

the body of living animals:"...but it has been "demonstrated that the destruction takes place in vitro also when normal serum is added to immune serum." This chapter closes with the following statement:—"Agglutination and precipitation depend, then, upon the action of salts upon the electrical charges that keep the particles suspended."

Thomas McCrae writes seven chapters, five of which are devoted to typhoid fever and one to typhus fever and one to relapsing fever. The article on typhoid fever affords the reader an opportunity of tracing the development of the knowledge of this disease from its earliest recognition to the present time. In it one can see that the writer strives for clearness of views not only in our diagnosis of individual cases but in our attitude to the disease itself, which is of greater importance. Clearness of teaching characterizes these five chapters and the degree of perspicuity can only be appreciated by a reader of medical literature. It is not alone the arrangement of the text the heavy type and paragraphing but Dr. McCrae's careful study of the disease in its various phases enables him with his directness of style to show the reader the most recent views on all the points discussed—in short the article on typhoid fever is, we think, the best yet written in English medicine. The emphasis given to the more or less permanent effects of typhoid infection upon the circulation and the nervous system is timely. Dr. McCrae is well able to speak of the typhoid spine and we welcome his remarks upon "typho-malaria" and share with him the hope that the profession will cease to use the term. This article and that on lobar pneumonia by Dr. Musser occupy over one-third (270 pages) of the volume.

The chapters on small pox and chicken pox are written by William T. Councilman—than whom we know of no one to speak more authoritatively upon these subjects. The article on small pox is amply illustrated and as one turns from plate III on through the pages of serial photographs one all but sees the patient in life before one. Vaccination is clearly discussed by George Dock, M.D.

In reading the articles on scarlet fever and diphtheria by Dr. John H. McCollom one must feel that the man who writes is an observer of no ordinary type, with convictions and a gift to express them. He writes as one who knows. After giving due consideration to the etiology of scarlet fever, he says:—"There has yet been no discovery that proves definitely that scarlet fever is a bacterial disease and the work of Mallory would seem to demonstrate that the cause of the disease is probably a protozoon." A conclusion which Dr. McCollom reaches not from literature but from personal observation and clinical study is, "that the period of incubation of scarlet fever is on an average ten to fourteen days with the limits from four to twenty days."