

is needed in a text book of pathology is not the mere record and description of phenomena, but the attempt to analyze those phenomena in an orderly manner." This text book proves to be a training in medical thought. "I knew of no recent attempt in our language," he writes "to place before student or physician in an orderly and reasoned manner, the principles of pathology, the science as distinct from the practice of medicine, the science upon which that practice is, or should be, based." Therefore, throughout the book, principles are first dealt with and under these the necessary details are grouped. Such a logical treatment of the subject brings one back in all cases to the cell and the changes undergone by it as the basis of all pathological study. Therefore an introductory section upon cellular physiology and pathology occupies the opening chapters. The enormous breadth that the subject of general pathology has assumed in recent times is touched upon, and the present hopelessness of any one man's being able adequately to keep abreast of all the sciences ancillary to medicine. The writer has but made the attempt to call attention to the intimate bearing of these kindred sciences upon medicine, and in addition to draw attention to the important work now being accomplished by English speaking writers. This last with the two-fold object of encouraging the student to apply at first hand to those sources of information that are available to all, and to stimulate him to original research by the knowledge that work of a high order is being done by others in the same hospitals and laboratories and with the same opportunities as his own.

The book is divided into three sections. The first is occupied with a prolegomenon, a detailed study of the histology, physiology, and chemistry of the cell and ultimately of the complex structure of the biophore or molecule of living matter with its unsatisfied affinities (diagrammatically expressed by the side-chains of Ehrlich), and ever changing dissociations with old, and combination with new ions, leads up to the explanation of the processes of growth and of reserve force, of cell multiplication and cell and tissue differentiation, of adaption, variation, and individual development, of fertilization, and finally of parental and individual inheritance. It is a fascinating recital, with much that is new in its pages, profusely illustrated with original diagrams, graphically and simply told, and prepares the mind for the difficult problems of the defences of the organism in infection and disease which occupy the later portion of the book.

The second section considers the causes of disease. These may be inherited or acquired. Under the causation of morbid conditions of uterine and parturient acquirement nearly sixty pages are devoted to the elucidation of the subject of monstrosities and abnormalities. A much needed classification is given, the clearest and the most logical in