

cryoscopic there was not a single death; on the other hand, 6 deaths due to insufficiency of renal function, or to the absence of a second kidney, were recorded among the 41 nephrectomies which were done before the introduction of cryoscopy and ureteral catheterization.

There can hardly be any question, after such convincing proofs have been submitted, that cryoscopy, especially cryoscopy of the blood and of the urine of each kidney separately obtained, is of the utmost value as a diagnostic and prognostic aid in renal surgery. By this method, combined with other modern modes of examining the condition of the kidneys, the surgeon can be very reasonably sure that the second kidney is present and that it secretes enough urine to allow the patient to survive the operation. The limitations of the method are now well defined, and if the surgeon bears them in mind, and does not rely on cryoscopy to the exclusion of other diagnostic methods, he will not be disappointed in the results of the freezing-point determinations.

P. G. WOOLLEY, M.D. "The Prevalence of Intestinal Parasites in Siam." *Journal A. M. A.*, October 6th, 1906.

Dr. Woolley has examined the inmates of the government prison at Bangkok with reference to the occurrence of intestinal parasites, and found them present in 36 per cent. of the cases tested. It had been stated that amebiasis was uncommon there, but he found amebæ in the dejection of eleven out of fifty prisoners, at least three of whom were suffering from a genuine amebic dysentery. They constituted 61 per cent. of all the cases in which parasites (exclusive of monads, which were present in about 60 per cent. of all cases) were found. After amebæ, the most frequent findings were the ova of *Uncinaria americana*, *Tricocephalus dispar* and *Strongyloides intestinalis*, those of *Opisocercus sinensis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Hymenolepis nana* being present each in one case. In half the patients more than one parasite was present. The only conclusion one can draw from the figures is that intestinal parasites are common in Siam and that amebic infection is very frequent. So far as Woolley has been able to learn *Opisocercus sinensis* has not been previously reported from Siam.

H. T. RICKETTS. "Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever." *Journal A. M. A.*, October 6th, 1906.

Dr. Ricketts, Chicago, reports that he has succeeded in alternating inoculations of monkeys and guinea-pigs in perpetuating Rocky Mountain fever, and in preserving the virus. He describes the symptoms in the animals experimented on, showing the identity as well as that of the