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Sexual Ethics: A Study of Borderland Questions. By Professor Robert Michels. The Contemporary Science Series. London and Felling-on-Tyne: The Walter Scott Publishing Co. 1914.

Professor Michels, who occupies the chair of political economy and statistics at the University of Basle, has been led to the publication of this book as the result of a prolonged study of sex problems, and of his conviction that the way to a solution of these problems is not silence, but open statement of them. He offers little in the shape of attempts at their solution, but starting with the declaration that they are not to be finally settled upon the basis of any preconceived dogma, he pronounces for frankness in their handling. From this point of view he discusses sexual education, advocating that the child should be given general conceptions of the nature and object of sex, without a too particular detail. He then compares hunger and love, devotes a chapter to the nature and limits of modesty, attacks the problems of extra-conjugal intercourse, contrasts the sexual psychologies of various countries, treats of sexual morality in women, discusses the value and limits of chastity, and deals with the difficulties of the period of betrothal and those of marriage. His attitude throughout is dispassionate and judicial, as far as it is possible to be judicial in handling such a theme. The book is free from any suggestion of prurience, and is the work of an open-minded and thoughtful man, who desires to be read by the thoughtful and the healthy, not by the frivolous or impressionable. But is it wise? "The Contemporary Science Series" is open at a small price to every purchaser, and a few cautionary words in the text will not deter the frivolous or impressionable from purchase or from misapplication. Acquired at an impressionable age, even accurate sexual knowledge is not free from danger, and it is impossible to see how young women can be benefited by
becoming aware of the existence of sadistic or masochistic perversions. It is more than questionable whether in these matters knowledge is so efficient a protection as innocence; and it is not without significance that, coincidently with "free discussion," Münsterberg declares a state of *demiviergeisme* to be becoming more common in America. By undue preoccupation with the idea of sex, a young woman may find her healthy relationship to society entirely vitiated, may read danger in a casual introduction, and suspect narcotics in every cup of tea. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in *The White Scourge*, has already published broadcast the monstrous statement that male anti-suffragists are opposed to "the vote," because they fear that when women have it the supply of harlots will diminish: If that extravagance is possible to a mind that has received at least a legal training, it is difficult to know where, in wholly untrained minds, extravagance is to end. It is in the long run principle, and not knowledge, that determines conduct and that guards against impulse; and principle is best maintained by a decent restraint in the discussion of the sexual relation.

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**Carbon Dioxide Snow: Its Therapeutic Uses (Methods of Collection and Application).** By J. Hall-Edwards, L.R.C.P., F.R.S.E. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. 1913.

This little volume is designed to meet the requirements of the dermatologist and the general practitioner with regard to the use of carbon dioxide snow. After an introduction in which the author shows the superiority in many ways of the snow to liquid air, he proceeds to consider the advantages of treatment by its means, and compares its usefulness with that of liquid air.

A great part of the book is taken up with a description of the author's collector, and with details of how to prepare a cone and a stick of compressed CO₂ snow. Reference is also made to the preparation of snow in solution. The details of its application and the types of cases which are suitable for this treatment are fairly fully given.
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There are a few misspellings which might have been corrected during the reading of the proofs. Again, on p. 42, destruction of the tissues by the snow is said to be "an after-result, and is due to reaction," while on the opposite page the destructive action is said to be due to "the dual effects of rapid freezing and rapid thawing. The freezing, it has been said, destroys the cells by causing them to rupture owing to the expansion of their contents at the moment refrigeration takes place."

Taken generally, however, the volume is a very clear exposition of the author's views on the therapeutic value of CO₂ snow. It is evidently based on wide experience, and is written in a fashion which easily conveys to the reader the author's meaning.

We have pleasure in endorsing it as likely to be of use to the dermatologist and the general practitioner.

_Tropical Diseases: A Manual of the Diseases of Warm Climates._
By Sir Patrick Manson, G.C.M.G., M.D., LL.D. Fifth Edition. London: Cassell and Co. 1914.

A work so well known as Sir Patrick Manson's _Tropical Diseases_ needs no commendation on the appearance of a new edition. Yet the rapid advance of protozoology and of parasitology has in the past few years cleared up many of the problems which these diseases until recently presented, and it is therefore necessary to take note of the principal alterations in the present edition. The text, as a whole, has undergone complete revision, and this has led to a considerable increase in the thickness of the volume, which, however, it is still possible to hold comfortably in the hand. The principal changes are to be found in the sections devoted to etiology and pathology. The discovery that kala-azar is to be met with on the Mediterranean littoral and also in South America, the biological evolution of the trypanosome within the body of _Glossina palpalis_, the existence of trypanosomiasis in South America, the transmission of three-days' fever by the bite of a phlebotomus, the spirochetal origin of yaws, the dietetic origin of beri-beri, and many other recent discoveries find their due place in the pages of the fifth edition.
Advances in treatment have also been numerous, and among them may be mentioned the treatment of trypanosomiasis by antimony, and that of amoebic dysentery by emetine. The appendix on protozoa has been brought into conformity with British teaching by Dr. Philip Bahr, who has also revised the nomenclature of the parasites. The numerous and excellent illustrations form a feature of the volume, which in its present form will be more than ever indispensable to all who are concerned with tropical diseases.

