time of the blood, Goldstein points out the necessity of using fresh
serum, as its potency undoubtedly deteriorates after a certain period.
The preparations which he used were never more than three months
old. The serum was prepared for use in capsules containing 10 cm.,
and was injected from twelve to twenty-four hours before the operation.
Whenever the coagulation time of the blood was found experimentally
to exceed seven minutes, the serum was injected before the operation.
He deprecates its use as a final measure in cases of haemorrhage when
all other methods have failed to check the bleeding.

In several cases of haemophilia three or four successive injections
were given at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours, and were con-
tinued until a reduction in the coagulation time of the blood was
observed, and then operation was carried out. In two cases a latent
rash or urticaria was observed. In a child the rash appeared six days
after the injection and lasted for about thirty-six hours, and in an adult
a roseolar eruption appeared on the second day after the use of the
serum.

A. L. T.

**NEW BOOKS.**

*Nature and Nurture in Mental Development.* By F. W. MOTT, M.D.,
F.R.S. Pp. 150. With 23 Illustrations. London: John
Murray. 1914. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Dr. MOTT has expanded his Chadwick lectures of 1913 into a small
volume, which may be cordially recommended to anyone who desires a
very condensed summary of current medical, biological, and psycho-
logical teaching as to the respective rôles of heredity and environment
in mental development. The correlation of structure and function in
the brain is made clear by well-chosen illustrations, and numerous
pedigree charts display the influence of heredity on physiological,
mental, and moral qualities. Altogether the book seems well fitted to
fulfil the author’s desire that it may “stimulate the reader to further
inquiries.” It is only just to add that the reader’s pleasure is some-
what marred by not a few mistakes in grammar and curious intricacies
of style. In more than one involved sentence Dr. Mott succeeds in
saying something which he cannot possibly mean, though what he
probably does mean might have been expressed quite simply. We
have not noticed many errors of statement, but our suspicion that
Galton (p. 50) and Routh (p. 89) had not been quite correctly quoted
proved, on consulting the originals, to be well founded.

*Bed-side Hæmatology.* By GORDON R. WARD, M.D. Pp. 394.
Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1914. Price
15s. net.

We are informed that this volume is primarily concerned with that
clinical study of the so-called blood diseases which has been so much overshadowed by exclusively pathological investigation. It is secondly concerned with classification.

The author has evidently carried out his first intention by insisting dogmatically on those views of pathology which he favours, and his second by giving a classification which is peculiarly his own. In regard to pernicious anaemia, he has adopted (without acknowledgment) the views of Dr. William Hunter; but whereas Hunter admits that his opponents have at least a case to answer, the author dismisses their arguments with a sneer at their alleged Teutonic origin. We are told that the salient point about chlorosis is the fact that the plasma is greatly increased. Would clinical study have been unduly overshadowed or courtesy overstrained if the reader had been told that this fact is a theory based on pathological investigation by Professor Lorrain Smith?

The only direction given for calculating a blood-count is a shortcut method which appears in a well-known treatise, but there is no explanation of how the method is arrived at. A drawing made from films stained in six different ways and from six different cases cannot at any time have much value. Surely the case or the method should be a constant. This, like most of the illustrations, is a poor line diagram, but there are some good reproductions of photographs of cases. The book seems to us to offer but slight practical help to the beginner. As a guide to modern haematology it is narrow and unfair. As an exposition of the views Dr. Ward has adopted it is doubtless excellent.

_Dietetics: or Food in Health and Disease._ By William Tibbles, LL.D., M.D., Chicago. Pp. 627. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1914. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Dr. Tibbles is already known as the author of _Foods; their Origin, Composition, and Manufacture_. He publishes the present as a supplement to the former volume, as containing the practical application to medicine of a knowledge of foods.

The first part of the book deals with what may be termed physiological dietetics, giving a succinct account of the caloric values of foods, their digestibility, absorbability, of the old unsettled questions of the daily standard dietary, the optimum protein fraction, and of the various special dietaries, such as vegetarianism, fruitarianism, etc.

The second half of the book deals with food in disease. This part, like the former, follows the well-trodden paths, and under each of a considerable list of diseases gives the approved diet or diets. The book concludes with a useful account of the investigations into beri-beri, scurvy, etc., and into the chemical nature of the so-called vitamines.
It will be seen from this short survey that the author has not departed from the conventional text-book treatment of the subject of dietetics. The time indeed has not yet come when such a departure is possible, for in spite of much laborious investigation, the employment of food, whether in health or disease, remains largely an empirical and experimental matter, and dietetics is still far removed from the status of an exact science. But until that advance is made, Dr. Tibbles' book will take a worthy place with others on the same subject. It is written by an expert, and is a clear, accurate, and not too voluminous guide to an important and intricate subject.

_The Salvarsan Treatment of Syphilis in Private Practice._ By George Stopford-Taylor, M.D., M.R.C.S., and Robert William Mackenna, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. Pp. 90. With Illustrations. London: William Heinemann. 1914. Price 5s. net.

