and Councilman is described and their view of the intra-cellular and phagocytic action of the leucocytes is stated, but the writer holds with Nuttal and others that this gives but one side of the question, and that there is an extra-cellular and microbicidal action also which is an essential part of the process. He sums up as follows: "The broad biologic conception which recognises in inflammation an adaptive, protective, and reparative tendency common to the reactions to injury among all animals is the only theory that allows the full meaning of inflammation to be grasped."

Tumors are discussed by Prof. A. P. Ohlmacher of the North-western University. Under the heading of etiology Cohnheim's embryonal theory is given, namely, that the inception of tumors is due to misplaced cells or aggregations of cells, which, during the various and complicated foldings of the embryo, become misplaced. This is, however, insufficient; there must be a stimulating cause which results in the production of tumors from these remains, for they frequently remain quiescent during life. Bacteria and sporozoa have been suggested, but these are dismissed and the weight of responsibility is laid on the blastomycetes which alone of the organisms found in tumors have been proven capable of external cultivation.

A most interesting chapter is that on Teratology by Henry F. Lewis, of Rush Medical College, in which are swept away by a clever argument the remnants of superstition which ascribe moles, naevi, monsters, etc., to influences, such as fright, directed toward the maternal parent during the period of gestation; while the true causation from fission of the embryonic cell-mass, or abnormal amniotic bands is just as clearly shown.

About 770 pages are devoted to the consideration of special Pathology, the first division being "The blood and blood-making organs" by Cabot, whose work on this subject is a standard text-book. The article, though brief, is comprehensive.

The pathology of the digestive system is discussed by Albert G. Nicholls, Lecturer on Pathology in McGill University, and Assistant Pathologist to the Royal Victoria Hospital, in an exhaustive and careful, if not brilliant, article. Worthy of special mention is the section on gastro-intestinal, auto-intoxication and auto-infection, where we find the work of McCallum, of Toronto, noted, on absorption of iron from the intestine. Adami, of McGill, is quoted on latent infection and sub-infection, which he describes as follows: "This latent infection probably explains those examples of terminal and cryptogenic infection with which we occasionally meet. Micro-organisms are constantly passing into the animal economy from the intestinal tract even under normal conditions,