

blood in septic diseases," page 217; "inflammation is but a pathological exaltation of processes which *serve*," page 105; "*there appear* to be grains," page 66; "*there are* found a number," page 239; "islands of tissue which *is* little affected or in fatty degeneration," page 425; "the cause of the cyanotic induration is the distention of the veins and the hyperplasia of the stroma which *leads* to," page 423; "similar as," page 216. These are little matters compared with the use of "and which." There is a trace of humour in the expression "the majority of the protozoa found (in carcinomata) are degenerative products of cells."

The merits as well as the defects of the original have been faithfully reproduced. There is often a variation in definition which is sure to confuse, as in the case of fatty infiltration and fatty degeneration, or rather a definition is made absolutely and later is qualified to the point of destruction. Very little attempt is made even in matters of controversy to state to compare and decide between opposing views. In the consideration of tumours the statement is made: "We know now that true epithelium, and hence its tumours may develop from the middle layer"; it may be so, but one would like to have some evidence of it. The handling of what is called inflammation, the real test of a writer on pathology, is not clever, and the result is disorderly and uninteresting.

Most of these things concern the work of the editor and translator; the fact still remains that the original is of great value to German students, and that a translation would be of great value to American students—if it were done by other hands.

Professor Schmaus' work is of so high an authority, the labour of rendering it more accessible to the American student has been so great, the enterprise of the publisher has been so marked, that the result challenges criticism, and it is permissible to speak thus freely of it here.

A. M.

**Butler's Materia Medica.** A Text-Book of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacology. By George F. Butler, Ph. G., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and of Clinical Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo, 896 pages, illustrated. W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia and London, 1902. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

This is essentially a student's book. The fourth and revised edition now before me is a marked advance on the first three editions. It has, practically, been rewritten, with a resulting improvement in the method of presentation of its subject matter. The portion dealing with Materia Medica as ordinarily understood is full and concise. The section on serum therapy (which by the way is placed under the "Alteratives," instead of the "Specific Medications," as one would expect) is somewhat sketchy. Under Organotherapy, seven pages suffice to dismiss a most important