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BOOK REVIEWS.

General Pathology, or the Science of the Causes, Nature, and Course of the Pathological Disturbances which occur in the Living Subject. By Dr. ERNEST ZIEGLER, Professor of Pathological Anatomy and of General Pathology at the University of Freiburg in Briesgau, translated from the ninth revised German edition by Drs. Theodore Dunham, Edward M. Foote, Philip H. Hiss, jr., Walter B. James, William G. Le Boutillier, and Mathias Nicoll, jr., of New York; Dr. B. Meade Bolton, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Drs. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, jr., John S. Ely, and R. A. McDonnell, of New Haven, Conn. Editor, Dr. Albert H. Buck, New York. New York: William Wood & Company. 1899.

One more edition of Ziegler's "General Pathology" has been written, translated, edited, and published, and this, the ninth revised edition, gives us the most finished and scientific work on the subject yet in print. In the preceding edition the author made many valuable revisions. More space was allotted to the consideration of pathological processes, their causes, their mode of origin, the course they pursue, and their sequela. Special consideration was given to the subjects of general etiology of diseases, and pathological physiology; and in order to be in harmony with these alterations, the author thought it advisable to change the title from "General Pathological Anatomy" to that of "General Pathology." The author argued (we think correctly) that a textbook on this subject intended for the use of medical men should deal with the matter in very concise manner, and that compendious treatises of this nature would not tend to promote the study of pathological anatomy, and would not make the student's task easier.

In the first place, it is not possible within the limits of a small compend to treat general pathology and pathological anatomy in a scientific manner. Then, in the next place, it is extremely difficult, owing to the amount and richness of material obtainable, to treat the subject in such a manner that the book shall not be a mere catalogue of facts.

These alterations and additions met with such general approval that the author has adopted them in this his ninth edition, coupled with a full account of the advances which have been made in general pathology and pathological anatomy during the last few years. At the same time the author has, by carefully rewriting the text in places where new light had been furnished by recent investigations, kept this book from being too bulky. The most radical changes are found in Chapters IV. and VII., which have been entirely re-written. The arrangement of the degenerations which led to the formation of hyaline products has simplified this subject very materially. The author groups them under four heads: (1) The formation of colloid by epithelium and the epithelial hyaline concretions. (2) The pathological cornification of epithelium. (3) The amyloid degeneration of connective tissue and the amyloid concretions. (4) The hyaline degeneration of connective tissue and the hyaline products of connective tissue cells; by this classification we obtain a good general idea of the different processes under consideration.

The subject of pathological formation and absence of pigment has been very fully considered, and we find the many forms of albinism taken up as follows: (1) Leukopathia congenita; (2) leukopathia acquisita; (3)