

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

- ADAMI, J. G. (1910). *The Principles of Pathology*. Volume I. General Pathology. Second Edition. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger. 1027 pp., 329 illustrations, 18 plates. 25 × 16 cm. Cloth.
- ADAMI, J. G., and NICHOLLS, A. G. (1911). *The Principles of Pathology*. Volume II. Systematic Pathology. Second edition. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger. 1160 pp., 301 illustrations and 15 plates. 25 × 16 cm. Cloth.

It is difficult in the short space at our disposal to do justice to this monumental work, containing nearly 2,200 pages, 630 text-figures and 33 plates. *Volume I*, of which Professor Adami is the sole author, is divided into two parts: Part I. Section 1. Following upon an introduction, the chapters (I.—XV.) deal with the histology of the cell, its physiology, chemistry, growth, multiplication, adaptation, with cell and tissue differentiation, fertilization, biophoric hypothesis, inheritance. Section II. (14 chapters), *The Causes of Disease*, deals with—inherited or acquired disease, marriage of consanguines, placental and foetal disease, monstrosities and abnormalities, post-natal acquirement of disease, exogenous intoxications, bodily states as causes of disease, predisposition and susceptibility. Section III., *The morbid and reactive processes* (10 chapters), deals with the local reaction to injury, the systemic reaction, immunization and immunity, systemic reaction through the nervous system. Part II. relates to tissue changes (27 chapters): hypertrophy, regeneration, grafting and transplantation, neoplasia (9 chapters), cysts, histolysis and cytolysis, degeneration and infiltration, calcification, calculi, pigmentation, necrosis, death, with an appendix on ultramicroscopic microbes. *Volume II*, of which Professors Adami and Nicholls are joint authors, is divided into 10 sections and 23 chapters dealing with the cardiovascular, respiratory, alimentary and nervous systems, the ductless glands, the urinary, reproductive, tegumentary, muscular and osseous systems.

The work is one of first importance, and we congratulate the authors upon the completion of their arduous task. The form in which the volumes are issued leaves nothing to be desired.

AUSTEN, E. E. (1911). *A Handbook of the Tsetse-flies (Genus Glossina)*. 110 pp. 10 coloured plates (by A. J. E. Terzi), 24 text-figs. and 1 map. Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum. London: sold by Longmans & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E. C.; B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton St, New Bond St, W.; Dulau & Co., Ltd, 37 Soho Sq., W. and British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Rd, S. W.

All who are concerned with the study of blood-sucking flies, but especially those interested in Trypanosomiasis in Africa and its relation to tsetse flies, will welcome this valuable work, as it supersedes the author's *Monograph of the Tsetse-flies* (1903) which has been out of print for some time. The illustrations are beyond praise.

BOYCE, Sir R. (1911). *Yellow Fever and its Prevention*. A manual for Medical Students and Practitioners. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. 380 pp., with 61 illustrations. 23 x 16 cm. Price, cloth, 10 shillings and sixpence net cash.

The volume before us presents a very attractive appearance both in the matter of printing and illustrations, many of the latter being original and of decided interest. The author has visited the chief yellow fever centres and has had an opportunity of studying the disease at first hand, commencing with the epidemic which occurred in New Orleans in 1905. In the present volume he lays stress upon the occurrence of the disease in West Africa, believing that its prevalence there has hitherto been insufficiently recognized. The book is divided into six sections dealing with: (1) the history and geographical distribution of yellow fever in Central and South America, the West Indies, South America, Europe, on Ships, and in West Africa. (2) Symptomatology and treatment. (3) Pathology. (4) Epidemiology. (5) Entomology. (6) Prophylaxis. A good index concludes the book, which will doubtless arouse some controversy in respect to the subject of yellow fever in West Africa which demands investigation.

BRESLER, J. (1910). *The treatment of Syphilis by the Ehrlich-Hata Remedy (Dioxydiamido-Arsenobenzol)*, a compilation of the author's papers, translated by M. D. Eder. London and New York: Rebman Ltd, 129 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 122 pp. 19 x 12 cm. Price 2/6 net, cloth.

This little book is compiled by the translator from the published observations of Bresler on the treatment of syphilis by "606"; it is embellished by two portraits of Ehrlich and Schaudinn respectively, and Dr Eder has appended abstracts of the more recent papers dealing with syphilis.

BROWN, W. C. (1910). *Amoebic or Tropical Dysentery, its complications and treatment*. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd, 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. 271 pp., 30 illustrations. 22 x 17 cm. Price, cloth, 7 shillings and sixpence net.

The author gives a general survey of the subject of amoebic dysentery and of other intestinal infections in man due to protozoa. The book is chiefly intended for practitioners and lays stress on the necessity of early diagnosis and on treatment. The twenty-four chapters composing the book deal with: (1-3) Introductory matter, History, Literature, Epidemiology and Geographical Distribution of Amoebic Dysentery. (4) Classification and general relations of

Protozoa to Intestinal Diseases. (5-8) The Entamoebae of the Human Intestinal Tract, their morphology, reproduction and cultivation. (9) Other Protozoan Infections of the Human Intestinal Tract. (10-11) Symptoms and Diagnosis. (12) Morbid Anatomy. (13) The Case for the Pathogenicity of *Amoeba histolytica*. (14) The causes of Amoebic Dysentery. (15-16) Hepatic abscess and other sequelae. (17) Prophylaxis. (18-19) Treatment of the acute and chronic disease. (20) Diet in the chronic disease. (21-23) Drug treatment, local medication, surgical and other methods of treatment. (24) Treatment of amoebic abscess of the liver—prophylaxis.

BRUMPT, E. (1910). *Précis de Parasitologie*. Paris: Masson & Co., 120 Boulevard Saint-Germain. 915 pp., 683 illustrations, 4 coloured plates. 20 × 13 cm. Price, cloth, 12 francs.

The first thing that strikes the reader on opening this book is the wealth of good and original illustration; furthermore, that its pages contain a great deal of original matter. We have no hesitation in saying that the book will meet with success, for it is replete with information and abreast with recent work on parasitology.

Following upon an introduction dealing with general matters relating to parasitism, the first part of the book (683 pp.) deals with the Protozoa, parasitic worms, leeches, Nematelminthes and Arthropods. The second part relates to vegetable parasites, exclusive of Bacteria; it contains a general introduction and chapters relating to the Phycomycetes, Ascomycetes and Hyphomycetes respectively and to the diseases they produce. A good index concludes the volume, which is excellently printed and bound, and is very convenient in point of size.

CLEMESHA, W. W. (1910). *Sewage Disposal in the Tropics*. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co., 2 Creed Lane. 232 pp., 18 figures, and tables. 22 × 14 cm. Price 15/- net, cloth.

