

the nutritive and toxic products of this process, and the experimental work that has been done in attempting to demonstrate the occurrence of intoxication in disorders of the digestive tract; then discussing at considerable length a large number of clinical conditions that the author attributes to intoxication from this cause; and reporting numerous studies of urine, etc., in support of his views. He finally devotes an extensive portion of the book to a detailed discussion of the dietetic and other treatment of such conditions.

This latter part of the book is the most valuable, and giving attention to the details recommended is likely to do good to many persons who have the various symptoms that the author describes; but enthusiasts about this matter overlook the fact that proper dietetic, hygienic, and other measures are likely to do good to persons with many disorders, whether their disturbance is primarily due to disease of the digestive tract, or to any one of a great number of other conditions, and whether it is toxic or nutritive. Consequently, the therapeutic test, while very valuable to the patient when successful, is not convincing evidence of the truth of a theory. One needs to accept some of the references in the work with caution, at least in the sense in which they are used; they have evidently been employed somewhat hastily to support the author's views and the form in which they are put does not always correspond with the actual views of the original authors.

D. L. F.

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LECTURES ON TROPICAL DISEASES. Being the Lane Lectures for 1905, delivered at the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Cal. By SIR PATRICK MANSON. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co., 1905.

TROPICAL diseases in themselves are an interesting subject for study and an important one, at the present moment, for all Americans. In the Lane Lectures, which are the most delightful reading, the reasons for this importance are made perfectly clear, and the mode of transmission of certain tropical diseases from person to person, the spreading from country to country and continent to continent, is made easy of understanding. Besides these general considerations, the etiology, pathology, and symptomatology of several specific diseases are discussed in separate chapters: ankylostomiasis, dracontiasis, bilharziasis, trypanosomiasis, and several others. The author has been so closely associated with the study of these diseases that he speaks not only with authority but often from first experience. The book is altogether charming and one absorbs the really great amount of information which it contains in the pleasantest possible manner.

W. T. L.