

It would be unjust to one of the 384 respondents, J. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.P., who hails from Inverness, to pass over unnoticed his smashing replies; and as they are as short as they are pithy, we give them, in *ipsisimis verbis*: To the 1st question Dr. M. replies: "It (vaccination) ought to be speedily given up." To the 2nd; "No protection whatever, rather the contrary from injuring natural health." To the 3rd; "Eczema in an infant after vaccination, scrofula in four cases where no hereditary taint existed." The 4th, 5th, and 6th questions would seem to have been regarded by Dr. Mackenzie as too contemptible for his august consideration; and accordingly he has not condescended to notice them. His answer to the 7th would appear to indicate that he is not an unbeliever in the millenium, or that he expects to catch some larks when the sky falls. Here it is: "Will be a rare disease indeed when people live on sanitary rules." Verily, if small-pox will not die out until "people live on sanitary rules," we rather surmise that the malady will be very long-lived. Apropos of these "sanitary rules," we would very much like to know whether Dr. M.'s four subjects who, as he says, contracted scrofula from having been vaccinated, had always enjoyed the benefit of "sanitary rules." We should also desire to learn the extent of Dr. M.'s enquiries as to the absence of "hereditary taint," in the said "four cases." Enquiries of this sort, we all know, are of a delicate nature, and the replies of relatives are often very unreliable. Besides, the research is too usually performed in a very perfunctory manner. If Dr. M. is a young man we would advise him to try to learn more. If he is old, he will jog on, and rejoice in his lofty-pacing ignorance.

**INFLUENCE OF THE MIND UPON THE BODY IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.** By Daniel H. Tuke, M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D., etc. Second American from the second English edition. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co. Toronto: Hart & Co.

The venerated name *Tuke* should be a sufficient passport to any psychological work bearing this imprint. It is very gratifying to see that the American publishers have found this book so much sought after as to call for a second edition; but we do not wonder that it has been so much appreciated on both sides of the Atlantic, for it is not only a very instructive, but even a wonderfully amusing

book, considering, especially, that the author is, or ought to be, a member of the brotherhood of the *Friends*. Everybody knows that old Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" is well worth many readings, for the mere sake of the abundance of its quaint mediæval Latin quotations, some of which are however less pleasing to modern ears than they were to those of our forefathers, and mothers' eke, 250 years ago. Dr. Tuke's book is not so densely spiced with poetry as Burton's was, yet it contains some very fine samples from our best English poets, pleasingly and fittingly interposed here and there throughout its pages. He has not altogether shunned the Latins; yet he draws on his classic treasury only just enough to satisfy the reader that he still has a fair balance at his command. Like a sensible plain Englishman, he has found in Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton, almost all that he deemed pertinently illustrative of his subjects. No library should be without this book, and it may be read with both profit and pleasure by men and women, boys and girls, deacons and doctors.

**HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.** By Dr. Arnold Spina, Translated from the German by Eric E. Sattler, M.D., Cincinnati.

This little book of 184 pages is printed in very plain type, on strong paper. It purports to be "A history of Tuberculosis, from the time of Sylvius to the present day," and it also contains "an account of the researches and discoveries of Dr. Robert Koch and other recent investigators." The characteristic bibliographic zeal of his countrymen is abundantly exemplified by Dr. Spina, in the multitudinous citations from both old and recent writers, which he has introduced. Nearly two hundred authors have been quoted, so that both the medical neophyte, who may not have become intimate with more than one or two authorities, and the long experienced savant who has been bewildered by the contraries of dozens, and has probably, and it may be fortunately, forgotten the whole of them, may, in this compendium, rehabilitate himself in the literature of Tuberculosis, with the least possible expenditure of time and patience.

Decidedly the most instructive portion of the book will be found in the final fifty-six pages, which are devoted to the discussion of Koch's investigations, which have been scrutinized by Spina in no very commendatory terms. Koch is, of course,