

J. E. DUTTON and J. L. TODD. *Memoir XX., Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine*, June, 1906.

This brochure of 72 pages is taken up for the most part by observations upon "The Prophylaxis of Malaria in the principal posts of the Congo Free State," followed by a description of the "Animal Reactions of the Spirochæta of African 'Tick Fever,'" and "The Specific nature of the Spirochæta of African 'Tick Fever.'" The first named article, written in French, deals at the outset with the fact that, since malaria, yellow fever and filariasis are carried by mosquitoes, all mosquitoes are therefore dangerous, and their destruction must be attempted. Figures are adduced to show that this is by no means impossible, and that careful prophylaxis has practically stamped out of existence, in certain places, what were previously dangerous maladies. Following some general remarks on the biology and habits of mosquitoes, is a short recital of the methods taken to destroy them, or to keep free from their entry, sources of drinking water. The kerosening of pools and drainage of marsh land are also alluded to, although these are rather questions that affect a community than an individual. For the individual of a white race, the habit of sleeping beneath a netting is obligatory, and the separation of his living quarters from the immediate vicinity of the natives highly essential. The authors then deal with the municipal laws that seem to be necessary in the struggle against infection, and outline the medical service as it now exists in the Congo Free State, particularizing the important stations by a report on each of five of the most important posts in the country; these reports, of local interest, as they are, yet indicate a very careful observation of the prevalent conditions, and careful suggestion as to the means of betterment of each. Maps from the hands of the authors, assist the understanding of these local conditions.

A. BREINL and A. KINGHORN. "Observations on the Animal Reaction of the Spirochæta of the African Tick Fever. (Published in *The Lancet*, March 10, 1906).

This brief report shows that the authors worked with the strain of Spirochæta discovered by Dutton and Todd, in human tick-fever, which was described in Memoir XVII, previously reviewed in these columns. They were able to infect, in addition to monkeys, the horse, dog, rabbit, guinea-pig, rat and mouse. Spirochæta obermeierii has not, as yet, been able to attack any animal save man and the monkey, so that the authors suppose that spirochæta duttoni is evidently a different organism.