distension. The fever was not characteristic; a Widal’s test was negative. Pyuria in small quantities revealed the condition; the cultures revealed a large proportion of bacillus coli to other organisms, and recovery was complete and rapid after vaccine treatment extending over three weeks.

In both the acute cases the vaccine treatment was not apparently helpful, but on labour being induced and completed the acute symptoms immediately subsided.

Lumbar pain in pregnancy, according to Ludaux, is most frequently due to pyelonephritis; one, however, has to distinguish a pyelitis from a cystitis. Here the cystoscope is useful, and Pilcher states that cystoscopic examination reveals obstruction to the urinary flow, due to the distortion of the vesical portion of the ureters in the middle months of pregnancy.

Mirabeau and Stoeckel also advise cystoscopy, and the former states that dilatation of the ureters in pregnancy is due not only to the compression against the brim, but also to the pressure exerted by the swollen mucosa of the bladder.

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REVIEW.

Wheeler’s Handbook of Medicine. By William R. Jack, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G. Fourth Edition. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. 1912.

So long as there are students with examinations to pass so long will the handbook be in demand, for, unlike the big overgrown text-book, it awakens no terrors in the undergraduate mind, but is altogether most comfortable and reassuring. Much might be said in favour of the book that can be thoroughly and repeatedly compassed by the harassed student, and that can be carried about for study and consultation at odd moments; and we feel confident that it may far outweigh in usefulness bulkier and more ambitious tomes, if it be but compiled by a sufficiently experienced and broad-minded teacher. Such a one is Dr. Jack, who exhibits here a perfect genius for the selection of what is essential and important, and shows that he possesses in a very high
Reviews.

degree the faculty of concise and lucid exposition. This is a splendid book for students, and we have the utmost confidence in recommending it as a successful epitome of present-day medicine. All the articles we have read are wonderfully accurate and comprehensive. We have detected no gross sins of commission, and the worst we can charge the author with are a few peccadilloes of omission that are unavoidable in a work of these limited dimensions.

The entire book has been carefully revised, and much of it has been recast. With a view to making the volume more complete, a section on intoxications has been added, and among the specific infections many new articles have been devoted to tropical diseases. "So great, indeed, have been the changes since 1894, the date of the first edition, that little now remains of Dr. Wheeler's writing, save in the sections of symptomatology, and even these have been in the majority of instances amplified or extensively modified." The original object of the work is, however, still retained, namely, "the correlation of symptoms with the facts of anatomy and physiology in a volume which does not by its size preclude the possibility of its being used as a companion in the clinical study of disease."

Manual of Operative Surgery. By John Fairbairn Binnie, A.M., C.M. Aberd. Fifth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With 1,365 Illustrations, a number of which are in Colours. London: H. K. Lewis. 1912.

In presenting us with a new edition, Dr. Binnie has considerably altered the form of his well-known Manual. Our readers may remember that the work originally appeared in one small volume. After the fourth edition was published, a second volume was issued dealing with the operations on the bones and joints, &c., which had not previously been included in the work. The present volume is, therefore, the fifth edition of Volume I of the fourth edition, and the second edition of Volume II.

As we have before remarked in dealing with new editions of works on surgery and operative surgery, it would seem to be the rule for each successive edition to eclipse in point of size its predecessor. This has occurred in the present instance. Instead of two small and truly handy volumes, we have what can only be described as a "bulky tome," almost necessitating the use of a reading-desk. The contents, nevertheless, maintain
the high standard of the smaller volumes. The text is eminently readable, and the illustrations are unassuming and to the point.

We have no doubt that this edition of the Manual will have as much popularity as preceding editions attained, and deservedly, and the author is now so well known to British surgeons that we feel that a recommendation from us is hardly necessary.

A Manual of Surgical Treatment. By Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B., &c., and F. F. Burghard, M.S. Lond., &c. New Edition, with the Assistance of T. P. Legg, M.S. Lond., and Arthur Edmunds, M.S. Lond. In Five Volumes. Vols. I and II. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1912.

As indicated in the preface to the first edition, this work was designed to give to the practitioner "full and detailed information as to the best methods of treatment." In pursuance of this plan the authors described only those methods which their experience had led them to believe to be the best, and they stated in detail what they themselves would do under given circumstances. The first edition appeared in 1899, and since then the changes in surgical practice have been so numerous as to render necessary the re-writing of a new edition. Further, to enable the authors to complete the work within a reasonable time, they have secured for this new edition as collaborators Messrs. T. P. Legg and Arthur Edmunds, and appendices to Volume I have been written by Drs. Silk (on anaesthetics) and D'Este Emery (on examination of the blood).

