

lapsing appendicitis, as the result of slow insidious necrotic danger in the tubes.

In the chapter dealing with etiology the first place is given to disorders of digestion, while it appears that concretions even when present probably play a subsidiary role.

The chapter on clinical history will repay the most careful perusal. Most of us will endorse the statement quoted from Gay, that appendicitis is "the most treacherous of known diseases." We wish we could accept as readily the dictum of Dieulafoy that "no one should die of appendicitis." For many die of the disease who have no medical aid, and, too often, when such aid can be had, the difficulties of diagnosis are almost insurmountable and the conditions present make operation hopeless. Three serious hindrances would be greatly lessened if every practitioner could "read, learn, and inwardly digest" these earlier chapters on pathology, clinical history and diagnosis. The chapters on treatment are of fascinating interest, and the illustrations are beyond all praise, but interesting and instructive as these chapters are, the foundations of successful treatment are found in accurate pathology and acute clinical observation.

There are noteworthy chapters on appendicitis and typhoid fever, appendicitis in youth and old age to the relation of appendicitis to gynaecology and obstetrics neoplasms, specific infections, and one on the needed legal aspects of appendicitis.

We have already referred to the illustrations: Dr. Kelly is happy in his choice of artists, and the artists are fortunate in the skill of those who reproduce their work. These pictures are superb. A tired doctor, too tired to read, may pick up this book, and,

turning over these marvellous pages will learn more about appendicitis and its treatment, from the pictures alone, than from any written page, not so illustrated.

The Third Report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. By ANDREW BALFOUR, M.D., Director. Toga Publishing Co., 110 Coristine Building, St. Nicholas St., Montreal. Price, \$5.00.

The third report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartoum, is a valuable and very interesting work, especially to those concerned in any way with the progress of tropical medicine which has made vast strides during the past twenty years. This volume comprises 477 pages, with over 350 illustrations, some very beautiful.

The functions of the Research Laboratories cover a wide field and are as follows:—

- a. To promote technical education.
- b. To promote the study, bacteriologically and physiologically, of tropical disorders, especially the infective diseases of both man and beast peculiar to the Sudan, and to render assistance to the officers of health, and to the clinics of the civil and military hospitals.
- c. To aid experimental investigations in poisoning cases by the detection and experimental determination of toxic agents, particularly the obscure potent substances employed by the natives.
- d. To carry out such chemical and bacteriological tests in connection with water, food stuffs, and health and sanitary matters as may be found desirable.
- e. To promote the study of disorders and pests which attack food and textile producing and other economic plant life in the Sudan.