

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

BERGMANN, W. (1911). *Selbstbefreiung aus nervösen Leiden*. (Drittes bis fünftes tausend.) Freiburg i. B.: Herdersche Verlagsbuchhandlung. xii+295 pp. Price 4/- net, cloth.

The author, a physician at a German cold-water-cure institution, would probably admit that he cannot lay claim to be fully abreast of modern psychology and psychiatry. He appears to regard neurotic diseases as the result of purely functional disturbances in peripheral nerves and the will as a more or less independent entity whose liberty is apt to be fettered by those nervous disturbances. However crude his psychology and psychiatry, the therapeutic measures which he advocates are for the most part familiar to practitioners in this country, *e.g.* self-denial, religion, work aided by rest, sleep, hypnosis, physical or chemical measures—all aiming, as he maintains, at the re-education of the will! c. s. m.

BOLDUAN, C. F. (1911). *Immune Sera*. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 226 pp. 10 figs. 19×13 cm. Price \$1.50, cloth.

As stated on the title page, this book contains “a concise exposition of the main facts and theories of infection and immunity.” All the important phenomena are clearly dealt with in such a manner that they can be easily comprehended. The more important sections are devoted to the consideration of Antitoxins, Agglutinins, Bacteriolysins, Precipitins, Cytotoxins, Opsonins, Venoms, Anaphylaxis, Infections and Vaccines. Special sections are devoted to the treatment of infection by leucocytic extracts and the treatment of Syphilis by Salvarsan. Appendices are added dealing with the Wassermann test for Syphilis, the Noguchi modification of that test, blood examination preparatory to transfusion, and certain interesting reactions.

The book is well printed, and should prove of great use to those who wish to obtain a short and clear account of the interesting and important phenomena which are discussed in it. G.-S.

BROWNING, C. H. and MACKENZIE, I. (1911). *Recent Methods in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Syphilis*. London: Constable & Co. Ltd, 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C. 303 pp. 22×14 cm. Price 8/6 net, cloth.

The writers have worked on the Wassermann Serum reaction and Ehrlich's Salvarsan in collaboration with several other workers. There is an interesting

introduction by Professor Muir, to whose school all the workers belong. The subject is treated in considerable detail, and much original work has been done in order to elucidate many of the more obscure points connected with the Wassermann reaction. In the hands of the writers a mixture of lecithin and cholesterin has been found to give better and more delicate results when used as antigen than any of the organ extracts usually employed. The extreme value of the reaction in the diagnosis of Syphilis and para-Syphilis is emphasized. The treatment of the disease by means of Ehrlich's Salvarsan is fully explained, and there is a useful table of the cases in which a fatal termination has followed the employment of the drug. The references to the original literature are fairly full, and we can recommend this book to all those who wish to keep up to date in their knowledge of this most interesting and important subject. M.

GARRY, T. G. (1911). *Some Factors influencing Health in Tropical and Sub-Tropical Countries*. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd, 83-91 Great Tichfield Street, Oxford Street, W. 96 pp. 19×13 cm. Price 2/6 net, cloth.

This book will scarcely prove of use to anybody, being a badly-written compilation on a subject with which the author is not familiar, as the following quotations show:

(p. 3): "The insects act as intermediary hosts and during their residence there the bacilli undergo multiplication and development until the time arrives when they are sufficiently matured to infect the human animal and originate a variety of diseases, such as malaria, yellow fever,...trypanosomiasis," etc. (p. 40): "The intermediary host in the case of milk is very frequently an ignorant careless human being who does not understand what cleanliness means..." (p. 79): "Microbes and anopheles may exist without malaria developing itself." (p. 87): "The urinary secretion we know is especially infective in the case of persons afflicted with Bilharzia."

The advertisements incorporated in the book relate to foods, beverages, brands of whisky and gin, etc. which are recommended in the text! N.

HEINEMANN, P. G. (v. 1911). *A Laboratory Guide in Bacteriology*. Second edition. Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.: The University of Chicago Press. 210 pp. 36 figs. 19×12 cm. Price \$ 1.75 net, cloth.

