

many diseases. In syphilis, mercury and iodine acted by stimulating the adrenal system, small quantities of toxins stimulated while excessive quantities inhibited the functions of this system. Fever in disease is the result of excessive functional activity of the adrenal system, excessive stimulation resulted in collapse. Hence remedies which stimulate the adrenal system are indicated rather than symptomatic treatment in such diseases as hydrophobia, tetanus, eclampsia, etc. The posterior pituitary body also looms up in this new phy-iology as an important body, being the chief functional centre of the nervous system and being the centre upon which all emotions and shock react and is aided by the anterior pituitary body in sustaining the cellular metabolism of all organs. The pancreas and spleen also assume an important role; their secretions uniting to form trypsin is supplied to the intestinal canal and also as an internal secretion entering the splenic and portal veins and becoming an important factor in immunizing processes, destroying toxic albuminoids. Phagocytosis was still the preponderating factor, but it was the trypsin in the digestive vacuoles of the phagocyte which destroyed the toxins and bacteria, but the fullest action in this direction required the simultaneous co-operation of the three agencies, trypsin only becoming sufficiently active as a proteolytic agent in the presence of given proportions of oxidizing substance and fibrinogen. Deficiency of fibrinogen characterized typhoid fever. Deficient trypsin, diphtheria. Important and hitherto unrecorded functions are also attributed to the leucocytes. In a word, the theories advanced attempt to explain on a rational basis most of the vital phenomena of the human organism and suggest new methods in the treatment of disease and toxæmia. Stimulating the functional activity of the adrenal system, may overcome the lethal tendency of these pathogenic elements and overcome inherited tendency to disease such as is seen in the tubercular diathesis. These points are considered in great detail in the various chapters, besides other cognate subjects, and the author promises a second volume shortly on applied therapeutics based on these new views. The work is illustrated with some beautifully coloured plates and represents a vast amount of study and labour; the startling theories put forth will have to receive much further demonstration and stand the criticism of our most authoritative investigators before the remarkable views promulgated can receive any general acceptance.

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The Medical News Visiting List for 1904. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

This is an excellent visiting list and embodies the result of long experience and study devoted to its development and perfection. It is issued in four styles, viz.; Weekly, dated for 30 patients.