

varying views advanced on the question of the origin of the blood-cells the conclusion is "To summarize the work in this field, it may be said that we do not know certainly whether any common cell of origin of red and white corpuscles exists in the embryo or adult, or whether these corpuscles are derived from completely separate series. The late contributions favor the existence of a common mother cell both for groups persisting at least into late embryonal life," (p. 179).

Part II. deals with the special pathology of the blood, excellent original plates being given of the appearance of the blood in various anemias.

Part III. is devoted to acute infectious diseases the general conclusions being: (1) Decrease or relative increase in the preparation of red cells, but ending always in a loss in their total numbers, must be accepted as accompanying all cases of pyrexia, although requiring some time to become clearly apparent; (2) Coagulability varies in different stages of febrile diseases, but is not clearly connected with pyrexia as such; (3) The progressive loss of albumen in the blood is probably essentially connected with the febrile process, but occurs in increased degree when the fever is of infectious origin; (4) Febrile hydraemia is an accidental condition which may or may not occur as a result of the loss of albumens of the blood. Diminished resistance of red cells occurs in the majority of fevers, and depends on a variety of factors. Variations in alkalinity are frequent and considerable in fever, but are not proportional either to the height of temperature or to the toxic condition of the blood," (p. 280). The writer claims that the presence in the blood of the pneumococcus in pneumonia is rare except in fatal cases.

Part V. is devoted to general visceral diseases and Part VI. to animal parasites. The treatment of malaria is extremely full and interesting, the development of the parasite in the mosquito and the conjugation is described and the evidence of the existence of three varieties of full-grown tertian parasites as verified by Argutinsky, detailed, (pp. 431-464). A short appendix on contributions during the time of going to press, brings the subject fully up to date. To each chapter is appended a very full bibliography.

On the whole this work is one of solid merit and will be found of the greatest value to all those interested in blood work; the excellence of the binding, type and plates make the volume a handsome as well as valuable addition to any medical or scientific library.

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