In reading this book one is at once impressed with the fact that the authors are writing out of a full experience. The details are given clearly and concisely, which makes it pleasant reading—all the more convincing because of the good photographs. The first chapter deals with the methods of isolating and staining the spirochaetae, the second with parasyphilis, while the last two are concerned with treatment purely.

Neo-salvarsan is so much easier to use and so much more frequently employed nowadays that it is a pity it is not mentioned. The limitations of results and the necessity of combined treatment with mercury are rightly insisted on.

_I. K. Therapy: With Special Reference to Tuberculosis._ By W. E. M. Armstrong, M.A., M.D. Pp. viii. + 83. London: H. K. Lewis. 1914. Price 5s.

In this small volume the author sets out to give an exposition of the treatment of tuberculosis by Carl Spengler's I. K.

There is evidence that much care has been taken in the preparation of the volume. While the author states that he has seen very good results from I. K. treatment, he leaves the verdict of its utility to others—a wise proceeding, which might be extended with much benefit.

I. K. is a solution of the whole blood of an immune animal, as the writer states that by far the greater portion of antibodies are found in the erythrocytes. The blood is diluted to begin with 10,000 with weak antiseptic solution, so that the blood molecules become "ionised." From this standard solution, further dilutions are made when a case is being treated. Such weak solutions as one hundred-thousand-million-fold dilution are used, and these latter solutions are said to show more
the antitoxic effect of I. K., whereas stronger solutions show more of the lytic effect.

The clinical evidence furnished by the writer is disappointing.

The book is well written, and is, we think, essential for any who care to try treatment by I. K.

Pain: Its Origin, Conduction, Perception, and Diagnostic Significance.
By Richard J. Behan, M.D., Dr. Med. (Berlin). Pp. xxviii. + 920. With 191 Illustrations. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1914. Price 25s. net.

This is a somewhat bulky German-American compilation, in which the views of hundreds of different authorities are quoted—not a few of them at variance with one another. The different parts of the body, with the different types of pain to which they are susceptible, are here considered seriatim. Every practising physician or surgeon, of course, knows how unreliable all such data in regard to the sensations are; particularly are pain sensations liable to be modified at every turn by psychical states. In practice, then, psychology holds a premier position in all questions relating to pain, but in the present work the psychological aspect is only touched on incidentally; the limitations of the work from a practical aspect will therefore be understood, though it should be distinctly useful for purposes of reference. In passing we might remark that the practice here exemplified, and not uncommon in books of this type, of introducing photographs of nude and prepossessing females into the text, is not without its drawbacks; these illustrations are apt to distract the minds of at any rate the younger and more susceptible medical readers from due consideration of the subject under discussion. We would suggest that the purpose ostensibly promoted by the exhibition of these seductive daughters of Eve would be perhaps even more effectively carried out by a multiplication of the figures of bald-headed and entirely diagrammatic males, of which several appear in the pages under review.

Know Your Own Mind. By William Glover. Pp. vii. + 204. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1914. Price 2s. net.

This little book is essentially the work of a man with ideas of his own. The author, who has apparently had much practical experience as the headmaster of an English public school, is an adherent of the Herbartian psychology, but treats his subject in a highly individual manner. He deals with the different aspects of the mind’s machinery, devoting particular attention to the central problem of mental assimilation, known in Herbartian phraseology as “apperception.”

As the official pedagogues of the present day seem to be becoming less and less capable of carrying out the primary purpose of their art—namely, to teach people how to live—it is constantly falling to the
doctor to institute a belated "re-education" among the victims of this colossal myopia of our established educational system. To the wise physicians who recognise the need of buckling to and becoming schoolmasters we warmly commend this volume. Its author is not only a man of practical experience; he possesses that chief of all human virtues, a sense of humour.

**A Handbook for the Post-Mortem Room.** By ALEXANDER G. GIBSON, D.M., F.R.C.P. Pp. 140. 13 Illustrations. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1914. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a useful little book intended primarily for students but adapted also for practitioners and specialists. It treats of the apparatus and instruments required by the pathologist, and the method of removal and examination of various organs. There is a short chapter upon "special post-mortems," including bacteriological work, medico-legal cases, etc., and one upon the restoration of the body and the preservation of organs. The method of carrying out the sectio which the author advocates is excellent, although open to criticism in one or two small points. For example, the heart is detached from the thoracic viscera before the aorta is investigated or opened up. This would, in most cases, be a perfectly safe procedure, but in certain instances—thrombosis in the ascending aorta, small aneurysms, etc.—valuable specimens would be damaged. The kidneys and suprarenals are removed before the stomach, duodenum, and liver. One would have thought it better to remove the stomach and liver first. Some space is devoted to methods of fixing the calvarium in place after the removal of the brain in order that no ridge may be visible on the forehead. All this is unnecessary if two saw cuts meeting at an obtuse angle be employed in removing the calvarium instead of the circular saw cut.