Volume I is concerned with the treatment of general surgical diseases, including inflammation, suppuration, gangrene, &c., and deformities.

The reviewer of a work such as this may occasionally differ from the authors, but when he bears in mind that the methods of treatment advocated are those which the authors have come to use as a result of their personal experience, his criticism is to some extent disarmed. We would, however, draw attention to what is clearly an error in the description of Hilton's method of opening a deep abscess (p. 28). This surgeon, in his well-known Lectures (fourth edition, p. 130), was careful to point out that the knife should penetrate the deep fascia, and we think that the method described in the volume before us is not only wrongly named, but is actually
not good practice. Again, the subject of whole-skin grafting is summarily dismissed (p. 53) as "not satisfactory." We are sure that there are many surgeons whose experience will not allow them to agree with this opinion. We are pleased to note the hopeful view the authors take regarding the treatment of psoas abscess (p. 235), but we think that, as the scraping out of such a cavity must necessarily be incomplete, the soundness of the method is open to question.

It is not possible to notice all the good things in the volume, but we would mention the authors' views as to the comparative merits of "antiseptic" and "aseptic" methods as sound and well worth careful consideration. The same may be said of their handling of the salvarsan treatment of syphilis.

In Volume II the matter is arranged in three divisions. In Division I the surgical affections of the soft tissues are considered. These comprise skin, nails, lymphatics, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, &c. In Division II the bones are dealt with, separate sections being devoted to fractures and to diseases. Division III treats of amputations.

There is a very good description of the non-operative treatment of tuberculous lupus and of rodent ulcer. The operative treatment of sebaceous cysts is also clearly laid down. The transfixion method for cysts on the scalp is no doubt good, but we prefer, when possible, excision as a cleaner method of removal. Operations for in-growing toe-nail are clearly figured. In the chapter on the lymphatic vessels there is a short but good description of lymphangioplasty. The removal of the remains of the gland after opening an acute gland-abscess is advocated, and we believe in the soundness of the practice. Similarly, stress is laid on the excision of tuberculous glands. Tenosynovitis is dealt with at length, and ganglion occupies the concluding sections of this chapter.

The section on varicose veins will be found very useful. Arteriorrhaphy is briefly described. As the authors say, "This operation . . . can only be called for very rarely." A full account of the treatment of aneurysm is followed by a useful summary. A large proportion of the volume is devoted to fractures, and the various diseases of the bones are also taken up. The volume concludes with an account of amputations.

We have perused the greater part of these volumes, and, bearing in mind the authors' principle in selecting methods for description, we find that the work is very well done, and may safely be recommended to our readers. The size of the
book will prevent its becoming a *vade mecum*, but it is not too large for armchair reading, and it will be found of great use in supplying the reader with details of reliable treatment for the conditions with which it deals.

*Public Health Chemistry and Bacteriology.* By **David M’Kail**, M.D. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1912.

This handbook for D.P.H. students is got up in concise style, and will be found useful to all who are studying the subjects with a view to the Diploma in Public Health.

In the preface Dr. M’Kail disclaims all originality, and, of course, this disarms criticism. The compilation, however, has been judiciously carried out, and nothing of real importance has been omitted. The entire absence of illustrations has enabled the book to be published at a very cheap rate, but in laboratory work it is undoubtedly a defect, as illustrations are more necessary here than in any other department of the work.

As a whole, the chemical manipulations are properly and correctly described. Of the two methods of collecting air for examination (p. 62) one is superior to the other, and should be so indicated. In the estimation of lactose in milk (p. 77) no mention is made of the Pavy-Fehling or the Gerrard-Allen methods, both of which are superior to the method described. On page 87 certain acids are referred to as the “soluble” fatty acids; it is not indicated that these acids are also the “volatile” acids, though on the following page the process for the estimation of the volatile fatty acids (in butter) is given.

Some useful tables are appended to the chemical section.

The relatively large and ever-increasing importance of public health bacteriology is shown by the fact that this section occupies almost exactly two-thirds of the book, and if the chemical section may quite reasonably be held insufficient, the same remark applies to the section on bacteriology also. Indeed, the time has long since arrived when the various and diverse departments of public health work, even the strictly practical work, should be treated as separate subjects and under separate covers. Strictly speaking, there is no special public health bacteriology such as we find in the pages before us, and this subject might well have been omitted, and greater space given to the purely laboratory
methods. A purely laboratory course on bacteriology as applied to public health is another matter.

