

inheritance is propounded in accordance with the present day knowledge of physiological chemistry.

Part II, by Alfred Gordon, M.D., of, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, deals with diseases caused by light-rays, electricity, concentration and rarefaction of atmosphere and heat and cold. Part III, the diseases caused by chemical agents, lead, arsenic, mercury, etc., and commercial gases, is written by Professor Edsall of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Both these parts are necessarily much compressed, but present adequately a large amount of information.

In Part IV the opening chapters by Professor Lambert of Cornell University Medical College, New York, on alcohol, opium and cocaine are intensely interesting and well written: the writer speaks favourably of the treatment of chronic alcoholism advocated by McBride of Toronto. Food poisons, by F. G. Novy, of Ann Arbor, are dealt with also in a very interesting way, and comprise many different forms of intoxication. The chapter on "Snake Venoms," by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, is again of much interest, if necessarily more technical than the preceding ones. "Auto-intoxication," by A. E. Taylor of the University of California, San Francisco, is a large subject, and a difficult one, which excuses the slight confusion that is suggested by the many diverse paragraph-headings. That Professor Taylor himself realises this confusion is very evident, and so we may suppose that the degree of compression required has imposed on him the necessity of treating, side by side, somewhat diverse subjects.

Part V, consisting of the diseases caused by vegetable parasites, other than bacteria, viz., actinomycosis and aspergillosis, is written by J. H. Wright, of Harvard. The term Nocardiosis will be new to many: it signifies the disease caused by various forms of the genus *Nocardia*, which are closely related to actinomyces but not identical with it. Blastomycosis deserves fuller mention than it receives, but perhaps the manuscripts of the article antedates the recent series of cases.

Part VI deals with the diseases caused by Protozoa, and is rightly prefaced by a section on the Protozoa from a biological standpoint by Professor Gary Calkins, of Columbia, which is clear and brief, and a section on "Mosquitos" by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington. "The Malarial Fevers" are dealt with by C. F. Craig, of the U. S. Army, in a good article of sixty pages, with the necessary illustrations of the parasites. J. W. W. Stephens, of Liverpool, in the article on "Black-Water Fever" considers it a sequent of malaria plus quinine. Col. David Bruce writes very well on