These slight defects do not, however, detract from the general usefulness of the book. Moreover, the photographs of the instruments and the diagrams illustrating the methods of opening up the heart and of investigating the central nervous system are admirable.

**Acute General Miliary Tuberculosis.** By Professor Dr. G. CORNET. Translated by Mr. F. S. TINKER. Pp. vi.+107. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. 1914. Price 6s. net.

Professor Cornet gives an excellent summary of our present knowledge of acute general miliary tuberculosis in this small work, the translation of which has been carefully done by Mr. Tinker. The author discusses in a concise but thorough manner the etiology, pathological anatomy, symptoms, course, and diagnosis of the disease. He considers that the breaking down of vascular tubercles, which may be found in the walls of the large vessels, fulfils all the conditions necessary for the origin of miliary tuberculosis. He also points out that the clinical
conception of miliary tuberculosis is a much wider one than the anatomical. A useful bibliography completes the work. It may be cordially recommended to all interested in the subject of tuberculosis.

Chronic Colitis: Its Causation, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By George Herschell, M.D., and Adolphe Abrahams, M.D. Pp. 273. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1914. Price 6s. net.

Colitis belongs to a group of diseases which, although by no means new, has, like appendicitis and duodenal ulcer, attained within recent years a much greater frequency and notoriety. In the absence of any manual on the subject the publication of this handy and attractive volume is as opportune as it is welcome. The pathology and symptomatology of the affection are dealt with on orthodox lines and are followed by a chapter on diagnosis, which includes an excellent account of the examination of the patient, the use of the sigmoidoscope, and of diagnostic lavage of the colon and the examination of the stools; this latter is gone into with thoroughness and, being eminently practical, is well worth the careful consideration of the practitioner. The larger half of the volume is concerned with treatment.

Local Anaesthesia. By Dr. Arthur Schlesinger, Berlin. Translated by F. S. Arnold, B.A., M.B., B.Ch. Pp. viii. + 208. Illustrated. London: William Heinemann. 1914. Price 5s. net.

Dr. Schlesinger’s little book will be welcomed by many, because it gives a good account of local anaesthesia by one who is an adept in its use and who recognises the limitations as well as the advantages of a method which has gained much in popularity within recent years. In the earlier chapters an admirable account is given of the general principles underlying the application of local anaesthesia, of the drugs used, of infiltration, conduction, and venous anaesthesia, and of the general technique to be used, while the later chapters deal with particular operations on the various regions of the body, including the eye, ear, and nose. The book as a whole may be commended to those seeking a good practical guide to the use of local anaesthesia. The translator has done his work well and the descriptions are clear and easily followed. The addition of some illustrations in the latter half might perhaps help the reader to follow the various applications of conduction anaesthesia more readily, and future editions should include descriptions of the methods recently elaborated for anaesthetising the brachial plexus and the Gasserian ganglion and its main branches. Apart from these omissions, which are not of serious importance, inasmuch as they deal with methods of limited application, Dr. Schlesinger’s book gives a very complete description of local anaesthesia, and should prove of value both to practitioners and surgeons.
Diagnostic Symptoms in Nervous Diseases. By EDWARD LIVINGSTONE HUNT, M.D., New York. Pp. 229. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1914. Price 6s. 6d. net.

This little work gives the salient points and leading symptoms of the principal nervous diseases in tabular form, and will be found most useful to practitioners and house physicians, when studying nervous cases, who wish to be saved the "laborious search involved in consulting the larger text-books." Symptoms are described and tables given of the various diseases in which they occur. For example, Babinski's reflex is shown to occur in twelve diseases, optic neuritis in thirteen different conditions, convulsions are arranged into six classes, and each head in the classification is described; paralyses, tremors, and gaits are also treated in the same way. The chapter on aphasia is one of the best, and the author's method of examining an aphasic is excellent. The illustrations are nearly all original and are well executed, the book is nicely got up, and there is a good index.

Spectrum Analysis Applied to Biology and Medicine. By the late C. A. MACMUNN, M.A., M.D. Pp. xiv. + 112. With 22 Illustrations. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1914. Price 5s. net.

We find in this book a succinct but clear summary of the author's final views on the relationships of the various biological pigments, whose investigation occupied the scant leisure of a strenuous professional life. His death occurred before the work had passed through the press, and it is evident that the book has suffered in certain of its details from this cause, though the willing help of friends has made its publication possible. The subjects which are covered are the general chromatology of plants and animals, the derivatives and inter-relations of chlorophyll, hæmoglobin, the histohæmatins, biliary and urinary pigments, and certain pigments found in the invertebrates. Whether we agree with all the author's views or not, we cannot but feel that the questions raised are dealt with by one who possessed an eminently scientific mind, and who studied the subject long and thoroughly.

The chapters dealing with the physical apparatus employed are much less satisfactory, and might with advantage be omitted from any future edition. In particular that one which deals with spectrophotometry is quite inadequate, and if retained should be entirely re-written, for in its present state it would prove incomprehensible to those who are not already well informed on the subject.

The book closes with an excellent bibliography, which much enhances its value.