Experiments conducted with a view to determine whether or not part of the life cycle of the trypanosomes was carried out in biting flies, were inconclusive, but so far as they have gone, it has been shown that trypanosomes as such are not to be found in the gastro-intestinal contents of infected flies after 24 hours.

Treatment by means of Atoxyl, Mercuric Chloride, and Tartarated antimony was not encouraging. The parasites could be caused to disappear from the peripheral circulation and the health of the animals much improved, but these results were only temporary.

Surra is endemic in the Federated Malay States; in addition, animals harbouring the parasites may be and have been imported from India, Siam, and the Siamese States, as well as Java and Sumatra.

No practical measures are available whereby the entry of apparently healthy cattle harbouring the parasites might be prevented.

In the present state of our knowledge it is scarcely possible to hope for eradication of the disease, it can, however, be kept in check by the destruction of all animals found to be affected.

Emaciated cattle, whose condition cannot be accounted for, should be destroyed.

The herding of cattle in large numbers, especially near jungle, is to be avoided.

The detention of horses and cattle at the port or place of entry into these States, until such time as they have been examined, is advisable.

Quarantine, as usually understood, is unlikely to be of assistance in the detection of the disease.

WE have received a copy of the third issue of a New Medical Journal for use of Hospital Assistants, entitled *The Agra Medical Club Journal*, edited by Jawahar Lall and R. D. Pandya.

We are glad to see a Journal of this kind started in India, but would point out the danger of having too many.

One really good, well-edited Journal is worth a dozen others, e.g., the now fairly numerous Journals of this sort in India joined together to make one first class paper would be good for all.

We are glad, however, to see that the students of the Agra School are so keen on their work as to start a Medical Club and a Medical Journal, and we wish it all success.

MEDICAL men intending to join the Bombay Medical Congress should at once send their subscriptions to the Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., c/o Messrs. King King, & Co., Bombay.

Reviews.

The Extra Pharmacopœia.—By MARTINDALE AND WESTCOTT. Pp. xl + 1164. Med. 24mo. Price, 10s. 6d. net. Thirteenth Edition. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., August 1908.

To praise this book is entirely superfluous; every medical man knows it and few go anywhere without it.

The 13th edition is smaller than the 12th, though it contains 128 more pages. This has been

managed by use of smaller type in places and by use of a thinner paper. The little volume in its 13th edition is, therefore, less bulky and more adapted to the pocket than its predecessor was. It takes 19 pages of preface to describe all the additions, alterations and improvements in the new edition, so we must be spared their enumeration. This is at least sufficient to show that the practitioner would do well to purchase even another edition of this *vade mecum*.

If we were to offer any criticism, we would say that the volume contains too much; a chapter on the various mineral waters is essential and on various antiseptic powders useful, but we doubt if the physician on his round needs analytical memoranda, or the notes on water analysis, or on the preparation of culture media. He can get all these in many books on his library shelves, and their omission would leave more room for therapeutics and for the provision of a more opaque paper.

It is a wonderful little book and every edition becomes more wonderful.

Hindustani Self-Taught.—By CAPTAIN C. A. THIMM. London: E. Marlborough & Co. Marlborough's Self-Taught Series, No. 15. Third Edition. Paper cover, Re. 1-8; cloth, Re. 1-14.

THIS is the third edition of one of the best known of the "Self-Taught Series." This is one of the best little books for learning Hindustani we know. It has a very large vocabulary dealing with colloquial phrases, conversations, military, legal, medical and commercial terms, shooting and fishing terms, money, measures, weights, Indian names, castes and servants.

There is only one criticism we would wish to offer and that is, that in a book not intended for students working to pass an examination, but for travellers, soldiers, traders and officials, it would be better to give the sentences as Hindustani is spoken in every-day life to servants, etc., and not in the strict grammatical way—for example, who in ordinary parlance says?—*Main ne kuch nahin suna*, or *main kul jaunga*.

The personal pronoun is not used in the singular, then why teach it? This custom of using the plural for "you" and "I" in Hindustani is universal, and if European travellers are to be taught enough Hindustani to be useful, why then, let it be Hindustani "as she is spoke."

Physical Signs of Diseases of the Thorax and Abdomen.—By JAMES E. H. SAWYER, M.A., M.D. Oxon., M.R.C.P. Pages 188. Illustrations 32. Crown 8vo. Price, 5s. net. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 8, Henrietta Street, London.

THIS little book should be of use to students beginning their clinical studies; the methods of examinations usually employed are carefully described and should be readily understood. There is little to say about the book; perhaps in places too much is written on one subject and this may tend to confuse the student at this