This book is intended for the use of Sanitary Officers, District Engineers and others. It concerns itself mainly with septic tanks, which have been put on their trial in Bengal and have been found to work satisfactorily under Eastern conditions. The author summarizes the results of practical and experimental observations carried on in the course of the last five years. The eighteen chapters comprising the book deal with designs of latrines and tanks which have been found suitable in Bengal; with the study of the chemical action in the tank; the optimum rest in the tank; analysis of sludge and gases given off; aerobic filters; contact-beds; aerobic beds (the Gouripore and Fowler experimental installations); advantages and disadvantages of preliminary anaerobic treatment of sewage; the "dumping" septic tank; use of tanks in small drainage schemes; final disposal of effluent; "trenching grounds"; incineration of night-soil. This work will be welcomed by all who are interested in practical matters of sewage disposal in the tropics.

DIEUDONNÉ, A. (1911). *Immunität, Schutzimpfung und Serumtherapie*. Zusammenfassende Uebersicht über die Immunitätslehre. 7th ed. Leipzig: Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth, 243 pp., few figures in text. Unbound 6.80 marks; bound 7.80 marks.

The continued demand for a short work dealing in a trustworthy manner with

modern developments in the study of immunity has resulted in this work going through a rapid series of editions, this, the seventh, being in every way up to the character we have described in earlier notices. The book can be thoroughly recommended to all desiring to inform themselves on the subject of immunity. The additions to the present edition relate especially to Wassermann's reaction in the serum diagnosis of syphilis, to Anaphylaxis, to Chemotherapy and treatment with antiferment-sera.

DOANE, R. W. (1910). *Insects and Disease*, a popular account of the way in which insects may spread or cause some of our common diseases. (American Nature Series.) London: Constable & Company, Ltd. 227 pp., 112 illustrations. 21 × 14 cm. Cloth.

The contents of this popular treatise are indicated in the title. The various chapters deal with: (1) Parasitism and Disease. (2) Bacteria and Protozoa. (3) Ticks and Mites. (4) How insects cause or carry Disease. (5) House-flies or Typhoid-flies. (6) Mosquitoes. (7) Mosquitoes and Malaria. (8) Mosquitoes and Yellow Fever. (9) Fleas and Plague. (10) Other Diseases, mostly tropical, known or thought to be transmitted by Insects. The volume concludes with a useful bibliography and index. The author is Assistant Professor of Entomology in the Leland Stanford University, California, and treats the subject more satisfactorily from the entomological than from the pathological aspect. The feature of the book, which is excellently printed and illustrated, consists in the large number of original figures, mostly reproductions of photographs of disease-bearing insects and ticks.

GLAISTER, J. (1910), *A Text-book of Public Health*. Second Edition. Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone, 15 Teviot Place. 622 pp., 133 illustrations. 22 × 14 cm. Price 12/- net, cloth.

The author, who is Professor of Forensic Medicine and Public Health in the University of Glasgow, has condensed a very large amount into the covers of this book. This, the second edition of the work, differs considerably from the first edition, one of the new features being the considerable space devoted to sanitary law. The 18 chapters into which the subject-matter is divided are devoted to a sketch of sanitary progress and legislation; vital statistics; meteorology; air; heating and lighting; water; drainage; sewage-disposal; law concerning sewerage; preventable diseases; modes of infection and prevention etc.; disinfection; sanitary law in relation to infective diseases; isolation hospitals; law as to nuisances and foods; diseases of occupations; concluding with appendices relating to the Anthrax Order, 1910, and the disposal of the dead.

GUIART, J. (1911), *Les Parasites inoculateurs de maladies*. Paris: E. Flammarion, 26 Rue Racine. 362 pp., 107 text-figures, 18 × 12 cm. Price, unbound, 3.50 francs.

A popular treatise dealing with the part played by insects, ticks and worms in the transmission of infective diseases. Pp. 185–292 are devoted to parasitic worms and the part they may play in causing lesions which permit of bacterial invasion. The author takes the standpoint that worms play an important part in the etiology of appendicitis, typhoid, summer diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery and probably intestinal tuberculosis—in other words, according to Guiart,

worms cause infection through the lesions they produce in the intestine, in an analogous manner to the ectoparasites which by their bites introduce infection agents through the skin. "Croyez-moi," he concludes, "la vermine de l'intestin ne vaut pas mieux que celle de la peau."

- JAMES, S. P., and LISTON, W. G. (1911). *A monograph of the Anopheline Mosquitoes of India*. Second Edition. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. 128 pp., 17 plates, 15 coloured plates and text-figs. 28 × 22 cm. Cloth.

The first edition of this excellent treatise having been rapidly exhausted, the authors delayed the publication of a second edition until they were able to include therein the results of their further studies upon the Anophelina of India. The new matter includes "a redescription of every species that was mentioned in the first edition." A chapter is devoted to Theobald's method of classification and identification of mosquitoes by means of their scale structure. Workers on mosquitoes will have to refer to the work, since it is one of leading importance. The book presents the same general appearance as it did in the first edition, being excellently printed and well illustrated.

- KINNICUTT, L. P., WINSLOW, C. E. A., and PRATT, R. W. (1910). *Sewage Disposal*. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall. xxvi + 436 pp., 113 figures. 23 × 15 cm. Price 12/6 net. Cloth.

The authors of this work, who are authorities on the subject of which they write, aim to discuss, somewhat fully, the fundamental principles of chemistry, bacteriology and of the engineering works in relation to sewage disposal. The book is intended for students of sanitary engineering who propose to specialize in this branch and for chemists, bacteriologists and public health officials concerned in the operation of disposal works. The 15 chapters of the work, following upon the introduction, deal with the composition of sewage; its disposal by dilution; screening and straining of sewage; preliminary treatment by sedimentation, chemical precipitation and the septic process; disposal of sludge; purification by broad irrigation and sewage farming, by intermittent filtration through sand, by contact beds, by trickling or percolating beds; disinfection and analysis of sewage and sewage effluents.

The work is succinctly and well written, and will prove of great use to those who are engaged in the practical work of sewage disposal. It is well printed and well illustrated.

- LATHAM, A., and GARLAND, C. H. (1911). *The Conquest of Consumption*. An economic study. 2nd edition. London: T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace. 159 pp. 19 × 12 cm. Cloth.

The second edition of this little book has followed rapidly upon the first (Jan. 1910), proving that the public is taking an active interest in the campaign against tuberculosis. The book is intended for the general reader and it contains much sound information condensed into its pages. The various chapters deal with: the cost in life; our knowledge of the disease; our present defences; working-class organisation; the cost in money (to Friendly Societies, Poor Law and Charitable Institutions, in "Life-Capital" and Wages); state intervention; an efficient campaign. Some appendices refer to results achieved by working-class societies; cheap sanatoriums; mortality tables for tuberculosis in Wales 1900—1909. The authors lay stress upon the "urgent necessity of

Government inquiry and State intervention." The book presents an attractive appearance and it is well written.

