in an hospital, succeeded in making 80 of them vomit by administering syrup of gum as an emetic. We should require to have this experiment successfully repeated once or twice, ere we should give such credence to it as to believe that an inert substance could by the influence of the imagination be successfully used as an emetic in four times out of five. The older physicians who wrote books or theses on the same subject were fonder of collecting anecdotes than sifting them, and many of their picturesque quotations are of no value as proof.
Tuke remarks, that in many cases of death from emotional excitement it is impossible to determine whether lesion of the heart or of the brain has been the cause of the fatal result; and his remark is a just one, though he has been misled, apparently, by the well-known verses in Milton to give as an example the story of "that old man eloquent," for Isocrates is said to have starved himself to death on hearing of the defeat of his countrymen at Chaeronea, and not to have died of sudden emotion like the old man whose son gained a prize in the Olympic games. Let any one compare the learned quarto of Pechlinus, published in 1591, with the handy volumes of Hack Tuke, and he will see not only that we live in a more critical age, but that we have superior ways of sift ing the truth of a statement.

The means afforded by mesmerism or hypnotism of making the mind act upon the bodily organs, open a curious field for experiments and observation which may yet lead to something of real benefit to mankind. Dr Esdaile's experiments in Calcutta in performing painless operations on patients in the mesmeric state might have found numerous imitators had not ether and chloroform come into use shortly after.

The following case shows how the strange manifestations of hypnotism may be utilised in treating insanity. Dr Huggard, the medical superintendent of the Sussex House Asylum, had a patient, a lady of 45, labouring under melancholia with cataleptic symptoms, who refused food with great obstinacy. "Impressed with Dr Hack Tuke's paper on 'Hypnotism,' and Tamburini and Sepilli's experiments on the same subject," Dr Huggard "had recourse to this agent. The dangling of a bunch of keys for a few minutes before the patient's eyes brought on the hypnotic sleep. While in this state any idea suggested was believed, and commands were obeyed. She was ordered to eat, and she ate. She was ordered to drink, and she drank. She was ordered to go through various quick movements, and she did so. She was told that she was the happiest mortal in the world, and was desired to laugh; her face lighted up, an unaccustomed smile came upon her lips, the croaking noise of unwonted and almost forgotten laughter was heard, which soon, however, with practice, softened into more natural sounds. Hypnotism was employed off and on for a week, and was then discontinued, lest a habit should be formed, but during the employment of this means marked improvement was observed which had continued, and now the lady was convalescent. In this case a new device was adopted to compel the ingestion of food. But more than this, an opportunity was afforded of reaching and exciting to action long disused nervous channels."

Dr Tuke has an overwhelming array of cases where the influence of mental anguish has caused the hair to become suddenly gray. In some instances where this change was noticed it was found that there was "an accumulation of air globules in the fibrous substance of the hair."
We should certainly not like to be suspected of the Philistinism of weighing the merits of a book of this stamp by the practical hints which might be gleaned from its pages. As a philosophical work the merit is high and the interest is great. The author severally and systematically examines the influence of the intellect on sensation on the voluntary and involuntary muscles, and upon the organic functions. He then in similar order examines the influence of the emotions and that of the will upon the organism. The fourth part deals with the Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the cure of disease. To this section we have already directed so much attention that little space is left for considering the other parts of the book, in which Dr Hack Tuke shows great learning and much knowledge in modern psychology. Any reader of a philosophical turn of mind is sure to find much entertainment from these volumes, which are a perfect treasury of curious observations and apposite comments. Dr Tuke's remarks upon the influence of expectant attention, as illustrated by the experiments of Mr Stewart Cumberland, Mr Edwyns, and others, will be read with especial interest at the present time.

A Guide to the Study of Ear Disease. By P. M'Bride, M.D.
W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.

This is one of those excellent Manuals we are always so glad to see placed before the professional public. Dr M'Bride writes in a philosophical and scientific, yet very practical manner; he thoroughly understands the physiology and pathology of the subject, and consequently has a sure and trustworthy foundation for clinical and practical work and treatment, at which he is well known to be an adept. The author is "well" cultured in regard to the literature of the subject, and no slavish follower of others, his seniors, in the department he has selected for his specialty; he gives each his due, and when necessary states his differences from any of them with good reasons for so doing.