This small book is purely a laboratory guide to bacteriology. Apparatus, sterilizers, methods and the making of media are excellently described in the opening sections. Then follows a well-planned section on the routine study of bacteria. Part II is devoted to the study of general bacteriology, and Part III to important pathogenic organisms. The bacteriological examination of water and sewage is dealt with in Part IV. Parts V, VI, and VII are devoted to the bacteriology of milk, soil, and the higher bacteria. In each section the procedure which should be adopted is given in detail, and the student is shown the points he ought to pay special attention to in each case. G.-S.

HEWLETT, R. T. (1911). *A Manual of Bacteriology. Clinical and Applied*. Fourth edition. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 703 pp. 69 figs. 21×14 cm. Price 10/6 net, cloth.

This, the fourth edition of Hewlett's Bacteriology, contains much new matter and some new illustrations. A brief chapter deals with pathogenic

Protozoa. The book can be safely recommended to students, and may be used with advantage in conjunction with practical class work. N.

- HUNTER, W. K. (1911). *Recent advances in Haematology*, being the Dr James Watson Lectures for 1910. London: Henry Kimpton, 13 Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C. 119 pp. 1 coloured plate. 22×14 cm. Price 5/- net, cloth.

The three lectures, reissued in this book, were first published in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*. An Appendix contains a description of the various methods of fixing and staining blood films. The treatise is well written and gives a good summary of the subject of which it treats. N.

- MACILWAINE, S. W. (1911). *Medical Revolution*. London: P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster. 162 pp. 19×13 cm. Price 2/6 net, boards.

This little volume is an attempt to deal with some of the important points in connection with medical practice which have arisen in consequence of the introduction of the National Insurance Act. The author lays his finger on many of the weak spots in our existing system, and many of the suggested remedies are undoubtedly correct, particularly the establishment of a Ministry of Public Health which is the fundamental basis of all true reforms in the Medical Profession. M.

- MARSHALL, C. E. (1912). *Microbiology*. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 724 pp. 128 illustrations. 20×14 cm. Price 10/6 net, cloth.

This book, which is intended for Agricultural and Domestic Science students, is divided into three parts:—Part I contains a short, but well-written account of the principal types of microorganisms of importance. Part II deals with the physiology of microorganisms, and gives a careful account of the characters of importance in differentiating species, and other important reactions. Part III is divided into seven divisions dealing with the microbiology of air, water, soil, milk, special industries, diseases of plants and men and animals. In the latter division two excellent chapters dealing with the methods and channels of infection and immunity and susceptibility are included. The book ought to prove of great use to the students for whom it is intended. G.-S.

- MELVILLE-DAVISON, W. (1911). *Some new and interesting points in Ships' Hygiene*. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. 87 pp. 24 figs. 22×14 cm. Price 4/- net, cloth.

The six chapters comprising this booklet relate respectively to filters, mosquito-screening, rats, bugs, cockroaches, and disinfection on shipboard, these subjects having been, according to the author, hitherto inadequately considered in works on hygiene. Some hints and figures regarding mosquito screens are given; a method of destroying bugs with a hand spray containing oil (solution "D") is also described and figured, but no statement is made with regard to the character of the non-inflammatory oil which should be employed. The author expresses the extraordinary opinion that beri-beri is brought about by amoebae conveyed to man in the dejections of cockroaches, and that scurvy is due to a gregarine, likewise found in the intestines of cockroaches: "I do not consider that these parasites are themselves capable of producing the symptoms of beri-beri and scurvy. The poisonous principle is the toxin which they generate" (!). This is one of "some novel points worth noting" with

which the author entertains the astonished reader. The concluding paragraphs give the address of the firm which manufactures the mysterious solution "D," a special cockroach powder, disinfectant and "ship-rat virus" under the supervision of an "expert bacteriologist." Evidently the author has written the work with mixed motives, for he writes (p. 83): "Although commercialism must always necessarily enter into these calculations, one should never lose sight of the no less important issue of humanitarianism." N.

ROSS, H. C. (1911). *Further researches into induced Cell-Reproduction and Cancer*, consisting of papers by H. C. Ross, J. W. Cropper and E. H. Ross. (The McFadden Researches.) London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, W. 62 pp. 5 figs. 22 x 15 cm. Price 3/6 net, cloth.

