

j. To undertake the testing and assaying of agricultural, mineral and other substances of practical interest in the industrial development of the Sudan.

The Director, Dr. Balfour, is also Health Officer of Khartoum, and in this capacity he gives details of the water supply, the conservancy methods, disposal of sewage, the milk supply, etc., etc. Many of the contributions to the Report are extremely interesting, especially those of Dr. Wenyon who conducted researches on board a floating laboratory, moving up and down the Nile and its tributaries—of Dr. Pirrie on the characteristics of the Nilotic Negroid tribes, of Dr. Cummins on Kala Azar, and of Beam on the chemistry and bacteriology of gum-arabic.

Complete reports of the work done in the Wellcome Laboratories can be obtained from the Toga Publishing Co. of Montreal.

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**Common Disorders and Diseases of Childhood.** By G. F. STILL, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Diseases of Children, King's College, London, etc., etc. Price, \$4.50 Oxford Medical Publications. Toronto, D. T. McAtinsh & Co., 1909.

The new work of Dr. George F. Still on the "Common Disorders and Diseases of Children," is before us. For the most part the title is a true description of the book, the common maladies of children met with in private practice are considered. Diagnosis and treatment occupy the greater part of the work and consequently will appeal to the ordinary practitioner. The chapters on infant feeding are well worth careful reading and study. The work embodies the large clinical experience of Dr. Still and consequently is a distinct contribution to the literature of Pædiatrics.

**Illustrated Clinical Lectures and Especially Prepared Original Articles.** BY LEADING MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Volume I and II, Nineteenth Series, 1909. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

At this time when so many leagues have been formed against the spread of tuberculosis, the first chapter in Volume I on "The Hospital for Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis," by L. F. Flick, M.D., of Philadelphia, is very apropos. Dr. Flick's first sentence hits the nail on the head: "The hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis and for early cases in the acute stage of the disease is our most valuable asset in the crusade against tuberculosis." Where hospitals have been built in the larger cities for advanced cases, Dr. Flick has clearly shown that, owing to isolation, the percentage of reduction in the mortality has been marked.

Dr. C. P. Howard of the Montreal General Hospital, contributes a most instinctive article on "Mikulicz's Disease and Allied Conditions." A series of case reports is given, several of which were under observation with Dr. Osler at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. This contribution will repay the reader's attention.

"Absorption from the Peritoneal Cavity," by W. G. MacCallum, M.D., of Johns Hopkins University, deals with the effects of soluble and insoluble substances, and valuable data are given from observations of the author and others. Progress of Medicine during 1908 comprises over 100 pages and contains much valuable information culled from the writings of eminent observers.

Some practical articles in Volume II are: "Immunization Against Typhoid Fever," by Harlan Shoemaker, M.D., of Philadelphia; "Mineral