Ulcer of the Stomach. By CHARLES BOLTON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P. London: Edward Arnold. 1913.

This monograph upon ulcer of the stomach is the result of ten years' careful and laborious investigation of the subject from the point of view of experimental pathology and of morbid anatomy, as well as from that of clinical medicine. The data afforded by these different methods, both to Dr. Bolton's own researches and to those of other workers, have been so correlated by the author as to bring them into the form most serviceable to the physician, who, in this volume, is put in possession of all the information in regard to gastric ulcer that can in any way be profitable to him. Dealing first with the question of etiology, under which are discussed the various conditions of age, sex, and associated morbid states in connection with which gastric ulcer is most commonly found, the author next treats with great fulness the morbid anatomy and the general pathology of the disease. He illustrates his description of the appearances found in acute and chronic ulcer by a series of photographs which give a double value to his observations, and he then passes to an account of his experimental investigations. He shows that acute ulcer is preceded by local necrosis, local hæmorrhage, or inflammation of the lymphatic follicles, and that digestion of the devitalised tissue follows. Local necrosis may be produced in various ways—by bacterial infection, cutaneous burns (toxæmic necrosis), or by metabolic poisons. Working with gastrototoxicin, a substance produced by immunising an animal with the gastric cells of another animal, he has shown that "a poison of metabolic
origin which circulates in the blood may be capable of initiating self-digestion, and the actual death of the cell is not a necessary antecedent to such digestion." Such a process is aided by hyperacidity of the gastric juice. Occlusion of arterial branches is only a rare cause of ulcer of the stomach, and the idea of a trophic origin of such ulcers is purely fanciful. There is much evidence in support of the acute origin of chronic ulcer, and the effect of alterations in the gastric juice in retarding the healing of acute ulcer is important in this respect.

Symptomatology is next discussed, and the subject is amply illustrated from the writer's abundant clinical material. For those to whom the old symptomatic triad of epigastric tenderness, pain after meals, and haematemesis is necessary for a diagnosis, this section of the book will prove wonderfully illuminative in its revelation of atypical forms, and of the transition by which the symptoms of acute shade into those of chronic ulceration. Although it is possible, broadly speaking, to say that acute ulcer is frequently symptomless until it reveals itself by haemorrhage or perforation, and that the typical symptoms are those of chronic ulcer, it is impossible to draw a definite line between the two, or clinically to recognise a point at which an ulcer has become chronic. Further, Dr. Bolton's extensive observations give no support to Mackenzie's statement that the position of the ulcer can be localised by the seat of the area of tenderness.

The subjects of diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, the complications and the late effects of ulcer are fully and ably dealt with, and the work, from beginning to end, forms the most adequate presentation of the disease that is to be found in the English language.

Saint Thomas's Hospital Reports. New Series. Edited by Dr. J. J. Perkins and Mr. C. A. Ballance. Vol. XLI. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1914.

This volume of the St. Thomas's Hospital Reports consists of a series of tabulated statements of the cases dealt with in the various departments of the Hospital during the year 1912, and of analytical descriptions appended to the tables. It also
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includes an account of the new preparations added to the pathological museum during the year. It is the custom of St. Thomas's Hospital to draw up its Reports upon these lines, and such a system undoubtedly makes a large annual increment to the mass of statistical material now available in the domain of therapeutics. The only disadvantage of the method is that it necessarily limits the circulation of the annual volume to hospital statisticians and to members of the hospital school; but to both these classes of readers the information contained in the forty-first volume will be found of much interest.

The Psychoneuroses and their Treatment by Psychotherapy.
By Professor J. Déjerine and Dr. E. Gauckler. Authorised Translation by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1913.

