

practicing physician. Moreover, the volume forms an excellent basis of study for the student. There is a valuable bibliography of the references consulted, appended to each chapter.

STUDIES IN TUBERCULOSIS. By HENRY CLARKE, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), Liverpool. At the University Press. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1909. \$1.25.

This study was prepared as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the University of Cambridge. The author, a physician, pathologist and city councillor, has compiled some practical information regarding consumption. The subject matter has been arranged in three sections, the Diagnosis, the Prevention, and the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

In the forty-four pages of reading matter we find nothing original, but the author has, nevertheless, clearly arranged the salient points governing tuberculosis, and in a simple manner has directed the method in which a systematic attack must be made against the white plague by each municipality and the physician.

COMMON DISORDERS AND DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD. By GEORGE FREDERIC STILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Children's Diseases, King's College, London. Oxford Medical Publications. Toronto: D. T. McAinsh & Co. Cloth, price, \$4.50.

This book was reviewed in the October number of the JOURNAL. The name of the Canadian agent and the correct price are now supplied.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MECHANISM OF THE PRODUCTION OF BLACKWATER. By J. O. WAKELIN BARRATT, M.D., D.Sc., and WARRINGTON YORKE, M.D. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, Vol. III, No. I, 256 pages. 82 illustrations. University Press, Liverpool, 1909. Price, 10s. 6d.

This investigation reports the results of the work done in Nyassaland by an Expedition sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1907 to investigate Blackwater Fever. The authors approach the problem before them in a very thoughtful manner and the questions connected with their research have been studied in logical sequence. The report gives a most authoritative review of our present knowledge of the obscure disease called Blackwater Fever.

It has long been known that, in some cases, quinine may precipitate an attack of hæmoglobinuria. For this reason, the action of quinine and its salts upon the red blood cells was observed. It was found that while they were able to hæmolyse red cells *in vitro*, it would be impos-