

Pancreaticus. For home use, perhaps the Zymonising powders of Fairchild are in many cases preferable.

A chapter on poultices, etc., is followed by an appendix, where many accessory operations necessary to the proper preparation of food are described. The book is an excellent one and is characterised by great orderliness, scientific accuracy, clearness of detail, and terse description.

The letterpress is good, and the important points in each recipe—materials, time, and probable cost—are thrown into relief by heavier type.

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*Some Prolegomena to a Philosophy of Medicine.* By GILES F. GOLDSBROUGH, M.D. London: John Ball and Sons. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This book, the title of which is decidedly ambitious, consists of an expansion of the presidential address to the British Homœopathic Society, delivered in 1895. In Chapters I. and II. we find arguments in favour of the scientific training of the student of medicine, and of the scientific attitude of mind on the part of the practitioner, which have our cordial concurrence. Chapter III. is headed "A Bio-Dynamic Law," and discusses the phenomena of life as a mode of energy, and, incidentally, physiological psychology. In the inferences from Bio-Dynamic Law (the subject of Chapter IV.) there is much that we are unable to follow, not having been initiated into the Hahnemannian mysteries, and we cannot help thinking, with every respect for the learning displayed by the author, that expectant faith rather than true scientific induction is to be held responsible for some of the conclusions arrived at, especially with regard to the science of pharmacology. In conclusion we note with satisfaction that Dr. Goldsborough lays stress upon the importance of observing mental states in their relation to the symptoms of disease, and gives some interesting illustrations from practice.

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*Moral Pathology.* By ARTHUR E. GILES, M.D., B.Sc. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co., 1895. Pp. 179.

Dr. Giles has written a book treating of the pathology of morals, when their physiology is not yet understood, nor any standard, of general acceptance, yet established.

How are we to measure morals? Where is the standard rod for universal comparison? "Ought" is not a constant, but varies with the latitude and longitude. We cannot determine its prime meridian, nor fix its equatorial line "twixt right and wrong." We cannot even draw *iso-moral* lines, or lines of like morality, on the map.

Mr. Tylor, in his *Primitive Culture*, says, "Morality or ethics signifies the act of conforming to the manners of the society to which we belong." There are not two races in the world which

have exactly the same code of morality. In England we use the decalogue, more or less, as a standard, and, with our usual insular presumption, expect everyone else to do the same. We think it wrong to steal, or to work on the Sabbath day. We set aside certain square inches of our bodies to be covered as shameful, certain square yards of our land to be considered sacred, and certain square hours (so to speak) of our time to be passed in atoning for the evil done during the time not so apportioned.

A few degrees of east longitude completely alter the aspect of affairs as regards Sunday and Sanctity, and we find the Parisian world so latitudinarian as to take pleasure in horse-racing on the Sabbath.

"When the promptings of conscience are habitually yielded to, the individual's condition is one of moral health," says Dr. Giles. "Conscience," says Burton, "does not exist in Eastern Africa," and "repentance" expresses regret for missed opportunities of moral crime. Robbery constitutes an honourable man; murder—the more atrocious the midnight crime the better—makes the hero; and so on.

From the foregoing, it is manifest that Dr. Giles must re-name his book, and call it the Pathology of *English Morality*, or otherwise limit its title geographically. Meanwhile it would be profitless to review the work more in detail.

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*Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft.* By ERNEST HART. New edition enlarged. 24 illustrations. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1896. Sm. 8vo, pp. 212. Price 5s.

Mr. Hart's little book having been out of print for some time, it became necessary to republish it to satisfy the public demand. The substance of the work was originally reprinted from articles in the *Nineteenth Century* and the *British Medical Journal*, and the present edition is unchanged except that a chapter has been added embodying the confessions of a professional medium, and some new matter has been placed in the appendix. Mr. Hart's strong opinions are well known to those interested in hypnotism, and he does not abate his unqualified condemnation in his last pronouncement. His conviction is that when hypnotism is not a pernicious fraud it is a mere futility, and in arriving at that conclusion his style is as lively and incisive as ever.

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*Album d'Aliénés.* By Professor P. I. KOVALEVSKY. Varsovie, 1896. 16mo, pp. 63.

This little collection of photographs of insane patients is presented without comment by Professor Kovalevsky. In a prefatory note he claims that the utility of such portraits is incontestable, and states his intention of issuing further instalments of his collection from time to time. The photographs have been taken by his colleagues, and are reproduced in a poor style. We note that the effect