

handled in a very scientific manner. The writer has had long experience in this particular variety of disease, and is an authority on all forms of hepatic and splenic derangements.

Malarial fevers are of such importance, and the isolation of the exciting cause has occupied so much professional attention during recent years, that the very elaborate article by Drs. J. C. Wilson, and T. G. Ashton, of Philadelphia, is most appropriate. The parasites are illustrated, through their cycle of development, in beautifully colored plates. The three varieties which are responsible for the different forms of the disease, are each shown, and their characteristics differentiated. The treatments, as in all these articles, are treated chronologically.

These volumes are unique in this respect, that the different articles present their subject matter in the same manner, *i.e.*, chronologically. This feature is one that undoubtedly impresses itself on the reader, and enables him to picture to himself the position that the different diseases occupied in relation to pathology and treatment at the end of each year. The series should meet with an exceedingly wide sale.

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*The Hygiene of Transmissible Diseases: Their Causation, Modes of Dissemination, and Methods of Prevention.* By A. C. ABBOTT, M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, and Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1899. Pp. 311. Cloth, \$2.50.

This book is well printed; clear, distinct type, on good, heavy paper. It is illustrated with some sixty figures and charts. The introductory chapter of eight pages states the reasons why the progressive practitioner should be conversant with hygiene, and adduces statistics of life-saving due to preventive measures: death rates from small-pox reduced by vaccination from 3 to 0.03 per 1000; scurvy and typhus banished; deaths from typhoid reduced from 2.91 to 0.1 per 1000 in Munich by sewage and water supply, and 59 and 60 per cent. in Lawrence, Mass., and in Chicago, respectively, by improved water supply. The next thirty pages, dealing with the "Causation of Disease in General," is divided between the consideration of Predisposing Causes, under which we have the influence of age, sex, race, occupation, density of population, heredity and season; and Exciting Causes, subdivided into chemical, physical and mechanical, animal parasites, bacteria.

It will be of interest to life insurance companies to know that women have a longer expectation of life than men, and Jews than other races. We have many of the time-honored statistics, but amongst new ones we note a striking chart showing the