

ductory section upon the cell and its properties, more particularly in relationship to morbid changes." He thus devotes the first 175 pages of this volume to a review of the principal points in cell structure and function, its physical and chemical composition, metabolism, inherited characters, growth and relationship of its constituent parts in carrying out its functions. This is a portion that is relegated in large part by other pathologists to the domain of physiology, but we believe he has done a very distinct service in thus co-relating the two studies so that their intimate relationship is clear to the student.

The second section is devoted to a study of the causes of diseases. Inherited morbid conditions are first considered with a study of their actual inheritance or acquirement during intrauterine life or parturition. We would recommend these chapters to a study of those who still believe in the "germ" and "sperm" inheritance of actual morbid states. Defects in development and monstrosities are very fully described and explained and a clearer classification laid down than found in any work known to the reviewer. The modes of action of the external agents of disease are very clearly defined. While the important animal parasites are described fairly fully, the description of the pathogenic bacteria is left to special text-books on the subject and discussion confined to their relationship to disease production. The conditions resulting from excess or defect of the internal secretions are also discussed, together with the pathology of the "constitutional diseases." The discussion of these latter groups of disorders is very suggestive and will repay all physicians to read.

The next portion of the book is devoted to the subjects of inflammation, repair and development of immunity, and in these subjects Prof. Adami is at his best, as might be expected from a writer whose previous articles on first mentioned subjects have become classics.

The concluding portion of volume (400 pages) are devoted to the progressive and retrogressive tissue changes such as hypertrophy tumor formations, the various degenerations, and necrosis. These subjects are all well presented, the study of tumors being particularly full. Adami's own classification of tumors (embryological tissue basis) is here given somewhat modified from its original publication, but the author does not use it alone. While this classification is a good one scientifically, and when mastered is sufficiently explanatory, it seems to the reviewer that there is no possible chance for its adoption in our day and generation, as the ideas expressed by the new terms can be as well explained without such coinage of new