which immunology brings forth with such prodigality, but he cannot allow himself to be ignorant of the Schick test, the Dick test, the detection of sensitiveness by cutaneous tests, the methods and dangers of desensitization, the terrible potentialities of anaphylactic shock.

Dr. Coca has tried to make a selection of certain technical and theoretical details of immunology, which shall serve not only as a useful framework of knowledge, but also as a stimulus to the further pursuit of a subject which holds such fascinating problems. No one is better suited than he for the task of winnowing out the clearly understood points from the mass of theory and insidiously distracting speculative elements in this abstruse subject. H. E. MACDERMOT

Immunity in Natural Infectious Diseases. By F. d'Herelle, Director of the Laboratory of the International Sanitary Council, at Alexandria, Egypt. Authorized English edition by George H. Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology at Yale University School of Medicine. 400 pages. Price $5.00. Published by Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1924. (See Editorial "Theories and Hypotheses in Immunology").

Matthes' Differential Diagnosis of Internal Medicine. By M. Matthes, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Director of the Medical Clinic, University of Konigsberg.

This is the authorized translation by I. W. Held and M. H. Gross, of New York, of the fourth German edition. The translators have made extensive additions on certain subjects to include the English and American methods of differential diagnosis. The material is divided into twenty-four chapters which deal with acute and chronic infectious diseases of the peritoneum, the respiratory tract, the cardio-vascular and renal systems, the gastro-intestinal tract, chronic bone and joint diseases, some forms of neuralgia, and the differential diagnosis of some diseases of metabolism and the endocrine glands. The latter chapter is rather short and makes no reference to diseases of the pituitary gland, this being dealt with under the heading of diabetes.

The plan of emphasizing the subjective and objective symptoms of the particular disease in question, followed by a consideration of the differentiation of it from every other condition which may be confused with the disease under consideration is followed. The book is profusely illustrated with diagrams and cuts. There is a very good series of x-ray plates dealing with various stomach conditions. In the chapter dealing with diagnosis of diseases of the liver and biliary ducts, reference is made to the Van den Bergh and Rosenthal functional tests. The former investigator, he points out, has made an important finding by showing that the bilirubin of hematogenous origin gives a different reaction from that excreted by the liver cells and reabsorbed. For differential diagnosis of diseases in the urinary organs, considerable space is given to the various tests of kidney function which include MacLean's "urea concentration factor." A complete page is taken up with a diagramatic scheme for differential diagnosis of paralytic ileus and mechanical ileus.

The discussion on the various types of asthma is clearly stated and considerable space is given to the rôle which proteins play in the etiology of asthma, and a list of the more common offending ones is recorded. The author's introduction to the differential diagnosis of the circulatory diseases is well worth reading. He emphasizes the lessons that were learned during the late war which emphatically demonstrated that the entire constitution is of unusual significance in the functional capacity of the circulatory organs.

The book, as a whole, is admirably suited for student, internist and general practitioner. The index is very complete and well arranged.

L. C. MONTGOMERY

Reports of the St. Andrews Institute for Clinical Research, St. Andrews, Fife. Vol. ii, 1924, 185 pages. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

This second volume containing contributions from the staff of the St. Andrews Institute is of very great interest from a physiological point of view. It is refreshing to see the early manifestations of disease made the problem of investigation.

Through the application of the principle of the reflex to the study of cardiac irregularities Sir James Mackenzie has thrown light on the exact location of the cardiac lesion. In a paper on "Cellular and Organic Activity," the same author has elucidated the "effects of the inter-play between impulse and cell," an attempt to clarify the big void in the study of medicine, that is, the nature of the so-called "vital force" which controls organic activity.

Prof. Herring's papers on "The Regulating and Reflex Process" and "The Alternating Periods of Activity and Rest in Living Tissue" are of fundamental importance. Partly through the work of Krogh on the capillaries we are comprehending the vast functional reserve of organs.

"The Sensory Activities of the Skin for Touch and Temperature" by Prof. Waterstom introduces a new "conception of how impulses are conducted through the skin."

In addition to the above there are several other communications of importance. The volume is well illustrated and carefully edited. It should be a volume of interest to all physicians and depicts clearly the type of work being undertaken at St. Andrews Institute. E. H. MASON

A Text-Book of Histology. By Harvey Ernest Jordan, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Histology and Embryology, University of Virginia. Third edition (1924). 857 pages, 594 illustrations and 4 plates. Price $6.00. D. Appleton and Company, New York and London.

In its latest issue (1924) Professor Jordan's histology shows evidence of retouching. One notes advance in such treatises as that on the microscopic anatomy of contracting muscle, which has been brought up to date in accordance with the author's views. A number of illustrations have been replaced by better ones, and there is still room for improvement in this regard, though there are very many clear and valuable figures.

There are occasional statements which are open to question, as, for instance, that on page 236 where, in discussing lymph nodes, it is said that the lymph is permitted to "percolate through the lymph nodules of the cortex before it can reach the looser portions of the medulla"—an idea which is repeated on page 238. Again, in describing the blood supply of the liver (p. 417) the statement is made that the blood carried by the hepatic artery "is of minor importance and is destined only for the nutrition of the connective tissue framework of the organ," whereas thirteen years ago Barcroft and Shore (*Jour. of Physiol.*, Vol. 45, p. 306) concluded from their evidence that "The hepatic artery is the dominating source of oxygen supply to the liver."

The book is of convenient size and neat appearance, and is to be recommended to students and practitioners. There are some good technical directions, and also a laboratory guide for a course in microscopic anatomy. C. C. MACKLIN