than do the pathologists in theirs. The position of the former cannot be taken as an index of their ability as authorities in pathological subjects for many of them are men whose interests are wide and varied, and whose time is necessarily too limited to permit them to devote the time and labour necessary for an independent and authoritative research of even one aspect of the subject; as to the "pure pathologists" prominent as they are, one notes the absence of several names conspicuous for their eminence in this branch of science in America.

Canadians will be gratified at finding the first section of the work, the general introduction, written by one of our own graduates, Llewellys. A. Barker, Professor and head of the department of Anatomy in the University of Chicago and Rush Medical College. This article, occupying eighteen pages, is comprehensive, interesting, and suggestive, and on the vexed questions of immunity and heredity the varying views are impartially treated, while Metschnikoff's phagocytic theory and the tempting "Seitenkettentheorie" of Ehrlich receive an appreciative but non-committal discussion. It is interesting to read under the heading, "On the methods of studying Pathology," the following expression of opinion, "The phenomena of disease are so complex and the problems connected therewith so difficult that it is folly for the untrained mind to approach them. Before entering on the study of pathology, therefore, a liberal education is a *sine qua non*."

It is, of course, impossible in the space at our disposal to review each separate subject, and we will confine our attention to a few of special interest The senior editor, Ludwig F. Hektoen, writes on three divisions, "General Morbid Processes," "The Osseous System," and "The Ductless Glands." To the first subject 124 pages are devoted, the headings being, disturbances of the circulation, retrogressive and progressive changes, and inflammation. The process of coagulation of the blood is summed up as follows: "Coagulation of the blood, then, depends upon the chemical reaction between fibrinogen of the blood plasma and the nucleo-albuminate of calcium, in consequence of which an insoluble albuminate of calcium-fibrin is precipitated. Fibrinogen and calcium salts exist in the circulating blood, but the nucleoproteid is derived from the disintegration of the formed elements of the blood, as the leukocytes and the blood-plates. The exact reaction which occurs when fibrin is formed cannot be stated, but it would seem to be quite satisfactorily settled that fibrin is a compound of calcium with a part of the fibrinogen molecule." The author does not venture an independent opinion on the origin if the blood platelets, but contents himself without lining the various theories.

In the discussion of inflammation the work of Metschnikoff, Cohnheim