LEON, N. (1910). *Studii asupra Culicidelor din România*. Bucharest: Instit. de Arte Grafice Carol Göbl. 16, Strada Doamnei. 274 pp., 111 text-figures, 15 plates.

This publication embodies a great deal of original matter and it is to be hoped that a translation will be made so as to render it possible for those who do not master Roumanian to become familiar with the contents. The book is divided into seven chapters dealing with (1) the terminology and classification of the families Simuliidae, Psychodidae, Chironomidae and Culicidae. (2) Morphology: external and internal anatomy. (3) Bionomics etc. (4) Classification and description of species. (5) Malarial parasites and their relation to Anophelines. (6) Technique for the examination, dissection of mosquitoes and the preparation of specimens of malarial parasites therein. (7) Prophylaxis of Malaria. An appendix relates to legislative measures directed against malaria etc. and the work concludes with a good bibliography and index. The bulk of the illustrations are original, being mostly photomicrographs. They are very good.

MACEWEN, H. A. (1910). *The Public Milk Supply*. London: Blackie & Sons, Ltd, 50 Old Bailey, E.C. 182 pp., 36 figs. Price 2 shillings and sixpence net.

A book designed for the use of Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and others who are responsible for the administrative control of the milk supply. The author, who is evidently fully familiar with the practical aspect of dairy work, treats of the subject under five headings: (1) Milk as an Article of Commerce. (2) Milk in Relation to Disease. (3) The Housing of Animals. (4) Law Relating to the Milk Trade. (5) Dairy Products and Margarine. An appendix dealing with Cereals, Beverages, Condiments, etc. which at first sight appears out of place, is intended for the use of students working for Food Inspectors certificates whilst using another book, entitled *Food Inspection*, by the same author. The book promises to be very useful; it is well printed and illustrated, and should meet with a ready sale in view of its moderate price.

McFARLAND, J. (1910). *Biology: General and Medical*. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 440 pp., 160 illustrations. 21 × 14 cm. Price 7/6 net, cloth.

This book is intended for general readers and students proceeding to the study of medicine. It gives a good review of the elements of biology and differs from other books on the subject in that it treats of certain biological problems which are generally termed "medical": infection, immunity and parasitism. The 18 chapters composing the book relate to: (1) The chemical relations of living matter. (2, 3) The origin and criteria of life. (4) The manifestations of life (irritability, conductivity, motion, metabolism, reproduction). (5, 6) The cell and cell division. (7) Higher organisms. (8) Reproduction. (9) Ontogenesis. (10) Conformity to type. (11) Divergence. (12, 13) Structural and blood relationship. (14, 15) Parasitism, infection and immunity. (16) Mutilation and regeneration. (17) Grafting. (18) Senescence, decadence, and

death. The author has succeeded in compressing a great amount of information into a small space, avoiding, as much as possible, the use of technical terms. References are appended to the various chapters. The printing is good and figures instructive. Altogether the book is one to be strongly recommended.

NATTAN-LARRIER, L. (1910). *Exposé des titres et des travaux scientifiques du Dr L. Nattan-LARRIER*. Paris: Imprimerie de la Cour d'Appel, 1 Rue Cassette, 1. 222 pp., 57 figs.

A useful summary of the work of this talented author preceded by a list of 150 of his scientific publications dealing with the general pathology of infectious and the special pathology of different organs.

PORTER, C. (1910). *Sanitary Law in Question and Answer*. For the use of Students of Public Health. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, E.C. 150 pp. Price 2 shillings and sixpence net.

The title and subtitle of this little book fully describe its character and the purpose for which it was written.

REINHARDT, C. (1910). *Diet and the Maximum Duration of Life*. London: The London Publicity Company, Ltd, 379 Strand, W.C. 108 pp. Price 1 shilling net, cloth.

A little treatise written in a popular vein and dealing with diet and its influence, real or supposed, upon longevity.

ROSS, H. C. (1910). *Induced Cell-reproduction and Cancer*. The isolation of the chemical causes of normal and augmented, asymmetrical human cell-division, being the results of researches carried out by the author with the assistance of J. W. Cropper. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. 291 pp., 125 illustrations. 23×15 cm. Price, cloth, 12 shillings net.

As stated in the introduction, "The objects of this book are to describe in detail the results obtained by a new method of experimentation with individual *living* human cells, their importance in the elucidation of the phenomena of healing and in the causation of cancer and other growths." The author has observed the behaviour of the blood elements *in vitro* by placing them upon a film of agar jelly impregnated with various substances whose effect upon the cell he desired to study. The results of these experiments are of considerable interest and will be found described in detail in the work. The author has studied the diffusion of various substances into cells and determined the "coefficient of diffusion" under different conditions, he has found that certain substances excite the movement of leucocytes (certain alkaloids, cancer plasma), whereas others induce them to undergo division (aniline dyes, cancer plasma etc.), the latter being termed auxetics. Blood serum was found to inhibit the action of auxetics, and, acting on the assumption that auxetics are the cause of cell-proliferation in cancer, the author has attempted to treat cases with defibrinated blood, which, according to the hypothesis, should act as an anti-auxetic. Many cases of chronic ulcers of the skin have been treated with auxetics (powdered globin and kreatin), and the results have been encouraging. A drawback to the book is the diffuse manner in which it is written—a matter which should be remedied in case a second edition is contemplated. The work is illustrated, almost throughout, with photomicrographs, the preparation of which must have entailed much labour. Many of the views expressed in the book are new and suggestive.

ROSS, R. (1910). *The Prevention of Malaria* (with contributions by various authors). London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. 669 pp., many illustrations. 23 × 15 cm. Price, cloth, 21 shillings net.

The work before us consists of two parts exclusive of the Addenda. The first part, composed of 6 chapters, is from the pen of Ronald Ross, the second consists of contributions by various authors. The first six chapters relate to: (1) The history of malaria from ancient times to the present day. (2) Summary of facts relating to malaria (suitable for public instruction). (3) Fundamental observations and experiments. (4) The parasitic invasion in man. (5) Malaria in the community. (6) Prevention. What we have referred to as the second part consists of special contributions relating to malaria in different countries; the authors being L. O. Howard (United States), Gorgas (Panama), Le Prince (Panama), Sir Rubert Boyce (W. Indies), Prout (Jamaica), W. Thomas (Amazon Region), Oswaldo Cruz (Brazil), MacDonald (Spain), Celli (Italy), Savas (Greece), Schilling (German Possessions), Sergent (French Possessions), H. C. Ross (Egypt), Balfour (Khartoum), Bostock (S. Africa), Murison (Durban), Watson (Malay States), Takaki (Japan), R. Ross (Other Countries), Melville (Troops in War), and Fowler (Troops in Peace).