This little book includes a description of investigations undertaken in continuation of those recorded in a previous publication (H. C. Ross, *Induced Cell-Reproduction and Cancer*, 1910), wherein it was stated that leucocytes and other cells undergo division when placed upon an agar-jelly medium containing certain "auxetic" chemical agents. In view of the phenomena observed (in blood spread in a thin layer between the medium and a cover glass) the author advanced an hypothesis regarding the manner in which benign and malignant tumours might arise. The author's published results have met with no little criticism and the book to which this review relates is published partly with the object of meeting these criticisms. The subject-matter relates to further experiments upon (1) the influence exerted by auxetics upon human lymphocytes; (2) a method of making permanent preparations of human lymphocytes which have been acted upon by auxetics; (3) a method of inducing lymphocytes to divide when floating in auxetic solutions; (4) a note on gas works, pitch industries and cancer and (5) the action of auxetics on erythrocytes. The author contends that others should repeat his experiments before indulging in criticism. N.

RUBNER, M., v. GRUBER, M. and FICKER, M. (1911). *Handbuch der Hygiene*, Vol. I, 788 pp. 134 figures and 1 plate. Vol. II, Part II, 410 pp. 111 figures and 3 coloured plates. Leipzig: S. Hirzel. 24 x 17 cm. Price (Vol. I), unbound, 27 M. and bound 30 M. (Vol. II, Part II) unbound 15 M. and bound 18 M.

Professors Rubner, von Gruber and Ficker are publishing the book in parts and in collaboration with the following gentlemen, nearly all of whom are well known to hygienists outside of Germany: R. Abel, J. Boethke, C. Fränkel, E. Friedberger, U. Friedemann, H. A. Gins, E. Gottschlich, R. Grassberger, O. Heubner, F. Hueppe, K. Kisskalt, R. Kolkwitz, G. Langen, K. B. Lehmann, A. Lode, O. March, J. Mayrhofer, S. Merkel, P. Th. Müller, M. Neisser, W. Prausnitz, C. Reichle, A. Schmidtman, H. Schmieden, M. Schottelius, O. Spitta, H. Thiesing, K. Thumm, Th. von Wasielewski and W. Wedding.

Vol. I includes: Introduction (pp. 1-16) by von Gruber; History of Hygiene (pp. 17-40) by Rubner; Metabolism and Nutrition (pp. 41-170) by Rubner; Foods and Condiments (pp. 171-366) by J. Mayrhofer; The Atmosphere (pp. 367-518) by A. Lode; Hygiene of Soil (pp. 519-562) by W. Prausnitz; Heat (pp. 563-580) by Rubner; Clothing (pp. 581-628) by Rubner; Physical Exercise (pp. 629-686) by F. Hueppe; Climate (pp. 687-773) by A. Lode.

Vol. II, part 2, which appeared before Vol. I, deals with Water and Sewage

and is written by R. Kolkwitz, C. Reichle, A. Schmidtman, O. Spitta and K. Thumm. It is virtually a separate treatise and deals very completely with water supplies and sewage disposal, incorporating much new matter.

This work represents the labour of numerous authors and it will receive immediate recognition as the most exhaustive and authoritative work on hygiene which has appeared of recent years. N.

- SMITH, F. J. (1911). *Domestic Hygiene for Nurses*, with so much of physics and chemistry as are necessary to the reasonable understanding thereof. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 164 pp. 18 figs. 19 × 13 cm. Price 2/6 net, cloth.

The contents are indicated in the title. The little book should prove useful to those for whom it is intended. N.

- SUTTON, F. (1911). *A systematic Handbook of Volumetric Analysis*. Tenth edition. Revised throughout with numerous additions by W. L. Sutton and A. E. Johnson. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 621 pp. 121 figs. 23 × 15 cm. Price 21/- net, cloth.

This well-known handbook of volumetric analysis has been thoroughly revised. Comparison with the previous edition shows that the editing has been very thorough; methods no longer in use have been freely deleted, new methods have been inserted and considerable portions of the book rewritten. At the same time the general character of the book has not been altered and this edition should retain the high reputation gained by its predecessors during nearly fifty years.

The section on urine analysis is the least satisfactory part of the book; it is to be hoped that it will receive more attention in the next edition. A.

- THRESH, J. C. (1912). *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*, especially designed for the use of Medical Officers of Health. Seventh edition. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 65 pp. 17 × 11 cm. Price 2/6 net, cloth.

