

accompanied by marked restlessness, excitement and some retraction of the head, meningeal involvement is highly probable. Extension occurs most commonly from middle ear in these cases, but may be through the ethmoidal cells or via the blood stream. The possibility of the complication being tubercular, the fever seemingly lighting up the process, must be kept in mind. Two cases of tubercular meningitis so developed under my care at Ottawa. A lumbar puncture and examination of the fluid will differentiate.

As to prophylaxis, I have nothing to add to the usual rules, except to say that I believe the nose and throat discharges to be the most dangerous materials in spreading the contagion and that if isolation is to be effectually carried out, it must be extended in certain cases till all nasal and ear discharges have ceased. In large cities there should be some detention home where the patients could be transferred after the fourth week so that they would be away from the more active cases, and where patients could be kept outdoors as much as possible.

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BOOK REVIEWS.

Principles of Pathology. Volume I, General Pathology. By J. G. Adami, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology, McGill University. Pp. 948: Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Publishers. Price \$6.00.

The appearance of this volume will be welcomed by all English-speaking Pathologists as presenting in a readable, orderly and logical manner the principles underlying the development of morbid phenomena. Prof. Adami states in his preface: "In working over each section, I was forced, with Virchow, to recognize the cell and the changes undergone by it as the basis of all pathological study; and thus eventually to guard against constant reversion to elementary but basal and all-important matters, was compelled to write an intro-