The book contains a great deal of important and new matter and will have to be consulted by all who are interested in malaria and its prevention. Numerous excellent figures illustrate the text.

THOMSON, J. A. (1910). *Outlines of Zoology*. Fifth edition. Edinburgh, Glasgow and London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton. 855 pp. 420 illustrations. 19 × 12 cm. Cloth.

This work has already met with success, for it has reached its fifth edition. It is intended as a manual for the use of students of Zoology, being succinctly written and excellently illustrated; most of the figures are original or drawn from good sources.

WASSERMANN, A. VON (1910). *Hämolytine, Zytotoxine und Präzipitine*. Neu bearbeitet und ergänzt von J. Leuchs und M. Wassermann. Leipzig: Verlag von J. Ambrosius Barth. 124 pp. Price, unbound, 4.80 marks; bound, 5.60 marks.

This book is based on a treatise, bearing the same title, which appeared in *Volkmann's Sammlung klinischer Vorträge* (1902), the latter having been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. It is intended for the use of medical men, as an introduction to the study of Immunity and Serology, and lays stress on the practical aspect of the experimental methods now in vogue in work on haemolysins, cytotoxins and precipitins. Needless to say, the book will find many readers.

WILEY, H. W. (1911). *Foods and their adulteration*. Origin, manufacture, and composition of food products; infants' and invalids' foods; detection of common adulterations, and Food standards. London: J. and A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 641 pp., 87 illustrations and 11 coloured plates. 24 × 16 cm. Price 21/- net. Cloth.

The present edition has been entirely rewritten in places and the part relating to the Food and Drugs Act replaced by a more extended treatment of the subject of infants' and invalids' food and to the methods of making simple tests for ordinary adulterations "which may be practised with some degree of

success in the household." The article on invalids' foods has been written in the light of recent advances in our knowledge of the subject. The subject-matter is divided into 11 parts, dealing with meats and meat products; poultry, eggs and game birds; fish foods; milk and milk products and oleomargarine; cereal foods; vegetables, condiments, fruits; vegetable oils and fats, and nuts; fungi as foods; sugar, syrup, confectionery, and honey; miscellaneous; infants' and invalids' foods; simple methods for detecting food adulterations: and an Appendix relates to food standards.

The well established reputation of the author, coupled with the importance of the subject, of which he writes in a masterly manner, should secure a wide circle of readers for the work, which is excellently printed and illustrated.

BROCHURES.

DARLING, S. T. (1910). *Studies in Relation to Malaria*. Issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission, Laboratory of the Board of Health, Department of Sanitation. Washington: Government Printing Office. 38 pp.

Relates to the transmission and prevention of malaria in the Panama Canal Zone: Anophelines (description, infection experiments with, biology, destruction, list of species); effect of wire screening; latent malaria; effect of quinine on the parasites in man and mosquito.

GLOGNER, M. (1910). *Die Ätiologie der Beriberi und die Stellung dieser Krankheit im nosologischen System*. Leipzig: Verlag von J. Ambrosius Barth. 77 pp., 14 figures. Price, unbound, 2.50 marks.

The author, a retired "Regierungsarzt," formerly resident in the Dutch-Indies, has written this brochure with the object of proving that beri-beri is not a disease *sui generis* and that it is not due to a specific cause. Dr Glogner collected the materials for this publication during a 15 years' sojourn in Malaya where he saw a great deal of beri-beri. He considers that progress in our knowledge of the disease has been retarded by the widely prevalent view that the disease is due to a specific cause and deprecates the growing tendency to regard beri-beri as a disease-complex due no longer to one but to several as yet undetermined specific agents, thus increasing the confusion. He regards beri-beri as identical, both anatomically and clinically, with peripheral neuritis as seen in Europe; the clinical differences which are stated to exist being insufficient to permit of beri-beri being recognized as a distinct disease. It is a "Nachkrankheit."

PEDLEY, R. D. (1910). *The care of the teeth during school life*. (Issued by the Medical Officers of Schools Association.) London: J. and A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street, W. 15 pp., 6 figures. Price 1 shilling net.

(An address delivered before the Association.)

STODDART, F. W. (1911). *Nitrification and the Absorption Theory*. An account of the principles of the modern sewage filter. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd, Printers, Stone Bridge. 24 pp. (Printed for private circulation only.)

TELFORD, E. D. (1910). *The Problem of the Crippled School-Child*. An account of the education and treatment of crippled school-children in residential schools. London: Sherratt & Hughes. Manchester: 34 Cross Street. 32 pp. Price 6d.

NEW JOURNALS.

LA TUBERCOLOSI, Vol. I. Nos. 1—2 (1910—1911).

The official Journal of the Organising Committee of the International Congress against Tuberculosis, of which Guido Baccelli is President and V. Ascoli Secretary General. Published in English, French, German and Italian. Rome: published by direction of the National Institute of Pharmacology in Rome.

PALUDISM, being the Transactions of the Committee for the study of Malaria in India. Simla: Government Central Branch Press. No. 1 (July, 1910) 53 pp., 1 plate. No. 2 (January, 1911) 117 pp. and 1 plate.

Paludism is a new and important periodical publication which will be issued under the authority of the Government of India, by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Simla, and under the editorship of Major S. P. James, I. M. S., Secretary to the Central Committee for the study of Malaria in India. The publication, which will be issued at irregular intervals, is intended primarily for workers in India; it will contain original papers and reviews. Communications should be addressed to the Editor, Simla, India. The work of the Central Committee will consist in

(A) *Routine work*: investigation on the distribution of Anophelines in India; the formation of a type collection of mosquitoes and the identification of species sent by collectors; studies on the biology of mosquitoes and on the prevalence of the different malaria parasites etc.

(B) *Work in the field and laboratory*, directed to the study of the conditions which determine the presence or absence of malaria in certain localities, of the mode of transmission of malaria etc. etc. Part I. contains Appendices I. and II. containing respectively questions relating to the investigation of quinine and a memorandum of questions to which answers are desired by the Central Committee; a short syllabus of the work done at the Malaria class held in Amritsar in 1910; suggestions on the use of available statistics for studying Malaria in India. Notes on mosquitoes by S. P. James, being a description of a new Anopheline (*Christophersia halli* n. gen. n. sp., with plate by S. R. Christophers); the generic position of the Anophelines *stephensi*, *willmori* and *rossi*; the prothoracic lobes or patagia of anophelines. Reviews of Indian and foreign Malaria literature.