This little book is recommended by the author as specially designed for the use of Medical Officers of Health. It is difficult to see what use it could be. The only way to test waters, sewages and sewage effluents is by the usual detailed, careful and scientific methods which supply results of which there can be little or no doubt. It is only necessary to quote an item of the first analysis of the author's and to compare it with the analysis obtained by the ordinary laboratory method, e.g. a "large trace" of free ammonia was found by the simple method, and 0.1 part per 100,000 by the ordinary method, in a sample of water. The figures are sufficient to prove the unreliability of a method which may be simple but is certainly misleading. P.

- TIDSWELL, H. H. (1912). *The Tobacco Habit. Its History and Pathology*. A study in birth-rates, smokers compared with non-smokers. London: J. & A. Churchill, 7 Great Marlborough Street. 246 pp. 19 × 13 cm. Price 3/6 net, cloth.

The book constitutes, as stated on the title page, "an appeal to Medical Students and all members of the medical profession who are true Christians and zealous in promoting true hygiene and temperance." It is dedicated to his parents, to one of whom the author owes his "emancipation from the slavery of the tobacco habit, which I unhappily acquired in the Medical School of

St George's Hospital, London"—a statement which rather suggests that the authorities of this institution are deserving of censure for not having taken better care of the author when he was House Surgeon! N.

WHITELEGGE, A. and NEWMAN, G. (1911). *Hygiene and Public Health*. Twelfth edition. London: Cassell & Company, Ltd. 760 pp. 50 figs. 16×11 cm. Price 8/6 net, cloth.

This is a well recognized standard book (pocket size) which has attained its twelfth edition in the course of twenty years. The present edition has been revised and brought up to date. The book is intended for Health Officers and students. N.

Yellow Fever (1911). A compilation of various publications. (Results of the work of Major Walter Reed, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, and the Yellow Fever Commission.) Washington: Government Printing Office, U.S. America. 61st Congress, 3rd Session, Senate Document No. 822. 249 pp. with photographs, figures and charts.

As indicated in the title, this publication constitutes a compilation relative to the work of the late Major Walter Reed and the United States Yellow Fever Commission, of which Reed was "the President and the masterful mind." The enormous benefits to mankind accruing from the discoveries of Reed and his collaborators are too well known to hygienists to need comment. In compiling the various publications repetitions have been avoided to a large extent, whilst some of the reports have been published in their entirety and in chronological order. The Report by Reed which appeared in the *Journal of Hygiene*, Vol. II, is one of those which is reprinted. The publication has both scientific and historical interest, and is a fitting tribute to Walter Reed and his associates, marking as it does an epoch in medical discovery. N.

REPORTS.

CHAFIN, C. V. (1911). *Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Health, of the City of Providence for the year 1910*. Providence, R.I.: Loose Leaf Manufacturing Co. 257 West Exchange Street. 117 pp.

DAVIES, D. S. and HAEVEN, J. C. (1911). *Annual Report of the Medical Officers of Health, and of the Chief Port Sanitary Inspector for the year 1910*. Bristol Port Sanitary Authority. Bristol: Bennett Brothers, Ltd, Printers, Counterslip. 69 pp.

First Annual Report, 1910 (1911), of the Women's Imperial Health Association of Great Britain. London: W. Austin, College Street, Chelsea. 44 pp.

Fourth Scientific Report on the investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. London: Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 223 pp. 69 figs. 25×19 cm. Price 7/6.

MUMFORD, A. A. (31. VII. 1911). *Annual Report of the Medical Officer to the Governors of the Manchester Grammar School for the year ending July 31st, 1911*. Manchester: Sidney Smith, 26 Albert Street. 23 pp.

National Conference on the Prevention of Destitution, 1911. Report of the Proceedings of the Public Health Section. London: P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster, S.W. 238 pp. Price 2/6 net, boards.

Contents: Preface. Presidential Address by Sir T. Clifford Allbutt. Papers and discussions dealing with the medical inspection and treatment of school children, the administrative control of tuberculosis, the work of the Public Health Authority in relation to Birth and Infancy, the physical bar to employment, sickness and invalidity insurance, the need for a unified public health service. N.

PURDY, J. S. (1911). *Annual Report of the Chief Health Officer of Tasmania for the year 1910-11*. Tasmania: John Vail, Government Printer, Hobart. 14 pp.

