A PHILOSOPHY OF THERAPEUTICS. The foundation of which rests on the two postulates: First, that it is the human organism that is the active factor in the healing of the sick, and not drugs, and, second, that there are two therapeutic laws. By ELDRIDGE C. PRICE, M.D. Baltimore: Nunn & Co.

THE author of this volume desires to present to the reader the evil of ultra-conservatism on the part of the advocates of the different schools of medicine. There is considerable space devoted to the consideration of the laws enunciated by Galen and Hahnemann. The fact that there is much good to be found in the ideas of both schools is emphasized. It is a plea for less prejudice and more knowledge. He contends that only by this means can the physician attain the ideal of medical science, "the greatest good to the patient." Unfortunately, the author himself, in many parts of his work, assumes the character of a special pleader for his own views. He is of the opinion that we are too prone to accept statistical results without first viewing the conditions which influence the facts on which the statistics are based. The object of the Baltimore Medical Investigation Club is mentioned in this connection, and the investigation of several drugs by it cited as examples of the proper method of procedure. The style is rather wordy, and there are some typographical errors.

A. N.

NOTHNAGEL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. TUBERCULOSIS AND ACUTE GENERAL MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS. By Prof. Dr. G. CORNET, of Berlin. Edited, with additions, by WALTER B. JAMES, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York. Authorized translation from the German, under the editorial supervision of ALFRED STENGEL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, New York, and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1904.

THIS is the seventh volume of the Nothnagel series and is devoted to the study of tuberculosis, including practically all that is known of the subject from every point of view.

The work is divided into two parts—I. Tuberculosis, and II. Acute General Miliary Tuberculosis—and these two parts are in turn subdivided into many interesting chapters. In selecting for particular mention any chapter to the exclusion of others in this excellent book one is, in truth, making unfair distinctions, but we may perhaps be forgiven in so doing, on the ground that these particular chapters are of great popular medical and lay interest. Such chapters as those on the Tubercle Bacillus, with reference to morphology,