A SELECTED PUBLIC HEALTH BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH ANNOTATIONS
RAYMOND S. PATTERSON

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Brief description of the Chicago sewage disposal problem, in the first of two articles on this subject to appear.

A statement of the public health problem of heart disease, and the need for preventive measures.

A discussion of the significance of colon bacteria in spring waters.

Part I, a study of the effects of sanocrysin on 4 normal dogs shows the drug to be eliminated principally from the kidneys, 60 per cent of the gold being recovered in the urine; albuminuria and diarrhea were produced.

Quotations from Dobell to show that in 1861 he urged health examinations—which are now considered a new thing in preventive medicine—introduce a consideration of examples of preclinical diagnosis.

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A discussion of the common sites of focal infection, the organisms usually detected, and the resulting maladies.

Presenting a culture medium in which an emulsion of calves' brain replaces ascetic or hydrocele fluid, allowing autoclaving after the medium is completely prepared.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF NORTH AMERICA, 1925.
A collection of papers and reports presented at the annual meeting, including among other excellent addresses two upon smallpox by C. C. Pierce, Senior Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., and A. J. Chesley, M.D.

An account of Dr. Sears' work in controlling diphtheria in Auburn.

Oat kernel and casein having been found deficient in vitamins, 2 per cent brewers' yeast was added in feeding experiments. From these it was concluded that brewers' yeast contains nutritional value other than vitamin B, which is thermo-stable, and will supplement adequately a ration in which oat kernel is the sole source of protein.

A summary of anti-cancer researches both abroad and in America, and the relation of research to the practical work of cancer control.

A comparison of the Wassermann and Sachs-Georgi reaction which concludes that the latter is of less value than the Wassermann reaction.

A repetition of some of Mollgaard's experiments; in which it is found that sanocrysin inhibits growth on agar in 1:500,000 dilutions, and in bouillon at 1:1,000,000. Exposure to sanocrysin in relatively high dilutions did not kill the tubercle bacillus in these experiments.

A note on the examination of the feces of 225 tuberculous children showing that if tubercle bacilli are found in the sputum they are also found in the feces, and that in many cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in children the bacilli are absent in the sputum but present in the feces.

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A description of the U. S. Public Health Service venereal disease clinic at Hot Springs, Ark.

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