Rapport à M. le Préfet (1911) sur les Recherches effectuées au Bureau du Casier sanitaire pendant l'année 1910 relatives à la repartition de la tuberculose et du cancer dans les maisons de Paris. (R. F., Préfecture du Dépt. de la Seine, Direction des affaires municipales. Bureau administratif etc. de la Ville de Paris.) Paris: Imprimerie et Librairie Centrales des Chemins de fer, Imprimerie Chaix. Rue Bergère, 20. 124 pp.

Report (1911) of the Department of Health of the City of Chicago for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910. Chicago: Department of Health. 446 pp. 23 × 15 cm.

Report of the International Plague Conference held at Mukden, April, 1911. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1912. 483 pp. 16 plates of which 2 are coloured. 25 × 19 cm. Cloth.

It seems scarcely necessary to dwell upon the very important character of this publication which has appeared at an earlier date than might have been expected in view of the magnitude of the task it imposed upon Dr Richard P. Strong, the very efficient and enterprising editor-in-chief. The epidemic of pneumonic plague which occurred in Manchuria and North China during the winter of 1910-11 proved fatal to some 50,000 people, and it was due to the alarming character of the epidemic that the Chinese Government invited the foreign powers to send specialists to Manchuria so that they might confer and advise as to the best manner of combatting the appalling scourge. The Conference confined its attention almost entirely to the subject of pneumonic plague. Of the 33 delegates attending the Conference the names of the following are well known: R. P. Strong (U.S. America), E. Martini (Germany), G. F. Petrie (Great Britain), G. Galeotti (Italy), S. Kitasato and G. Shibayama (Japan), D. Zabolotny (Russia), Wu Lien Teh (China). The Report is divided into three parts of which the third is likely to be most read, since it constitutes a summary of the knowledge which was gained from a study of the epidemic. A useful index concludes the volume. The book is as heavy as a brick, being printed on glazed paper—a matter for regret because such paper is very perishable. N.

Report of the Philadelphia Milk Show (1911). Edited by A. E. Post. 123 pp. 43 pls. Published by the Executive Committee, 809 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Report (1911) of the Proceedings of the Imperial Health Congress. Held in London, July 6th and 7th, 1911. (The Women's Imperial Health Association of Great Britain.) London: W. Austin, College Street, Chelsea. 111 pp. Price 1/-

Report (1911) of the Proceedings of the National Conference on the Prevention of Destitution. London: P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster. 766 pp. 25 × 16 cm. Price 10/6 net, cloth.

Report of the Surgeon-General of the U.S. Army to the Secretary of War, 1911. 253 pp. Washington: Government Printing Office, U.S. America.

This report is packed with useful information and statistics relating to health and disease, etc. in the U.S. Army both at home and abroad. N.

RIBAS, E. (1911). *Alastrim, amaaas ou milk-pox.* (Note préliminaire lue à la Société de Médecine et de Chirurgie de S. Paulo à la séance du 5 Septembre 1910.) S. Paulo (Brazil): Typographia Brasil de Rothschild & Cia, 30a Rua 15 de Novembro. 19 pp. with 19 illustrations.

SERGEANT, E. (1911). *Rapport sur le Fonctionnement des Services de l'Institut Pasteur d'Algérie en 1910.* Algiers: J. Torrent, 5 Rues Lulli et Berlioz. 24 pp.

Twentieth Report (1911) of the Board of Health on Leprosy in New South Wales for the year 1910. (Dr J. Ashburton Thompson, President.) Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer. 22 pp. and plates illustrating cases.

VAN KONIJNENBURG, J. J. (1911). *Mortalité par Cancer à Amsterdam pendant les années 1862-1902.* Amsterdam: Johannes Müller. 64 pp.

Statistics relating to Cancer, published by the Statistical Bureau of the Municipality of Amsterdam. N.

MISCELLANY.

BOWERS, H. G. (1911). *Six simple talks on Health.* London: The Nursing Times (Macmillan & Co. Ltd), St Martin's Street, W.C. 30 pp. Price 4d.

The contents are indicated in the title, the simple talks are obviously intended for lay readers. N.

BRADDON, W. L. (1911). *The discovery of the cause of Beri-beri.* Singapore: Ribeiro & Co. Ltd. 30 pp.

