themia, an opinion in which the reviewer fully joins. We are inclined to doubt, however, whether a complete cure of convergent squint is established by glasses in 10 per cent. of all cases. Is tuberculous meningitis the most common brain lesion giving rise to an "ocular paralysis?"

T. B. S.

IMMUNITY IN INFECTIVE DISEASES. By ELIE METCHNIKOFF, Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London; Professor at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Translated from the French by FRANCIS G. BINNIE, of the Pathological Department, University of Cambridge. Cambridge: The University Press, 1905.

METCHNIKOFF'S book on immunity cannot be reviewed. It must be read. When the work was first published three or four years ago it was so much talked of, discussed, and extensively quoted that the general trend of the book is at least known to most readers, and indeed familiar to many. In it Metchnikoff gives his ideas regarding the complex questions of immunity, at the same time discussing the opinions and experiments of other observers. The book is made up of a wealth of details systematically arranged and brilliantly presented. The translation is literal, so, of course, none of the intrinsic value is lost, but in spite of a painstaking and careful translation much of the charm of the original is wanting. An alphabetical index has been added to the table of contents. Marginal references are given to the pages of the French edition so that one may with ease refer at any time to the original work. The editor has had a difficult task which he has done well.

W. T. L.

GREEN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Edited by J. M. BALLANTYNE, M.D. Vol. I. Aachen to Braxy. Pp. 538. Vol. II. Bread to Ear. Pp. 528. Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons, 1906.

THESE are the first two volumes of a projected series of ten in which the attempt is made to combine the advantages of an encyclopedia of medicine with those of a medical dictionary. The subject matter is arranged alphabetically—the longer encyclopedic articles as well as the short dictionary definitions. The encyclopedic matter consists in large degree of articles originally published several years ago—in the *Encyclopedia Medica*—revised and brought up to date; additional articles have been written by competent authorities. Among the articles of special value are those dealing with the

abdomen, abortion, adrenal glands, alcohol, alkaloids, anemia, anesthesia, aneurysm, ankle-joint, anthrax, aphasia, arteries, halnecology, blood, bone, brain, bronchitis, burns and scalds, chest child, chlorosis, climate, colon, convulsions, deformities, diabetes, diet, digestion, digitalis, diphtheria, dysentery, and the ear. Excellent features of the book are the syllabi of contents introductory to many of the longer articles, and the cross-references introduced in profusion, in connection not only with the dictionary matter but also with the longer encyclopedic articles. The dictionary feature of the book seems incomplete, inasmuch as it comprises definitions only—etymology (slogularly), orthographical variants, and pronunciation being omitted. Dr. Ballantyne, in addition to exercising general editorial supervision, has written most of the articles less than thirty lines in length, has added much new matter (indicated by brackets), and has prepared all of the dictionarial as distinguished from the encyclopedic material. The work has been well done, and in general we may say that the first two volumes gives promise of a series of superior merit that can be cordially recommended to the general practitioner.

A. K.

A TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS OF MEDICINE. By JOHN H. LONG, M.S., Sc.D., Professor of Chemistry in Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1905.

In an elementary manner this book tells the story of the complicated subject of physiological chemistry, avoiding as much as possible discussions upon the more intricate problems in the metabolism of the body. To deal thus with a growing subject, in which many questions are unsettled and some are scarcely more than opened for investigation, is a difficult task; and indeed it is almost impossible at times to sum up the results of work along certain lines in a single paragraph without giving a false impression as to the security of the conclusions. This is the principal fault with the book, and one that is difficult to avoid in an elementary work. An outline is presented of gastric and intestinal digestion, the chemical processes which go on in the liver, the chemistry of blood, milk, feces, and urine, with an introductory chapter upon the chemistry of carbohydrates, fats, and the protein substances. The importance of the action of ferments is recognized throughout the work. A very short discussion upon immunity is added. In appropriate places laboratory experiments illustrative of the phenomena described in the text are given in small type. The book can only be recommended to those who wish but an outline of the subject.

W. T. L.