No. 2 contains an editorial on the work and organisation of the committee; Epidemic Malaria, with a note on a method of predicting epidemic years, by S. R. Christophers; Quinine and its salts, their solubility and absorbability, by A. C. MacGilchrist; the relation of tetanus to the hypodermic or intramuscular injection of quinine, by Sir D. Semple; *Nyssomyzomyia rossi* and Malaria by C. A. Bentley; the seasonal malarial infection of *Nesocellia stephensi* in Bombay, by C. A. Bentley. Notes on mosquitoes (some new sp.) by S. R. Christophers; the development of the egg-follicle in Anophelines (1 plate), by S. R. Christophers; reviews.

THE CHILD. A monthly journal devoted to child welfare. Edited by T. N. Kelrnack, M.D. Vol. I. No. 1 (x. 1910). 108 pp. Single copies, price 2/- net, or 50 cents. Annual subscription, £1. 1s. 0d. or \$5.25. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd.

The object of this new periodical is "to provide an authoritative and representative journal for the collection and interpretation of all subjects relating to child life." *The Child* is to be essentially a medico-sociological journal devoted to the study and protection of childhood. The first number contains short introductory articles by Sir Lauder Brunton, Prof. Griesbach, Dr A. Matthieu, Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. J. A. Green, Prof. M. C. Schuyten and Dr L. Dufestel; a letter from the president of the Local Government Board followed by the circular issued by the Board in relation to Poor Law Children. Excellent articles follow: the child in Germany, by Emilia V. Kanthack de Voss; education and child's brain power, by Theo. Bulkeley Hyslop; schoolgames and athletics (illustrated), by L. F. Hanmer. Under the general heading of Child Problems there follow a series of short contributions upon Co-education by Sir James H. Yoxall, Mrs Ennis Richmond, J. L. Patton, J. H. Badley, J. Russell and C. Grant. There follow an article on Froebel (with portrait), by Miss Temple Orme; The Leys School, Cambridge (illustrated), by Dr W. T. A. Barber; the aims and methods of the National Children's Home and Orphanage (illustrated), by Dr A. E. Gregory; the feeding of infants and children, by Dr H. T. Ashby, and minor articles followed by reviews of publications dealing with child life, correspondence etc. etc. Judging from the character of the contributors, many of whom are of international reputation, and from the subject matter presented in the opening number, this periodical is certain to meet with success provided it can maintain the standard of the first number. It will surely appeal to a wide circle of readers.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER. A journal for medical men in the Government and Municipal Services. Edited by A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S. Vol. v. No. 1 (7 Jan. 1911). *Supplement: The Review of Bacteriology and Parasitology.* Vol. I. No. 1, 10 pp. 30 x 22 cm. London: Hodgetts, Ltd, 36 Whitefriars St, Fleet St, E.C. Price, single numbers, 3 pence.

The publication of the *Bacteriological Supplement*, in connection with this journal, marks a new departure which will certainly be welcomed by British bacteriologists. The supplement contains a review of bacteriology and general parasitology, being an epitome of recent literature on these and allied subjects in their relation to pathology and hygiene. The supplement will be very helpful to those who have hitherto been obliged to refer to foreign journals, like the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie* and the *Bulletin de l'Institut Pasteur*, for the information which the supplement will give. The supplement will appear under the able editorship of Dr A. G. R. Foulerton. The pages will be so numbered that they can be separately bound and indexed if desired. The first number of the supplement contains 34 reviews.

REPORTS.

Annual summary of observations made at the Meteorological Station, Davos, 1909.

Printed as supplement to the Monthly Weather Charts published by the Davos Curverein. Printed by Carl Neweczczal, Davos-Platz.

BANNERMAN, W. B. (1910). *Report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory for the year 1909.* Bombay: Printed at the Government Central Press. 19 pp. 34 x 21 cm. Price 5 annas or 6 pence.

- [Cairo] *Annual report for 1909. Department of Public Health.* Ministry of Interior. Paper No. 3, 1910. Cairo: National Printing Department. 131 pp., 6 figs. 33 × 22 cm.
- DAVIES, D. S. (1910). [Bristol City and County.] *Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health and of the General Medical Superintendent of the City Hospitals.* Special report on Smallpox. Special report on Typhoid Fever. Bristol: Bennet Brothers Ltd, Printers, Counterslip. 210 pp.
- Eighth Annual Report (1909—1910). *Imperial Cancer Research Fund.* 19 pp. 34 × 22 cm. London: Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet St.
- FREMANTLE, F. E. (1910). [Hertfordshire.] *Second annual report on School-Health in the Public Elementary Schools in Hertfordshire for the year 1909.* 95 pp.
- HAY, M. (1909). City of Aberdeen. *Report by the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1909.* With appendix on Tuberculosis in Aberdeen. Aberdeen: 112 pp.
- HILL, E. (1910). [Colony of Natal.] *Report of the Health Officer for the year ended 31st December, 1909.* Pietermaritzburg: Times Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd. 53 pp. 32 × 24 cm. Price 1 shilling.
- HOPE, J. W. (1910). [Western Australia.] *Annual Report for 1909 on Medical, Health, Factories, Early Closing, Vaccination, and Quarantine.* Perth: F. W. Smith, Government Printer. 64 pp. 33 × 21 cm.
- MERCK, E. (1910). *Annual report of recent advances in Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Therapeutics.* 1909, Volume XXIII. E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, London, E.C. 381 pp. The book may be had free on application to the author, or may be obtainable through booksellers at 1/6 per copy.
- Ministero de Fomento. Direccion de Salubridad Pública. *Informe presentado por el Director de Salubridad Pública al Consejo Superior de Higiene sobre las medidas que deben adoptarse para prevenir la importacion del Cólera.* Lima: Imprenta "La Industria," Desamparados 165. 28 pp.
- NATHAN, R., THORNHILL, H. B., and ROGERS, L. (1910). *Report on the measures taken against Malaria in the Lahore (Mian Mir) Cantonment.* Calcutta: Superintendent of Government Printing, India. 55 + iv pp., 1 map. 33 × 21 cm.
- PURDY, J. S. (1910). [Tasmania.] *Annual report for the year 1909—10.* Department of Public Health, Tasmania. Hobart: John Vail, Government Printer. 16 pp., 1 plate. 33 × 21 cm.
- Report of the International Commission on the control of Bovine Tuberculosis, 1910 (1911).* Department of Agriculture (Health of Animals Branch), Canada. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 29 pp.
- [Report on] *Infantile Paralysis in Massachusetts in 1909 (1910).* Reprinted from the *Monthly Bull. Massachusetts State Board of Health* for June, 1910. Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 18 Post Office Square. Contains the following papers: The Occurrence of Infantile Paralysis in Massachusetts in 1909, by R. W. Lovett. Infantile Paralysis as observed in Health District No. 15 during 1909, by L. A. Jones. Methods of Treatment in Infantile Paralysis, by E. H. Bradford, R. W. Lovett, E. G. Brackett, A. Thorndike, R. Soutter, R. B. Osgood. The Diagnosis of Infantile Paralysis in the Prodromal and Early Acute State, as found in the Experimental Study of

Acute Poliomyelitis in Monkeys. With report of Findings in four Human Cases, by W. P. Lucas.