CALATRAVA, P. F. A. (1911). *La Peste en Caracas* (Epidemias de 1908-1909-1910). (Tesis de opcion al Doctorado.) Caracas: Universidad Central de Venezuela. 150 pp. 2 plates and many charts.

A doctor's dissertation published with the approval of the Faculty of Medicine of the Central University of Venezuela. The thesis deals with the plague epidemics at Caracas during the three years 1908-1910. N.

Chinese Plague Commission (1911). *Views of Harbin (Fuchiatien) taken during the Plague Epidemic December 1910-March 1911.* Shanghai: Commercial Press, Ltd.

This small album containing 61 views is not in the market, copies have been distributed by the Commission to persons especially interested. The existence of the album deserves however to be recorded as it is of great interest, demonstrating as it does the conditions under which the pneumonic plague spread and how the appalling epidemic was combatted. The album contains an introduction by Dr Wu Lien Teh, the legends being printed in Chinese and English.

CORNER, E. M. (1911). *The Life History, Function and Inflammation of the Appendix.* An Address delivered to the Clinical Society of Manchester, January, 1911. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd, 83-89 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. 23 pp. 21 x 14 cm. Price 1/- net, cloth.

GAVIÑO, A. and GIRARD, J. (1911). Estudio experimental sobre el Tifo Exantemático. (Summary in French.) México: Publicaciones del Instituto Bacteriológico Nacional. Numero 7. 95 pp.

KENNEL, P. (1910). *Contributions à l'étude du développement et de la résorption de la Moelle Osseuse des Oiseaux.* Grand-Charmont. 59 pp. 5 pls.

LIMA, A. P. DE (1911). *O Valor hygienico do Leite do Porto.* (Contribuição para o seu estudo.) (Dissertação inaugural apresentada á Faculdade de Medicina do Porto.) Porto: Typ. a vapor da "Encyclopedia Portuguesa Illustrada," 47 Rua Candido dos Reis, 49. 153 pp.

Organised Games. A Birmingham Experiment (1911). Edited by N. Chamberlain. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, Ltd, 37 New Street. 19 pp. Price 6d. net.

Organised games amongst school children. N.

"*Pathologica*," Anno IV, N. 77 (15. I. 1912).

The whole number relates to the *cholera* outbreak in Italy in 1911 and it contains 20 short papers on the subject, dealing with: pathology of cholera, virulence and toxicity of the vibrios; effects upon the lungs; vibrios in bile ducts; toxicity of serum in cholera; effects on sweat glands; complement deviation tests applied to vibrios; biochemical studies on blood; carrier cases: paradoxical agglutination phenomena; a modification of Bandi's method of bacteriological diagnosis; severe forms of cholera; glycerin and collecting samples of faeces; rapid bacteriological diagnosis; causes of the outbreak; infection through oysters; cases observed in Bologna; therapy; auto serum therapy; homologous serum therapy. N.

Publications (I. 1912) of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, Washington, D.C. 31 pp. (Prepared by direction of the Surgeon-General.) Washington: Government Printing Office.

A list of all the Government Publications since 1872, which are for sale at cost price on application to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. N.

PURDY, J. S. (1911). *Pneumokoniosis in Quartz Miners: Cause, Incidence, and Prevention.* Hobart: John Vail, Government Printer (Tasmania). 29 pp.

Republished from the *Tasmanian Mines Report* and the *Australian Med. Gaz.* 1910, together with returns as to occupational mortality from pneumonia obtained from the Government statistician. N.

RICHARDS, H. M. (1911). *Public Health and National Insurance.* London: P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster. 71 pp. Price 6d. net.

The writer has collected his contributions to Medical and Lay Magazines in a small volume. They consist of explanatory criticisms of the Insurance Bill while it was before Parliament; some of his suggested amendments have been incorporated in the Act. M.

WALLACE, J. S. (1911). *The prevention of Dental Caries.* London: The Dental Record, Alston House, Newman Street, W. 45 pp. with a few illustrations. 26 × 17 cm. Cloth.

The causes of Dental Caries and the remedies for this most common complaint are discussed. The writer believes that a suitable diet is the most efficient preventative of dental caries with which we are acquainted. M.

NEW JOURNAL.

