

and they reach the liver and kidneys where they become practically inert. We need only some cause, which increases the virulence of the bacteria, or depresses the vitality and resistance of the parenchymatous cells of the body, to render such infection possible."

Sub-infection, on the other hand, is described as a condition in which, as a result of chronic inflammatory disturbances in connection with the gastro-intestinal tract, there may, for long periods, pass in through the walls of the intestine or stomach a greater number of bacteria; and while the bacteria undergo the normal and inevitable destruction by the cells of the lymph-glands, the liver, the kidneys, and other organs, nevertheless, the excessive action of the cells and the effect on them of the bacterial toxins liberated in the process of destruction may eventually lead to grave changes in the cells and the organs of which they are a part.

Evidence is adduced with regard to cirrhosis to prove that alcohol is not the causal factor, but that its action is rather to promote absorption of toxins from the intestine and to diminish the resisting power of the liver.

The chapter on the ductless glands by Hektoen is extremely instructive and contains much new matter. The parathyroids, which in man are generally found in the capsule of the larger gland, if remaining after thyroidectomy serve as a protection against cachexia thyropriva and myxedema, but the results of experiments with the view of producing this condition are so varied as to be inconclusive as yet. This is true also of the hypophysis which developmentally is analagous to the thyroid.

The pathology of the kidney is very fully treated by David Riesman of the Philadelphia polyclinic, but space forbids us to mention more than the discussion on the theories of displacement of the kidney, and on the so-called kidney of pregnancy.

As to the general features of the work, one must mention the excellent typographical work, which is always a feature of the books produced by these publishers, with the use of black letter type for headings and italics when new terms are introduced, which is such a boon to the student. The illustrations, nearly all of which are original and 66 of which are in colors, are beautifully executed and form an atlas of pathologic anatomy and histology.

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