In the treatment he lays great stress upon a restricted diet and particularly the elimination as far as possible of the carbohydrates and fats from the dietary. The other treatment does not differ greatly from that of rheumatoid arthritis. The section on spondylitis deformans is very full, and Jones reaches the very sensible conclusion that the distinctions drawn between the various types of this condition are purely artificial. Still's disease he regards as possibly due to a variety of infections, of which tubercle is probably one.

This brief analysis will suffice to indicate the essential lesson of the book, that an enormous amount of effort has been spent by the medical profession upon these chronic joint conditions and has been expended almost entirely in vain. Neither in the classification, in the etiology, in the pathology, nor in the treatment is there any definite knowledge or even much agreement regarding the results of experience, and in the clinical manifestations the advances in knowledge and observation have been trivial. It is to the author's credit that he has presented conditions as they are and has not attempted by the vehement advocacy of some theory or supposition to delude us into the belief that our information in any respect is more definite than is actually the case. J. S.

PATHOGENIC MICROÖRGANISMS, INCLUDING BACTERIA AND PROTOZOA: A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR STUDENTS, PHYSICIANS, AND HEALTH OFFICERS. By WILLIAM HALLACK PARK, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Director of the Research Laboratory of the Department of Health of New York City; and ANNA W. WILLIAMS, M.D., Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory of the Department of Health of New York City. Fourth edition; pp. 670; 196 engravings and 8 full-page plates. New York and Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1910.

THIS admirable book, filled with excellent illustrations, has, in the fourth edition, been much enlarged, and whenever it has seemed advisable or necessary the chapters have been revised. A section has also been added upon the bacteria concerned in agriculture and in some of the important fermentations. Revision and addition have also been made in the portions devoted to a discussion of the relation of bovine tuberculosis to that in man, the value of antimentingococcus serum, the use of bacterial vaccines, the etiology of anteropoliomyelitis and trachoma, and the prevention and cure of trypanosomiasis. The excellence and scope of this work is already so well known that it is only necessary to say that the present edition makes the work even more valuable than those that have preceded it. W. T. L.