

# The Physician's Library.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

*Trypanosomes and Trypanosomiases.* By A. LAYERAN, Membre de l'Institut et de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris, and F. MESNIL, Chef de Laboratoire à l'Institut Pasteur. Translated and much enlarged by DAVID NEBARRS, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., (Lond.), Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Scientific Assistant in Pathology at the University of London; Royal Society Commissioner for the Study of Sleeping Sickness in Uganda, 1903. With colored plate and eighty-one figures in the text. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 8 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 1907. (All rights reserved.) Canadian agents: J. A. Carveth & Co., Ltd., 434 Yonge St., Toronto.

This rather extensive work on a comparatively new subject requires no apology when we consider that only as far back as 1892 we were able to give a résumé of our knowledge of trypanosomes within the compass of a short article in a medical journal. Only one pathogenic species had been described, namely, that which produces the disease known as Surra in India, while to-day it requires a large volume of over 500 pages to relate all that is known of these hematozoa and the diseases to which they give rise.

Now, all practitioners may be called upon to diagnose trial cases of trypanosomiases even away from their endemic areas, as the means of rapid transport, and the growing facilities for ocean travel undoubtedly spread the human trypanosomiases, of which a number have been observed among Europeans. Three years have now elapsed since the publication of Professors Laveran and Mesnil's "*Trypanosomes et Trypanosomiases*." When the work appeared it contained all that was known about the subject at the time, but subsequent investigators have done a great deal of work in this particular branch of pathology, consequently the author has not only translated their original book, but has made considerable additions to practically every chapter, bringing it thoroughly up-to-date. All such additions are enclosed in square brackets. Among the most important of these we find recent observations on the spirochetes; the Leishman-Donovan body; the occurrence of flagellates in tsetse-flies, mosquitoes, leeches, etc.; the microscopic changes found in the central nervous system in sleeping sickness and in dourine. Also a new chapter has been