

be found, that is to say, it must be possible to determine the exact resisting power of his blood serum as compared with the resisting power of the serum in a normal healthy person. Finally, the resisting power must be increased to the proper degree by the inoculation of the patient with the proper vaccine, for it has been found that the raising of the "opsonic index" depends upon the quantity of vaccine with which the patient is successfully inoculated. Thus the new method proceeds along definite lines in each case. There is no guesswork as to diagnosis or remedy, the extent of the disease and the amount of the remedy required being capable of exact determination.

Since the delivery of the lecture on this subject by Dr. Wright, some interesting experiments have been conducted at the Toronto General Hospital along the same lines, and it is interesting to note that a Toronto Hospital has been one of the first on the continent to experiment in connection with this latest advance in medical science. The experiments here were inaugurated by Dr. G. W. Ross, son of Hon. G. W. Ross, who was chief assistant to Dr. Wright

during the progress of his investigations, and have been carried out by Dr. A. H. Caulfield of the Hospital staff, who, it is understood, will shortly go to England to assist Dr. Wright, and to gather more information on the subject. Dr. Ross, it may be said, is now at the Rockefeller Institute in New York giving instruction in this new method there.

It is hoped that the new method will be applicable in time to all germ diseases, and while the outlook is promising, it is well to remember that it is as yet but a theory, and that it must of course as such be put to many practical tests before it is accepted as a recognized form of treatment or as an acknowledged cure for diseases of bacterial origin. So far, only a few diseases have been treated, but those who are conversant with the method are confident that diphtheria, scarlet fever, and all other diseases due to microbes can be accurately and successfully treated by it, including even that most widespread of all diseases in this country, tuberculosis. In the case of this disease, however, it is believed that it will be used not alone, but as an auxiliary to the methods now in use.

OUR BOOK TABLE

AS we are about closing our forms, there comes to our hands two recent books from the press of the Copp, Clark Co., Limited. One is entitled *Prisoners*, by Mary Cholmondeley, who has written *The Red Pottage* and other books. The seat of the story is in Rome. It is a love-story of a somewhat tragic character throughout. Fay, the heroine of the story, is a pretty girl and this is probably her weakness. She is a rather negative character and delights in being pleasant to everyone. This element gets her into trouble. She marries a man she does not love, whilst at the same time she thinks she loves another, whom she later tells that she does not love. Then she becomes engaged to a brother of the second man. This is rather too much for a modern young lady to carry safely through, and the result is that there is trouble all round, and each in his turn finds that she is not very true. For an evening, as a book of light reading, *Prisoners* will be found interesting. It is

written in a style that is likely to carry the reader easily through its pages from beginning to end.

From the same publishers we have *The Dream and The Business*, by John Oliver Hobbes (pen-name for Mrs. Craigie). This writer's books are always interesting to Canadians. The present is a posthumous volume, published after the death of the author. It will be found worth reading, as has usually been the case with Mrs. Craigie's books. Typographically these two books are creditable to the Copp, Clark Co. Taste-

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