Report (1911) on the IX. International Tuberculosis Conference Brussels, 6th-8th October, 1910. Edited by Prof. Pannwitz. Berlin-Charlottenburg: Internationale Vereinigung gegen die Tuberkulose. 552 pp.

République Française (Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie 1910). *Campagne Antipaludique de 1909.* 176 pp. with maps, charts and figures. Alger: Imprimerie Algérienne.

The "Campagne Antipaludique" of 1909 in Algeria is described very fully in this official publication, which contains brief reports from some 40 medical officers, both civil and military, engaged in the anti-malaria campaign in many places in Algeria, along railway lines and amongst troops on manœuvres. A section by the brothers Sergent is devoted to studies upon epidemiology and prophylaxis: breeding places of Anophelines; endemic index; anti-mosquito measures; quinine administration etc. A very active anti-malaria campaign is being conducted in Africa and the results are proving satisfactory.

République Française. Préfecture du Dépt. de la Seine. Rapport à M. le Préfet (1910). *Recherches effectuées au Bureau du Casier sanitaire pendant l'année 1909 relatives à la répartition de la tuberculose et du cancer dans les maisons de Paris.* Paris: Imprimerie Chaix, Rue Bergère 20. 149 pp.

The measures taken against the dark dwellings of the poorer classes in Paris have yielded most encouraging results, tuberculosis being on the decline. These measures were rendered possible through the raising of a loan of nine hundred million francs "pour la destruction des maisons tuberculeuses."

TRUDEAU, E. L. (IX. 1910). *Twenty-sixth annual report of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium.* 20 pp. Saranac Lake, New York.

BROWN, L. (1910). Report of 1910. Medical Supplement. Twenty-sixth annual report for the year ending October 31, 1910. Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. 7 pp., many charts.

Verwaltungsbericht des Magistrats zu Berlin für das Etatsjahr 1909. No. 18. Bericht der Deputation für die städtischen Krankenanstalten und die öffentliche Gesundheitspflege. 23 pp., also Anlage III. 28 pp. 33×26 cm. Issued December, 1910. Berlin: W. and S. Loewenthal.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

Festschrift zur Feierlichen Eröffnung des Instituts für Hygiene und Bakteriologie am 27. August, 1910. Published by Professor W. Kolle in *Arbeit. a. d. Institut zur Erforschung der Infektionskr. in Bern u. d. wissenschaftl. Laboratorien d. Schweizer Serum- und Impf-Instituts.* Heft 6. Jena: Gustav Fischer. This publication contains the following papers.

Das Institut für Hygiene und Bakteriologie (Institut zur Erforschung der Infektionskrankheiten) der Universität Bern. Plates I. and II., 17 figs., by W. Kolle. Ueber den Einfluss des Bakteriologischen Instituts der Universität Bern auf die Fortschritte der Chirurgie, by E. Tavel. Die Verbreitung und Bekämpfung der Hundswut in der Schweiz während der letzten 10 Jahre und die

Ergebnisse der Schutzimpfung nach Berichten der Pasteurabteilung. 2 figs., by O. Heller and M. Rothermundt. Die Lymphgewinnungsanstalt der Schweizer Serum- und Impfinstituts am Institut zur Erforschung der Infektionskrankheiten, 15 figs., by E. Tomarkin and H. Carrière. Die Technik der Immunisierung grösserer Tiere und der Serumgewinnung in den Laboratorien des Schweizer Serum- und Impfinstituts. 12 figs., by W. Kolle, F. Krumbein and W. Schürmann. Heizungs- und Lüftungsanlage, Warmwasserversorgung, Kühlraum und Kadaververbrennungsofen. Plates III. and IV., 1 fig., by A. A. Beutter. Verzeichnis der Arbeiten aus dem Hygienisch-bakteriologischen Institut der Universität Bern, 1896-1910.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1910). *Contributions from the Sanitary Research Laboratory and Sewage Experiment Station*, Volume VI. Reprinted papers. Price 1 dollar (or 4/-). Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Contains the following papers.

Introduction, by W. T. Sedgwick. On the Mills-Reincke Phenomenon and Hazen's Theorem concerning the Decrease in Mortality from Diseases other than Typhoid Fever following the Purification of Polluted Water Supplies, by W. T. Sedgwick and J. S. MacNutt. The Foundations of Prevention, by W. T. Sedgwick. A Comparative Study of Intestinal Streptococci from the Horse, the Cow, and Man, by C.-E. A. Winslow and G. T. Palmer. An Investigation of the Extent of the Bacterial Pollution of the Atmosphere by Mouth Spray, by C.-E. A. Winslow and E. A. Robinson. The Disinfection of Water and Sewage, by E. B. Phelps. Disinfection of Sewage and Sewage Effluents, by E. B. Phelps. Water Pollution and Water Purification at Jersey City, N.J., by C.-E. A. Winslow. The Field for Water Disinfection from a Sanitary Standpoint, by C.-E. A. Winslow.

NEISSER, A. (1911). Bericht über die unter finanzieller Beihilfe des Deutschen Reiches während der Jahre 1905—1909 in Batavia und Breslau ausgeführten Arbeiten zur Erforschung der Syphilis. *Arb. a. d. Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamte*, Berlin. Vol. xxxvii., 624 pp. and figs.

This imposing publication records the results of investigations carried out during the years 1905—1909 by Albert Neisser and his colleagues, working in Batavia and Breslau, upon the pathology and treatment of syphilis. Their extended researches were rendered possible through financial aid from the German Government, the Prussian Kultusministerium and the Eduard Simon Foundation in Berlin. Some chapters of the report are from the pens of Neisser's colleagues Bruck and Siebert, whilst Baermann, Halberstädter, Kaiser and von Prowazek also took an active part in the work.

Following upon an introduction comes the scientific part of the report divided into 20 sections, dealing with: (1) Primary lesions in monkeys. (2) The causes of the variation in the incubative period. (3, 4) The significance of experimental investigation and of determining the presence of spirochaetes in relation to pathology and diagnosis in man. (5) The pathology of syphilis in monkeys. (6) Generalised syphilis in all kinds of monkeys. (7) Subcutaneous, (8) intravenous, (9) intraperitoneal infection experiments etc. (10) The spirochaetes. (11) What is understood by the term constitutional syphilis. (12) Immunization experiments. (13) Therapeutical experiments. (14) Serum

diagnosis. (15) Experiments and practical suggestions in respect to personal prophylaxis. (16) Prophylactic experiments with Quinine ointments. (17) Experiments upon the transmission of syphilis to different animals. The remaining sections relate to other matters. This brief epitome of the contents of the volume before us sufficiently attests its very important character.