The translator of this work has done a very considerable service both to psychotherapy and to medicine. The subject of the psychoneuroses is too much neglected in this country, with the result that many whose troubles are purely neurotic in origin become the victims of erroneous diagnoses of organic disease, and may thus be condemned to a life of apprehension, or be subjected to unwarrantable operative interference. Every one knows, in a general way, that the so-called “functional” affections of the nervous system may simulate almost any form of organic disease, but comparatively few are aware precisely how these affections manifest themselves, and fewer still have any clear conception of the nature of the psychoses. On these questions the book which Professor Déjerine has written, with the assistance of Dr. Gauckler, will throw a flood of light. Their volume is divided into three parts, the first being an analytical study of the various functional manifestations as they effect the different organs of the body, the second a synthetic study of the psychoneuroses as a whole, and the third being devoted to a general and particular consideration of psychotherapeutics. It is impossible in any brief review to do more than indicate the content of a work so elaborate, but those who are familiar with the other writings of Professor
D'jerine will know what to expect from such a master of his subject, while those who are not may be assured that they will find the volume as attractive as it is illuminating. One of the authors' cautionary observations is of such general application that attention may be called to it even in this short notice. It is to the effect that many neuropaths are made so by specialists. The gastric specialist, for example, looks for and asks for symptoms that the patient has not complained of, fixes his or her attention upon them, and a false gastropathy is the result. The observation is one which any experienced physician can verify from his own cases, and it deserves to be carefully borne in mind by those who have to do with patients of a nervous habit.

Aids to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. By William Murrell, M.D., F.R.C.P. Revised by W. G. Aitchison Robertson, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E. Eighth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1914.

The eighth edition of this little manual has been thoroughly revised and brought up to present requirements. Additions have been made to the text and there has been some rearrangement of the matter. The result is a very useful aid to the subject, in which the essentials are placed before the student in a clear and concise fashion.

A System of Surgery. Edited by C. C. Choyce, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S. Volume III. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1914.

In the third volume of his System of Surgery Mr. Choyce has associated with him some fourteen other specialists who each contribute one or more sections of the work, while Dr. J. Martin Beattie acts as Pathological Editor.

The editor has evidently taken considerable trouble in adjusting the sectional arrangement of the volume as, while some diseases are easily grouped according to anatomical systems, others, for closer relation to practice, have to be considered
according to regions as determined by our arbitrary "specialties." Thus the cardio-vascular system lends itself at once to anatomical classification of diseases, but diseases of the ear, throat, and nose, fractures and orthopaedic surgery, demand sections for themselves with no regard to fundamental bodily systems.

Each contributor has confined himself to the branch which lies well within his own special sphere, and thus the student or practitioner who refers to any section must feel that he is seeking the advice of a master of the subject.

The volume is a neat production, clearly printed, with numerous and excellent illustrations, some of which are in colour.

As a sound work of reference for both the specialist and the general practitioner it has our unqualified commendation.

A War Cookery Book for the Sick and Wounded. By Jessie M. Laurie. London: T. Werner Laurie.

On the title-page it is stated that this book is compiled from the cookery books by Mrs. Edwards, Miss May Little, &c., &c. It is not a large book (there are 181 formulae for various dishes), but the feeling conveyed by it is that in the case of a number of the articles of diet mentioned the cook would require much time and a fairly deep purse in order to carry out the directions. On the whole, it cannot be said that the compilation is quite satisfactory in view of the purpose for which the book is advanced.

Spectrum Analysis applied to Biology and Medicine. By C. A. MacMunn, M.A., M.D. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1914.

The late Dr. MacMunn, whose investigations in the field of spectrum analysis have always taken a high place, was an active member of that comparatively small band of practising physicians who devote their spare time to scientific research. The present small volume under review contains his final
results on the study of the pigments, although, unfortunately, he did not live to revise the work. The difficult task of revision and completion of the MS. has been carried out by Dr. Milroy, of Belfast.

The book ranges over a very wide field and certainly displays the width of the late author's interest. It opens with a very excellent account of the spectroscope, and then it deals with the characteristics of the various pigments chlorophyll, hæmoglobin, hæmatin, bile, &c., and with fluorescence and phosphorescence. There is also a good description of the methods of quantitative spectrum analysis.

The book is a mine of interesting information, although, owing to the fact that it is made up of the incomplete notes left by the author, in many places it lacks cohesion and unity. It is well got up and is abundantly illustrated.

Unser Wissen über die sekundären Geschlechtscharaktere. Von Dr. R. Hofstätter. Centralblatt für die Grenzgebiete der Medizin und Chirurgie. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer. 1913.

This elaborate study of secondary sexual characters forms a special number of the Centralblatt referred to in the title, and constitutes a critical review of the whole literature of the subject. The magnitude of this literature may be estimated by the fact that the bibliography prefixed to Dr. Hofstätter's volume extends to 116 pages, and includes 2,324 entries. His work, the laborious industry of which is deserving of all praise, unites in one volume everything essential that is known on the subject, and will be found an indispensable guide to its literature by those who are familiar with the German language.