space devoted to the parasitic species and genera of Protozoa. For the first time in this edition, the spirochetes are omitted, since opinion among protozoologists is all but unanimous that they do not belong in the Protozoa.

The accounts of amebic dysentery, the malarias, leishmaniasis, parasitic flagellates, and of the Sporozoa are well illustrated and represent current German opinion in these active fields of research. No clinical laboratory should be without this encyclopedic work of reference. **Charles A. Kofoed**


The material in this report is intended to be used either directly or indirectly by the general practitioner, the industrial physician, the safety engineer, and Workmen's Compensation Commissions.

Most of the material is segregated into three parts, which provide standards for diagnosis, individual treatment, and industrial control. A short bibliographic note, summarizing the types and describing the kinds of material used, is also included.

Under Standards of Diagnosis are included definitions of the various terms used, with a discussion of these definitions. The symptomatology of acute lead poisoning and of chronic lead poisoning is described.

Treatment is suggested for immediate toxic manifestations, and also that which is directed for the removal of lead accumulated in the tissues.

Under the heading of Standards of Industrial Control, specific suggestions are given for the hygiene of work-places, for personal hygiene, and for medical supervision.

The committee "has endeavored to emphasize those general principles which seem best to have met the test of practical experience."

This report is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of lead poisoning, and should be in the hands of all physicians, safety engineers, and workmen's compensation officials. **C. O. Sappington**


A monthly review of the scientific literature of the world in the Italian language has been launched under the guidance of Luigi d'Amato and E. Luigi Zaja with the assistance of a considerable number of scientists among whom one finds Hawk, Mathews, Kahn, Kilduffe and Wells representing this country. Other well known sponsors include MacLeod, Lattes, Castellani, Levaditi, Meinike, Ascoli and Izar. The work seems to be another *Biological Abstracts* although more strictly limited to medical biology. It covers pathology, bacteriology and hygiene, physiology and physiological chemistry, clinical medicine, pediatrics and allied sciences in so far as the laboratory side of these sciences is concerned.

The initial number contains a statement of purposes, an invitation to foreign readers to collaborate in abstracting, several original contributions, editorials, notes and news, and 52 pages of abstracts. Whether such a journal is needed at this time remains to be demonstrated. The difficulties imposed by the language and the fact that in this country abstract journals rather thoroughly cover the field causes one to suspect that it will have only limited circulation. **N. W. Larkum**