In dealing with the preparation of media, Dr. M’Kail properly mentions the fact that meat extract may be used in place of lean beef, but surely the reader should be informed which method is preferable. Further, Eyre’s scale, though described, is not mentioned by name.

In the instructions for making and staining films (p. 161) the method by using a cover-slip is described in full, but once more the student is left wondering whether the employment of slides in place of cover-slips is preferable.

The chapter on immunity and anaphylaxis is an excellent résumé of our present knowledge of these important points.

The chapters on the various groups of organisms are excellent, though too condensed.

The special bacteriological examinations of water, air, milk, &c., are clear and sufficient.

In the appendix is an interesting summary of the evidence on the human and bovine types of the tubercle bacillus.

As a whole, the book is a useful collection of facts dealing with the subjects of public health chemistry and bacteriology.

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Crime and Insanity. By CHARLES ARTHUR MERCIER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. London: Williams & Norgate. 1911.

This little volume is one of the “Home University Library of Modern Knowledge.” It is to be regarded as a supplement to the author’s book on Conduct and its Disorders. In considering the relation of insanity to crime, and in order to make clear what insanity is and what crime is, the constitution of human nature and of human society, and the means of preservation of life in general, are discussed. Insanity is disorder of the process of adjusting the self to the circumstances, and is primarily manifested in disorder of conduct. It is only when the highest levels of mind and conduct are disordered that insanity exists, and there is non-recognition of the disorder by the subject of it. The highest faculty of mind is the ability to choose; this faculty is disordered in insanity, and when conduct is chosen which is calculated to defeat a desired end, such conduct and choice are insane. Disorders may affect both mind and conduct in many ways, and these disorders are usually proportionate to one another. The disorder may be widespread or very limited, it may last

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a few seconds or a lifetime. Insanity does not necessarily lead to crime, nor is it a necessary ingredient in crime, and an insane person should not be absolved from punishment for a crime that is not the consequence of his insanity. Experience has shown that certain forms of insanity are apt to result in crime. Drunkenness stands first; drunkenness is insanity, and so far and so long as a man is drunk, so long and so far is he insane.

Drunkenness as a first offence should be severely punished, six or even three months’ imprisonment without the option of a fine; and the drunkard should be punished in proportion to the deliberateness with which he brought himself into so dangerous a condition, rather than in proportion to the gravity of the crime committed.

After drunkenness, feeble-mindedness most frequently leads to crime, and a considerable proportion of habitual drunkards as well as habitual criminals belong to the feeble-minded class. Then comes epilepsy; all epileptics are subject to lapses of consciousness, during which they perform actions unknowingly and without any subsequent remembrance. These automatic actions occur mostly after minor fits and never after those that are extremely severe; and when such action takes place after any one fit, it commonly follows other fits in the same person, and the action is always of the same type in the same case, and is usually the caricature of an action that is normal and habitual to the individual.

Horrible crimes are associated with the condition known as masked epilepsy, and the association is difficult to prove. In paranoia, or systematised delusion, the subject believes himself to be the victim of a plot, and is apt to take desperate measures to counteract it. General paralysis of the insane occasionally leads to assault. Deep melancholy often leads to criminal acts; to save those dear to him from some imagined impending calamity, the melancholic takes their lives.

Anomalies in the classification of crime, used by prison officials, are pointed out, and another form suggested and discussed. Offences are international and national; the former are now rare. National offences, acts injurious to society, are sub-divided into public offences and private offences. The former are either grave or minor; of the latter the two great classes are those that are self-advantageous—mainly prompted by jealousy—and those that are family, racial, or social—offences against chastity, the marriage tie, or the coming generation. These are considered in some detail, and the extent to which insanity contributes to their
occurrence. In the chapter on family and racial offences the immorality of artificial prevention of conception is recognised, but is evidently regarded as a necessary evil. May we suggest that a higher moral standpoint would have been more in keeping with the tone of the rest of the book?

There is a complete classification of offences, grouping together those that are most alike in nature.

The ways in which insanity contributes to crime are considered, and the responsibility of the insane for the offences they commit summarised.

There is also a note on the literature of the relations between insanity and crime.

