

as indicated above, are in general, of slight importance, and its excellences are pronounced.

H. S. M.

A TEXTBOOK OF PATHOLOGY. By JOSEPH MCFARLAND, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Second edition; octavo, 856 pages; 437 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1910.

The second edition of McFarland's Pathology has been not only greatly enlarged, but shows marked evidence of careful revision on the part of its author. In the process of revision the book has been brought well abreast of the science as it stands to-day. The general and special pathology are well proportioned, and each subject carefully considered. The combination of two kinds of print has served a useful purpose in keeping the book small. The photographs and photomicrographs are good and comprehensive. As a textbook for students, the book is all that can be desired.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN TREATMENT. By W. LANGDON BROWN, M.A., M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Medical Registrar and Demonstrator of Physiology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox.

This book, of about 400 pages, is written by one who during the past ten or twelve years has combined the role of a laboratory worker and teacher in physiology with that of physician to a London hospital. He endeavours here to set forth in order those facts and principles which, having assimilated as an experimental physiologist, he has found particular sources of strength as a practical physician.

Starting with a general consideration of internal secretions, he passes on to an excellent review of our knowledge of the functions, disorders and therapeutic applications of the thyroid glands, giving more or less support to their use in myxœdema, eclampsia, jaundice and certain skin diseases, and discouraging their use, and, in fact, any kind of organo-therapy in Grave's disease. He then proceeds to discuss the physiology of the supra-renals, and recommends adrenalin in the treatment of shock, hæmatemesis, and other forms of vomiting, but considers it contraindicated in cerebral and pulmonary hæmorrhage. His knowledge of its use in heart disease is very limited, and he does not mention its use in asthma, perhaps, because it is difficult to explain its action in this affection on physiological grounds. Most of the other internal secretions are discussed briefly but adequately.

In the next chapter, he considers gastric disorders in the light of