The work is divided into fifteen chapters, the first two treating of the anatomy and physiology of the organ and of the methods for its physical examination, the remaining chapters dealing with the various diseases affecting one or other part of the ear; their diagnosis, pathology, and treatment. In describing the use of the tuning-fork as an aid to diagnosis, he puts very clearly and fully the physiological reasons upon which the diagnostic points are founded; and we quite agree with his remarks in the same chapter, that the use of bougies and tympanic catheters, which are by some passed into, and even through (or said to be) the Eustachian tube into the tympanic cavity are hardly safe, in fact quite the reverse, and may give rise to great injury to the parts about. The remarks upon auditory vertigo and tinnitus aurium are particularly valuable, though not quite new to the profession, as Dr M'Bride has already
more than once written upon the same subjects in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, and the Medical Times and Gazette; but in passing, we would quote one sentence in which, when treating of this former condition, he argues for the presence of a "vertiginous centre;" as "stimulation of a sensory nerve may cause overflow of nerve energy from its central termination, the explanation of the phenomena of an aggravated attack of auditory vertigo is easy. A stimulus is conveyed by the nerves of the semicircular canals to their central termination, and thus vertigo is produced. It is now conclusively proved by physiological experiment upon animals, and by clinical observation, that lesion of the canal causes vertiginous phenomena. The latter must be due to stimulation of an intracranial area, corresponding to the central termination of the branches of the auditory nerve which supply the ampullæ, and this fact justifies us in speaking of a vertiginous centre." In treating of the lesions which produce vertigo, he states that further experience has confirmed the view already expressed by him, that auditory vertigo is most common as a result of middle-ear disease, and explains how in tympanic affections giddiness may be produced in various ways. The last chapter deals with diseases in the course of which the organ of hearing may be secondarily affected, as scarlet fever, measles, and other fevers, diphtheria, mumps, cerebro-spinal meningitis, syphilis, etc. In an earlier part of the work he enters into the question of disease of the ears in connexion with life assurance, giving those morbid conditions which, in his opinion, should entail an increase of premium being demanded from the proposer—a most important subject. Many other points might be referred to, but we think the above remarks may enable an idea to be obtained of the nature of the work under review. Appended are some very beautifully and truthfully executed coloured lithographs, illustrating the anatomy of the parts under consideration, as also a series of drawings of the tympanic membrane in both a healthy and diseased condition. There are also presented figures in outline of the various instruments used by the author for the examination of the ear and treatment of its diseases.

The work is well got up, the author's style is pleasant, and the publishers have done their duty, so that we can honestly recommend Dr M'Bride's Manual upon the Ear as one useful to both practitioner and student, and which should have a place upon the shelves of the library of every medical man.

Clinical Notes on Cancer. By H. L. Snow, M.D., Surgeon to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton. London: J. & A. Churchill: 1883.

Dr Snow, from his extensive experience, is one on whose statements we must place considerable reliance. But there are some of his opinions which require almost more faith than we are prepared
to give. We can understand and appreciate his objection to heredity as a cause of malignant disease when he tells us that out of 358 cases of breast cancer only 54 could mention that there had been cancerous disease among their relatives, “and seven of these were doubtful.” But we cannot see as clearly how Dr Snow arrives at a “neurotic origin of carcinoma.” We are at a loss, even after reading Dr Snow’s book, to understand how a mammary scirrhus may result from nervous depression, though we can perfectly understand how such a condition may make a person more prone to such a manifestation. Our author admits that epithelioma and breast cancer resulting from disease of the nipple are due to irritation. If so, why may not all the other forms of malignant neoplasmata arise from irritation and injury?

With regard to treatment Dr Snow is very clear in his statement,—“early and free removal, along with the contents of the axilla.” We think this is proper surgery; and though we may not go as far as Mr Mitchell Banks, we would at any rate endorse Dr Snow’s opinion. In cancerous disease it is by the lymphatic structures that the disease is most likely to be propagated. We know how early they become affected, and how they are always more diseased than is apparent from external examination. We therefore agree with Dr Snow that the axilla should be cleared out thoroughly much more frequently than is generally done.

Diseases of the Bladder, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. By Frederick James Gant, F.R.C.S., etc. Fifth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox: 1884.

Mr Gant, in his preface, states that “he has written this treatise in a purely technical form for the guidance of the profession only, and thus to render the whole as unintelligible as possible to the public.” We wish this were more the rule with medical writers than it is. We are ashamed to think how many members of our profession write books on subjects that are specially “taking” with the public, that they may gain notoriety through their productions being read at clubs and libraries.

Mr Gant goes carefully and at some length over all the possible affections of the bladder, prostate, and urethra, his book being more of a systematic textbook than a series of interesting essays, like Sir H. Thomson’s “Clinical Lectures.” Though not so readable and enjoyable as the latter, Mr Gant’s work is well arranged, and therefore specially useful to the student and practitioner for reference.

After the fuss raised by Sir A. Clark over “catheter life,” we naturally turned at once to see what Mr Gant says about enlarged prostate and retention. There we found, as we expected, a very fair
account of the whole matter. There is only one omission of importance that we noticed, viz., no reference is made to the advisability of using antiseptic oil for catheters in cases of retention where the instrument has to be frequently used. There is no doubt that there is a risk of septic infection of the residual urine, which is thick and contains much pus, and is just in the condition most fitted for undergoing putrefaction. In the Edinburgh school we never omit this simple but necessary precaution, and it has not been the lot of the writer to see a single case, in public or private, of unfortunate result of the Sir A. Clark type.

The chapter on affections of the urethra gives a very full account of stricture and the various methods of treatment. That on urinary deposits is particularly interesting and valuable.

On the Pathology and Treatment of Gonorrhæa. By J. L. Milton. London: Henry Renshaw: 1883.