SERGENT, Edmond (1910). *Recherches expérimentales sur la Pathologie Algérienne* (Microbiologie, Parasitologie). Algiers: Imprimerie Typographique. J. Torrent, 5 Rue Lulli. 347 pp., and many illustrations.

This publication contains the collected papers (republished) incorporating the results of experimental researches carried out during 1902—1909 in Algeria by Edmond Sergent and his collaborators: Etienne Sergent, E. Trouessart, Foley, Gillot, Lemaire, Bories and Ledoux. There are four sections, of which the first deals with bacteriology: Pneumococcus immunization, beer yeast and suppuration, tropism of *Bacterium zopfi* Kurth. Section II. relates to Protozoology, the occurrence of flagellates and Spirochaeta in mosquitoes, Coccidia and Haemogregarina in reptiles, trypanosomes in the frog, haematozoa in frogs and birds and the relation of the latter to mosquitoes as bearing on Schaudinn's work, hematozoa in monkeys and bats. Section III. relates to Entomology: the mosquitoes of Algeria and their relation to malaria, new species of mosquitoes being described; mosquito destruction. Section IV. deals with trypanosomiasis in dromedaries and in Berber horses, on filarial embryos in dromedaries. Section V. relates to human pathology in Algeria: malaria, myiasis, Mediterranean fever in man and goats, *Filaria perstans*, trachoma, relapsing fever and *Pediculus vestimenti*, the mode of transmission of relapsing fever.

Workers in parasitology will welcome this publication, since it contains important papers published in many different journals.

Studies from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Volume x. (1910). Reprints. Contains the following (57) papers.

The use of the Fermentation Tube in Intestinal Bacteriology, by C. A. Herter and A. I. Kendall. *Bacillus infantilis* (n.s.) and its Relation to Infantilism, by A. I. Kendall. Pneumothorax and Posture, by C. A. Elsberg. An Experimental Study of the Influence of Kidney Extracts and of the Serum of Animals with Renal Lesions upon the Blood Pressure, by R. M. Pearce. The Effects of Roentgen Irradiation upon the Changes in the Cell Content of the Blood and Lymph induced by Injections of Pilocarpine, by R. L. Dixon. A Chemical Study of the Brain in Healthy and Diseased Conditions, with especial reference to Dementia Praecox, by W. Koch and S. A. Mann. Intestinal Obstruction: An Outline for treatment based upon the cause of Death. A study of four hundred experimentally produced Lesions, by J. W. D. Maury. The Comparative Toxicity of the Chlorides of Magnesium, Calcium, Potassium and Sodium, by D. R. Joseph and S. J. Meltzer. The effect of certain so-called milk modifiers on the Gastric Digestion of Infants, by T. W. Clarke. The Production of Edema. An experimental study of the relative etiologic importance of Renal injury, Vascular injury and Plethoric Hydremia, by R. M. Pearce. The Determination of Urea in Urines, by P. A. Levene and G. M. Meyer. Further studies on the use of the Fermentation Tube in Intestinal Bacteriology, by

A. I. Kendall. A Comparative Study of the Diplococci occurring in Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and Posterior Basic Meningitis, by M. Wollstein. An Experimental Glomerular Lesion caused by Venom (*Crotalus adamanteus*), by R. M. Pearce. Standardization of the Antimeningitis Serum, by J. W. Jobling. Blood-Platelet and Megalokaryocyte Reactions in the Rabbit, by C. H. Bunting. Continuous Respiration without Respiratory Movements, by S. J. Meltzer and J. Auer. The Butyric Acid test for Syphilis in the Diagnosis of Metasyphilitic and other Nervous Disorders, by H. Noguchi and J. W. Moore. Data concerning the Etiology and Pathology of Hemorrhagic Necrosis of the Pancreas, by E. L. Opie and J. C. Meakins. Observations on Uricolysis, with particular reference to the Pathogenesis of "Uric Acid Infarcts" in the Kidney of the New-born, by H. G. Wells and H. J. Cooper. Enzymes of Tuberculous Exudates, by E. L. Opie and B. I. Barker. Experimental Studies on Pneumococcus Infections, by S. Strouse. On Auto-antibody Formation and Antihemolysis, by C. E. Simon, E. Melvin and M. Roche. Proteolytic Enzymes and Anti-enzymes of Normal and Pathological Cerebro-Spinal Fluids, by A. R. Dochez. The Leucin Fraction in Casein and Edestin, by P. A. Levene and D. D. Van Slyke. The Serodiagnosis of Syphilis, by H. Noguchi. The Leucin Fraction of Proteins, by P. A. Levene and D. D. Van Slyke. On the action of Soaps upon the Vitality and Immunizing Property of *Bacillus tuberculosis*, by H. Noguchi. The Life-saving action of Physostigmin in poisoning by Magnesium salts, by D. R. Joseph and S. J. Meltzer. The Influence of Calcium upon the pupil and the Pupillomotor Fibres of the Sympathetic Nerve, by J. Auer and S. J. Meltzer. The Present Status of the Serum Therapy of Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, by S. Flexner. The Destructive Effect of Shaking upon the Proteolytic Ferments, by A. O. Shaklee and S. J. Meltzer. The effect of Subminimal stimulation of the Pneumogastric Nerves upon the onset of Cardiac Rigor, by D. R. Joseph and S. J. Meltzer. The Pyrines and Purine Metabolism of the Human Fetus and Placenta, by H. G. Wells and H. J. Cooper. Some Observations on the study of the Intestinal Bacteria, by A. I. Kendall. The Transmission of Acute Poliomyelitis to Monkeys, by S. Flexner and P. A. Lewis. The Transmission of Epidemic Poliomyelitis to Monkeys. A Further Note, by S. Flexner and P. A. Lewis. The Nature of the Virus of Epidemic Poliomyelitis, by S. Flexner and P. A. Lewis. Epidemic Poliomyelitis in Monkeys. Fourth Note, by S. Flexner and P. A. Lewis. Epidemic Poliomyelitis in Monkeys. A mode of spontaneous infection, by S. Flexner and P. A. Lewis. The elimination of Total Nitrogen, Urea and Ammonia following the administration of some Aminoacids, Glycyglycin and Glycyglycin Anhydrid, by P. A. Levene and G. M. Meyer. Über die Konstitution der Thymo-nucleinsäure, by P. A. Levene and J. A. Mandel. Über das Vorkommen von Prolingcylanhydrid bei der tryptischen Verdauung der Gelatine, by P. A. Levene and W. A. Beatty. Über die Inosinsäure (I. II. III. Mitteilung), by P. A. Levene and W. A. Jacobs. Bemerkungen zur Wirkung von Adrenin auf die Froschpupille, by S. J. Meltzer. Über die Hefenucleinsäure, by P. A. Levene. Über die Pentose in den Nucleinsäure (I. and II. Mitteilung), by P. A. Levene and W. A. Jacobs. Über Guanylsäure (I. Mitteilung), by P. A. Levene and W. A. Jacobs. Über die

Hefenucleinsäure, by P. A. Levene and W. A. Jacobs. Über Hefenucleinsäure. (II. Mitteilung), by P. A. Levene and W. A. Jacobs. Ueber die Beziehungen von Enzymwirkungen zu den Erscheinungen der sogenannten Komplementablenkung bei Syphilis, by W. H. Manwaring. Über die Lichtextinktion, das Gasbindungsvermögen und den Eisengehalt des menschlichen Blutfarbstoffs in normalen und krankhaften Zuständen, by E. E. Butterfield.