An Index of Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms, by Various Writers. Edited by HERBERT FRENCH, M.D., F.R.C.P. Bristol: John Wright & Sons. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. 1912.

The volume before us "covers the whole ground of medicine, surgery, gynaecology, ophthalmology, dermatology, and neurology," and is based upon a conception distinct from that of the usual text-books of differential diagnosis. In them diseases are the units, in this, symptoms; and the argument is from the main symptom to the diseases in which it may occur. A patient suffers, let us say, from brachial pain, and his attendant is uncertain to what cause it may be due. He turns to the article on pain in the upper extremity and finds under it a list of the various conditions which may cause it, with an admirable description of their main characteristic symptoms. Having selected from among them the disease which most nearly corresponds to his patient's case, he then looks it up in the very elaborate index, which extends to one-sixth of the total volume of the book, and finds there references to further articles in which its other symptoms are discussed in detail, and differentiated from similar symptoms in other diseases. The diagnosis is thus arrived at by exclusion, and, as it would at first appear, with the expenditure of a minimal amount of reasoning or of personal observation. But a little reflection will show that a diagnosis obtained in this manner is neither so easy nor so useful as it seems. "Besides the pain, were these other distinguishing phenomena present, or were they not?" we can imagine the practitioner saying to himself; and he may need several
visits to the bedside to obtain the information which his reliance on a distinctive symptom had caused him to overlook. And one who is in the habit of observing, as far as his abilities permit, all the features of a given disease, and who has even as much acquaintance with medicine as is implied in five or six years of sound teaching, will have already acquired so much instinct for nosology as to be able to assign any particular case to a given class. His further search is, therefore, limited to the units of that class, and the discussion, in connection with a special symptom, of all its possible causes is unnecessary and a waste of time. It must have caused Sir Malcolm Morris some qualms when, under the heading of "Vesicles," he had to differentiate between smallpox and cheiropompholyx. Further, the prominence thus given to individual symptoms must tend to promote an irreflective habit of mind, which is neither to the advantage of the patient, nor ultimately to that of the practitioner. He will always be the best diagnostician who considers all the circumstances of a case, and reflects upon them in their bearing upon the disease as a whole.

Given the principle upon which the book is based, it is as well done as it is possible to be. The articles are by men of eminence; they are illuminative, concise, and yet often exhaustive; and by the use of a somewhat small yet admirably clear type it has been possible to compress an amazing quantity of information into the thousand pages of the volume. The illustrations, both in colours and in black and white, are numerous, excellent, and really illustrative; and a special word of praise is due to Dr. Farquhar Buzzard’s series of photographs illustrating facies in disease.

The Skiagraphy of the Accessory Nasal Sinuses. By A. Logan Turner, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E., and W. G. Porter, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.E. Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons. 1912.

The value of skiagraphy as a help in the diagnosis of accessory nasal sinus mischief will be admitted. Further, it is of great assistance in determining the choice of operative interference. This is especially the case in diseases of the frontal sinus, where the size of the cavities and the position of the inter-sinus septum can be ascertained with a fair degree of precision before operation. It is in these operations and those on the
ethmoidal cells that there are sometimes difficulties in accurate diagnosis by means of the ordinary clinical methods, and we realise the importance of any extra assistance in diagnosis. Skiagraphy offers this assistance.

If anyone should feel sceptical regarding the advantages of skiagraphy in accessory nasal sinus disease we can confidently recommend a perusal of this atlas. It contains the finest series of skiagrams we have seen. This may be due to the improved technic recommended by the authors, which is fully described in the text.

One of the plates particularly impresses us, and shows the value of the work to the specialist and the general surgeon. In Plate 37 there is a profile view of the head of an adult female upon whom an operation had been performed for malignant disease of the right upper jaw. The plate shows the recurrence of the disease in the posterior ethmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses.

What to do in Cases of Poisoning. By WILLIAM MURRELL, M.D., F.R.C.P. Eleventh Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1912.

We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the latest edition of this excellent little work. It has been thoroughly revised, and many additions have been made. One of the new poisons is veronal, with regard to which the writer says that the employment of this drug for suicidal purposes is enormously on the increase, and almost every day fatal cases are recorded. He mentions that death has resulted from 15 grains, and from 30 grains.

A Dictionary of Treatment, including Medical and Surgical Therapeutics. By Sir WILLIAM WHITLA. Fifth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1912.

