

often, in lucidity much is gained. In this manner, and in a clearer and more concise form than has hitherto been attempted, we endeavor to summarize all that is really important to the practitioner in the medical periodicals of the world, giving him proved facts and definite teaching, which bear upon his daily work, instead of vague, contradictory and ephemeral theories of no practical value.

In systematically recording new or not generally recognized important facts, and not mere opinions, the *Medical Review* differs from all other journals, epitomes and year books. In another respect, also, we have made a new departure in medical journalism. Our articles are not presented merely as isolated contributions; they are collated with one another, so that, as far as possible, medical progress is presented as an organized whole.

The large number of clinical illustrations published in the *Review*, about 300 annually, is a special feature. So also is the indexing. Each month a subject index of the contents is given, which is not merely a means of reference to the text, but a statement of all the important facts therein, *i.e.*, it is analytical. With each annual volume is issued an index which supersedes the monthly indexes and is constructed according to a homogeneous system. This greatly facilitates the use of the volume as a permanent work of reference and as an indispensable supplement to the text-books.

*First Report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.* By ANDREW BALFOUR, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Edin.) and D.P.H. (Camb.), Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Member of the Epidermological Society, Medical Officer of Health, Khartoum, and Sanitary Adviser to the Sudan Civil Medical Department. Department of Education, Sudan Government, Khartoum. 1904.

It was a noble act on the part of Mr. Henry S. Wellcome to equip the research laboratories at Gordon College, Khartoum, and present the same to the Sudan Government. The intentions of the donor were: (1) To promote technical education; (2) to promote the study, bacteriologically and physiologically, of tropical disorders; (3) to aid experimental investigation in poisoning cases; (4) to carry out chemical and bacteriological tests in connection with water, food stuffs, and health and sanitary matters.

This volume comprises a detailed report, from February 1st, 1903, to February 1st, 1904, of the work carried on in the laboratories, showing what measure of success has been met with. The laboratories at present consist of a suite of five rooms, *i.e.*, a