The impression received on reading this work is that it might be much curtailed without diminishing its value. The early history of gonorrhœa is so obscure, and investigation into this part of the subject so unprofitable, that a few words could, with advantage, have replaced the full consideration given to it in the first chapter. Mr Milton believes that gonorrhœa was rare till the beginning of the eighteenth century in Western Europe, a view which we cannot concur in. In treating of the disease itself, the author enlarges too fully on the views of others, no doubt showing great research and extensive reading, but that is not what we want from a man of such large practical experience. We would have preferred his own opinions in a more concise form.

In our opinion Mr Milton is right, when discussing the etiology of gonorrhœa, in maintaining that the cause is almost invariably venereal, that gonorrhœa begets gonorrhœa, and is not produced by simple non-venereal discharges however irritating they may be. He thus combats, and we think with success, the accepted modern views of the French and American schools.

In treating gonorrhœa he is a great advocate for the use of injections, both with the short syringe, and when the disease is seated further back, with the long catheter-shaped one. Nitrate of silver is the favourite agent used, beginning with a strength of from an eighth to half a grain to an ounce, and raising it gradually to not less than two and not more than ten grains to an ounce. He advises the injecting to be begun quite early in the disease, a plan we do not approve of. He also recommends the old fashioned treatment of strictures with caustics, a method which in our innocence we thought was quite exploded.

That deeply interesting complication of the disease, gonorrhœal
The Pathology and Treatment of Gonorrhoea.

1884.

PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA. 937

rheumatism, is treated of, but chiefly by recounting the views of others, and not as we would have wished, by throwing some light of his own on its obscure pathology. The treatment recommended here we have also found most suitable,—blisters, sedatives, and quinine.

With judicious compression, and the elimination of the innumerable references to the views of others, the book would be less fatiguing to read, and more valuable to the reader.

Clinical Chemistry: An Account of the Analysis of Blood, Urine, Morbid Products, &c., with an Explanation of Some of the Chemical Changes that Occur in the Body, in Disease. By Charles Henry Ralfe, M.A., M.D., etc. Cassell & Co.: London, Paris, & New York: 1883.

The author tells us in his preface that "this work has been written for a practical purpose, viz., to furnish students and practitioners with a concise account of the best methods of examining chemically abnormal blood, urine, morbid products, &c., at the bedside or in the hospital laboratory."

The first chapter is devoted to the organic and inorganic constituents of the animal body, the second to the chemical reactions of the chief organic and inorganic constituents of the animal body. The third treats of blood, chyle, lymph, and milk; the fourth of the morbid conditions of the urine; the fifth, the morbid conditions of the digestive secretions; and the last, of morbid products.

The work is an exceedingly valuable contribution to this important department of medical science. We have much pleasure in recommending this work to students and practitioners.

The History Album: Prepared by Direction of the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association. Edited by Francis Galton, F.R.S. London: Macmillan & Co.: 1884.

Record of Family Faculties, consisting of Tabular Forms and Directions. London: Macmillan & Co.: 1884.

Mr Francis Galton offers £500 in prizes to those British subjects resident in the United Kingdom who shall furnish him, before 15th May 1884, with the best extracts from their own family records; no prize will be less than £5, or exceed £50. We suppose no one will have any chance of a prize in this novel department of competition, who does not boast of an interesting variety of ancestors and collateral relations affected with hereditary disease.
We have ourselves made some inquiries in this direction, and can assure Mr Galton that Scotland is not a good country to collect such statistics. Whether the hope of a pecuniary reward will tempt our countrymen to be more communicative is doubtful. The forms given are well fitted to help such statistical inquiries, and the answers will no doubt be treated as confidential. Mr Galton's remarks upon the method of inquiry are judicious. Some knowledge of biology, if not of medicine, would be needed to answer many of the questions proposed; and if people are to be paid for doing so we should not think £5 too much for the labour and research needed in filling up the numerous tables.

Mr Galton, of course, intends to use all the materials he can obtain in this way to prepare a book. His previous works have sufficient merit to warrant us believing that some interesting information may be reached. We ourselves consider that the facts collected by old physicians in a practice which embraces two or three generations are of much more value than anything likely to be raked together by amateurs competing for one of Mr Galton's prizes.

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**Part Third.**

**MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

**MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.**

SESSION LXIII.—EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

*Wednesday, 27th February 1884.—Dr Littlejohn, President, in the Chair.*

The following discussion took place on an address by Sir Andrew Clark on Catheter Fever, which appears at page 881 of this Journal:

Dr Patrick Heron Watson—I feel that I have been called upon to occupy an important position at this period of the evening which I think many surrounding the table might, more worthily than I, have been asked to accept. But, without further expression of vain regrets, I will at once proceed to say that I express, I am sure, only the feeling of the meeting when I state my sense of the obligation under which we are laid to the eminent gentleman who has read the eloquent paper of to-night. And in the eloquent—I may almost say poetic—remarks with which he prefaced the paper, I am sure that Sir Andrew Clark has rendered to the Edinburgh School and to the eminent teachers with whom he has been associated in the past, a just tribute of admiration for which the meeting thanks him, and with which we all entirely sympathize. The subject which Sir Andrew Clark has so ably and so eloquently introduced to our notice this evening is one which, I believe, has