Yellow Fever Bureau Bulletin (1911–1912). (The Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.) Nos. 1–9, 334 pp. 26 × 18 cm. The University Press of Liverpool, 57 Ashton Street, Liverpool. Price per number 1/-.

This Bulletin came into existence owing to the enterprise of the late Professor Sir Rubert Boyce whose lamented death occurred shortly after the first number appeared, and after he had succeeded in establishing a Yellow Fever Bureau in Liverpool. The Bulletin is intended to bring together all the information obtainable regarding the progress of investigation upon Yellow Fever and its prevention. All communications referring to the Bulletin should be addressed to Dr Harald Siedel, Scientific Secretary, Yellow Fever Bureau, University of Liverpool. N.

REPORTS OF LABORATORIES.

Communications de l'Institut Sérothérapique de l'État Danois. Vol. v, 1911.

Recherches sur la séro-réaction de Wassermann. (Published in Danish.)

Communications de l'Institut Sérothérapique de l'État Danois (1911). Vol. vi.

Bound reprints of 16 papers published from the Institute during the year.

Publications of Cornell University Medical College. New York, Vol. x, 1910.

Contains 18 papers reprinted from various Journals.

Publications of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Medical and Surgical Papers, Vol. III, No. 3, Oct. 1911.

The number contains 15 papers of which the following would more especially interest our readers: A Contribution to the Etiology of Actinomycosis; the Experimental Production of Actinomycosis in Guinea-pigs inoculated with the Contents of Carious Teeth, by F. T. Lord; the Etiology of Actinomycosis, by F. T. Lord; Antityphoid Inoculation as introduced into certain Training Schools for Nurses in Massachusetts by M. W. Richardson and L. H. Spooner; a Method of staining capsulated Bacteria in Body Fluids by W. H. Smith. N.

The Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. London. Collected Papers No. 7, 1910–1911. Contains 63 papers reprinted from various Journals and representing the work of members of the Staff of the Institute.

REPRINTS.

BAINBRIDGE, W. S. (1911). The Campaign against Cancer: Educational, Experimental and Clinical. *American Journ. Dermatol.* xv, 22 pp. 40 figs.

BOLDUAN, C. F. and NOBLE, W. C. (1912). A localized outbreak of Typhoid Fever traced to milk infected by a bacillus carrier. Also a case of Laboratory Typhoid fever contracted from the cultures. *New York Med. Journ.* Vol. xciv, 8 pp.

— A Typhoid Bacillus Carrier of forty-six years' standing, and a large outbreak of Milk-borne Typhoid Fever traced to this source. *Journ. American Med. Assoc.* Vol. LVIII, pp. 7–9.

- CELLI, A. (1910). La Malaria in Italia durante il 1909. Ricerche epidemiologiche e profilattiche. *Atti d. Soc. per gli Studi della Malaria*, Vol. XI, pp. 747-824.
- CRENDIROPOULO, M. and PANAYOTATOU, A. (1911). Sur deux vibrions agglutinants isolés des selles diarrhéiques. Alexandria: Société de Publications Égyptiennes. Établissements Mourès, Penasson et de la Bourse réunis. 15 pp.
Published by the Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime et Quarantenaire d'Égypte.
- DELÉPINE, S. (1911). The pathogenic properties of the gases discharged by the exhaust pipe of gas engines. *Public Health*, pp. 309-316, 3 figs.
- FRASER, H. and STANTON, A. T. (1911). The Etiology of Beri-beri. *Studies from the Institute for Medical Research, Federated Malay States*. No. 12. 89 pp. 3 plates and figures. Singapore: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Price 7/-
The authors conclude from their researches that beri-beri is due to the harmful effects of rice which has been milled and polished. Such rice produces a beri-beri-like condition (polyneuritis) in fowls which are fed upon it. There is no evidence that a poison is formed in decorticated rice. The injurious effect of decortication appears to depend upon the removal from the grain of "some substance of high physiological importance in metabolism." Rice yielding a phosphorus pentoxide content of 0.4% or over, as estimated on the undried material, does not produce beri-beri. N.
- GORINI, C. (1910). Recherches sur les coccus producteurs d'acide et de présure du fromage. (*M. casei acidoproteolyticus I et II.*) *Revue générale du Lait* (Lierre, Belgium), VIII. 12 pp. 1 fig.
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