The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London (1909-1910). Collected papers, No. 6. Contains the following reprinted papers.

Varieties of the Meningococcus, with Special Reference to a Comparison of Strains from Epidemic and Sporadic Sources, by J. A. Arkwright. On the Production of Antitoxin by the Injection of Filtrates of Cultures of Non-Virulent Diphtheria Bacilli, by J. A. Arkwright. The Physiological Effect of Cobalt Carbonyl Vapour, by H. W. Armit. On the Paratyphoid and "Food-poisoning" Bacilli, and on the nature and efficiency of certain Rat Viruses, by F. A. Bainbridge. A note on the Spirochaete present in Ulcerative Granuloma of the Pudenda of Australian Natives, by W. C. Bosanquet. Notes on the Choanoflagellate Genera *Salpingoeca* and *Polyoeca* with description of *Polyoeca dumosa* sp. n., by J. S. Dunkerly. The Alcoholic Ferment of Yeast-Juice. Part IV. The Fermentation of Glucose, Mannose, and Fructose by Yeast-Juice, by A. Harden and W. J. Young. The Alcoholic Ferment of Yeast-Juice. Part V. The Function of Phosphates in Alcoholic Fermentation, by A. Harden and W. J. Young. On the Nature of the Fat contained in the Liver, Kidney, and Heart, Part II., by P. Hartley. On the Wassermann Reaction in General Paralysis of the Insane, by J. Henderson Smith and J. P. Candler. Estimation of Purine Bases in Urine, by E. L. Kennaway. Observations on the Influence of Heating upon the Nutrient Value of Milk as an Exclusive Diet for Young Animals, by J. E. Lane-Claypon. Multiplication of Bacteria and the Influence of Temperature and some other conditions thereon, by J. E. Lane-Claypon. Die Synthese der Fette im Tierkörper, by J. B. Leathes. The Phagocytosis of so-called Neutral Substances. Experiments with Hippomelanin, by J. C. G. Ledingham. Observations on the Amoebae in the Intestines of Persons suffering from Goitre in Gilgit, by R. McCarrison. Further Observations on the Differentiation of Lactose-Fermenting Bacilli, with special reference to those of Intestinal Origin, by A. T. MacConkey. Observations on the Flagellates Parasitic in the Blood of Fresh-Water Fishes, by E. A. Minchin. The Structure of *Trypanosoma lewisi* in Relation to Microscopical Technique, by E. A. Minchin. Observations on certain Blood Parasites of Fishes occurring in Rovigno, by E. A. Minchin and H. M. Woodcock. The Cultural Characteristics of the Microbacillus of Acne, by E. H. Molesworth. Observations on the Evolution of Immunity in Disease, by L. Noon. The Seasonal Prevalence of *Trypanosoma lewisi* in *Mus rattus* and in *Mus decumanus* and its Relation to the Mechanism of Transmission of the Infection, by C. F. Petrie and C. R. Avari. Report on Deaths which occurred in the Zoological Gardens during 1908, by H. G. Plimmer. Further Results of the Experimental Treatment of Trypanosomiasis; being a Progress Report to a Committee of the Royal Society, by H. G. Plimmer and W. B. Fry. Studies on Ceylon Haematozoa: No. 1. The Life Cycle of *Trypanosoma vittatae*, by

M. Robertson. Further Notes on a Trypanosome found in the Alimentary Tract of *Pontobdella muricata*, by M. Robertson. The Development of the Parasite of Oriental Sore in cultures, by R. Row. The Hexosephosphate formed by Yeast-Juice from Hexose and Phosphate, by W. J. Young.

REPRINTS.

- DELÉPINE, S. (XII. 1910). Contribution to the Study of Chemical Disinfectants. *Journ. Soc. Chemical Industry* (Manchester Section). 13 pp. reprint.
- KLEIN, E. (IX. 1910). The Action of Boron Preservatives on *Bacillus coli* and Allied Microbes. *Public Health*, 8 pp. reprint (price 6 pence).
- LEWIS, F. P. (30. IV. 1910). The Prevention of Blindness. *New York Med. Journ.*, 23 pp. reprint.
- (1910). The Prevention of Blindness. *Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, Vol. LV. pp. 303—307, reprint.
- LOVETT, R. W., and EMERSON, H. C. (1909). The occurrence of Infantile Paralysis in Massachusetts in 1908. *Monthly Bull. Mass. State Board of Health*. 26 pp., 2 maps.
- MAYNARD, G. D. (IV. 1910). A Statistical Study in Cancer Death-rates. *Biometrika*, Vol. VII. pp. 276—304, reprint.
- NOGUCHI, H. (1910). Weitere Erfahrungen mit vereinfachter Methode der Serumdiagnose der Syphilis. *Zeitschr. f. Immunitätsforsch.*, 20 pp. reprint.
- (1910). Die Wassermannsche Reaktion und der praktische Arzt. *München. med. Wochenschr.*, No. 26. 5 pp. reprint.
- (1910). Pleomorphism and Pleobiosis of *Bacillus bifidus communis*. *Journ. Exper. Med.*, Vol. XII. pp. 182—194, pls x.—XIII. reprint.
- NOGUCHI, H. (X. 1909). Non-fixation of Complement. The fate of so-called Syphilitic antibody in Precipitin reaction. *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.*, VII. 14—17, reprint.
- PEARL, R. and SURFACE, F. M. (1911). A Biometric Study of Egg production in the Domestic Fowl. II. Seasonal Distribution of Egg production. *U. S. Dep't Agricult., Bur. Anim. Industry*, Bull. 110, Part II. pp. 81—170. Washington, U.S.A.
- WASIELEWSKI, Th. v. and HIRSCHFELD, L. (1910). Untersuchungen über Kulturamöben. *Abhandl. d. Heidelberger Akad. d. Wissensch.*, 1 Abhandl., 31 pp., 4 pls, 5 figs. 30 × 23 cm.