The many to whom the disappearance of Sir William Whitla's standard text-book from the market was a matter for regret will extend a cordial welcome to the issue of the fifth edition. The volume has been out of print for some years, and its author has availed himself of the interval to produce what is in many respects a new book. In size alone it has increased from the 950 pages of the first edition to 1,200 pages in its
present form, but it remains a volume which it is possible to hold comfortably in the hand.

In the past few years there have been many changes in treatment, based upon an altered conception of disease and a more extensive knowledge of the natural processes of immunisation. So completely have these conceptions modified the prevailing methods that Sir William Whitla has found himself compelled virtually to rewrite his book, which was not so very long ago an admirable manual of contemporary practice. A comparison of any one of the more important articles in the first edition, published in 1892, with the corresponding article in the present volume will show, better than an extended argument, the distance we have travelled in the brief space of twenty years.

It is superfluous to commend the Dictionary of Treatment; it is recommended by the name of its author and by the success of previous editions, and in its present form it is as complete and as representative of the best practice as those editions have led us to expect.

Gonococcal Infection. By Major C. E. Pollock, R.A.M.C., and Major L. W. Harrison, R.A.M.C. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1912.

This volume, one of the excellent series of Oxford Medical Manuals, gives a very complete and yet succinct account of the present position of our knowledge regarding gonococcal infections. Beginning with a full discussion of their bacteriology and pathology, it goes on to deal with vaccine and serum treatment in their general application, and afterwards considers primary infections in the male and their complications, infections in the adult female, gonococcal ophthalmia, the vulvo-vaginitis of little children, and gonococcal septicaemia, giving on each of these subjects much information that cannot fail to be helpful to the practitioner.

A notable feature of the volume is the fulness and critical ability with which the subject of treatment is handled by the authors, who speak from a very large army experience. They have little belief in the value of balsams, save for their moral effect on those who expect to be prescribed them; and in treating the primary infections they rely mainly on local measures. Except, perhaps, in vulvo-vaginitis, vaccines are of little service in these conditions, but the authors, though
by no means fanatical, are fully convinced of their value in many of the complications. They consider it undesirable to sterilise the vaccine by heat, as its efficacy is thereby impaired, and the organism is readily killed by the addition of 0·5 per cent carbolic or 0·25 per cent lysol.

The volume more than maintains the high standard of the series to which it belongs.

Clinical Methods: A Guide to the Practical Study of Medicine. By ROBERT HUTCHISON, M.D., F.R.C.P., and HARRY RAINY, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed., F.R.S.E. With 13 Coloured Plates and 146 Figures in the Text. Fifth Edition, revised throughout. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1912.

The remarkable success of this work, of which five editions and reprints have now appeared, is a sufficient testimony to its popularity, and is very good evidence as to its merit. In this the latest edition the original plan of the book is retained, but all the chapters have been thoroughly revised, and considerable portions have been re-written, in order to keep the text up-to-date. Dr. James Ritchie is responsible for the chapter on bacteriology. The chapter on the blood is illustrated by new plates. We would suggest that to the ova illustrated on page 107 there might with advantage be added the ovum of ankylostoma duodenale. We have pleasure in strongly recommending this new edition.

The Treatment of Shortsight. By PROF. DR. J. HIRSCHBERG, Berlin. Translated by G. LINDSAY JOHNSON, M.D., F.R.C.S. London: Rebman, Limited. 1912.

This is an excellent little monograph by a competent and painstaking clinical observer, and deserves to be widely read, especially by those who are intrusted with the supervision of the eyesight of the rising generation. To those who have been carefully perusing the literature of the subject there is nothing strikingly new in the book, but it is a very competent summary of the whole subject. What may be called the economics of shortsightedness were, so far as we know, first studied by Cohn so far back as the year 1867. He investigated the eyesight condition of no fewer than 10,000 school
children, and from that day to this many investigators have devoted their attention to this region of study. In 1882 a few members of one of the school boards of the United Kingdom were approached with a view of impressing upon them the need of having the children in the schools under their auspices properly examined, and the reply came back that these gentlemen saw no need of any such thing. Times have changed, however, and examinations of a kind are now very general. We say of a kind, for the reports which are current as to the nature and extent of these examinations are rather appalling.

Under this present system of medical inspection we hear rumours of 200 children having their eyes examined in something like an hour. If that be true, it goes without saying that not a single child of the whole batch was examined, but then in the United Kingdom that is not the question; all is well so long as money is squandered "to meet the requirements of the department." This is not, however, the place to enter into a discussion of rumours of the kind; the volume in hand is a standing reproof to any slovenly work. On one or two points we would beg leave to lay special stress. In the first place we never have believed in the existence of sclerotico-chorioiditis posterior, which was the common creed of our student days, and we are glad to find that in this we are in entire concurrence with Professor Hirschberg. It is not an inflammation at the back of the eye which causes progressive myopia, but rather an atrophy, and the old treatment of leeching and mercurials, which perhaps is even yet sometimes pursued, cannot be expected to give beneficial results.

The author lays considerable stress on the occasional occurrence of glaucoma along with myopia, and it is a condition which must steadily be borne in mind for it unquestionably occurs. Of special value are his observations on the incidence of detachment of the retina along with myopia, and on the treatment of extreme degrees of short-sightedness by needling of the lens.

Our own practice has been never to needle if the eye shows marked pathological changes, and if the myopia is under 20 dioptres. It is nothing short of mal-praxis to go and extract a lens where the myopia is about 10 dioptres.

Given a myopia of a certain amount, what will be the refraction of the eye after the destruction of the lens? That is an important question which, in the hands of Hirschberg, yields to a very simple and beautiful little analysis. We
observe that Hirschberg has almost no faith in the treatment of myopia by pilocarpine and atropine, and incidentally in reading his book we find that a coin has not in his hands, at any rate, given satisfaction as an anaesthetic. Altogether it is an interesting volume and one which we can recommend.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By J. Mitchell Bruce, M.A., LL.D.(Hon.)Aberd., M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P., assisted by Walter J. Dilling, M.B., Ch.B.Aberd. Ninth Edition. London: Cassell & Company, Limited. 1912.

When a text-book reaches its ninth edition it is obvious that there can be little in it that may be adversely criticised. In this well-known manual one finds all the special points of former editions reproduced, with the revision necessitated by lapse of time. In materia medica things of late have not stood still, and the authors have added much that has been brought before the profession both in general therapeutics and in special materia medica. In an appendix they deal shortly but clearly with vaccine therapy, organo-therapy, ionic medication, and radium. This part of the book might perhaps have been slightly expanded with advantage since it extends only to eight pages. The book continues to be a clear, compact, and sensible guide to the student of materia medica.

The Cause of Cancer. Being Part III of Protozoa and Disease. By J. Jackson Clarke, M.B., F.R.C.S. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. 1912.

In this work the writer again sets forth the case, with new arguments, for the view that cancer is due to the presence of one of the protozoa.

The book is, unfortunately, rather polemical in character, and the writer has a grievance. The suggestion that cancer is the result of the presence of one of the protozoa has been before the profession for many years, and the writer of the present volume was among the first to suggest this view. The profession was not convinced, and it is doubtful if the work under consideration will resuscitate very much interest in the theory embodied in its pages.

It is, of course, quite possible that cancer may owe its
existence to infection by a parasite, but real evidence in favour of such a view is not yet forthcoming.

It must be fairly admitted that the writer has spared no pains to obtain facts in support of his theory. The laboratory work which his investigations must have entailed has evidently been very great, and the charge of sparing trouble cannot be brought against him. This compels our admiration and enlists our sympathy. At the same time we cannot help feeling that the energy might have been expended in a better direction.

The first chapter, which deals with the protozoa, is the best in the book, probably because the polemical element enters into it but little. In Chapter III the writer gives the history of the idea which he has followed since the year 1891. Chapter IV is supposed to give "some views on the nature of cancer, and that of the author." On reading the chapter it is found that the "some views" are dismissed in the course of two and a half pages, while "that of the author" has more than fifteen pages devoted to it. It would have been wiser either to have omitted all descriptions of the views of other authorities or else to give them a little more consideration. Chapter V is polemical, as also is Chapter VI; and large portions of the rest of the book partake of the same character, and are apt to prove irritating to the reader. If a writer feels his work is neglected it is more dignified to suffer in silence.

The cancer problem is perhaps responsible for more undignified bickering than any other scientific problem at present before the medical profession, and it behoves, therefore, all who write upon the subject to be tolerant to their colleagues. Good work is being done in many different aspects of the problem in so far as gathering facts is concerned, but the bold imagination, the master mind seeing deeply into the meanings of things, has not yet arrived to correlate these facts, and out of chaos to evolve order. When such an intellect does come among us we venture to think that it will solve other problems as well as that of cancer.

The volume is well got up in every respect, and the illustrations are excellent.