organisms are expected to exist, and should be the universal means of removing dust from all interiors.

School.	Number Present.	Cubic Feet of Air per Head.	Time of Day and Date.	Temperature Fahrenheit.	Purity of Air in Volume of CO ₂ per 1,000 c.c.	Micro-organisms per Litre.	Micro-organisms per Square Foot per Minute and Moulds.	Remarks.
Boys.				Deg				
1	30	151	12.0 P.M., 23-5-99	64	1.00	34	50-5	Class at rest.
2	28	405	12.0 P.M., 25-5-99	62	0.87	77	101-16	Boys coming into class-room that another class has just left.
3	38	289	11.15 A.M., 30-5-99	64	0.83	189	214-20	Class drilling.
4	50	218	12.0, 5-6-99	75	1.15	20	32-15	Class at rest.
5	36	140	2 P.M., 5-6-99	70	0.74	46	67-0	Class moving into class room (draught).
6	33	143	12.0, 6-6-99	67	0.80	48	71-10	Class at rest.
7	54	103	12.0, 6-6-99	66	1.25	134	224-32	Class drilling.
8	30	170	2 P.M., 6-6-99	66	0.60	256	320-36	Class moving into class-room.
9	32	210	12.30 P.M., 13-6-99	67	0.80	—	480-6 *	Class moving out of class-room (draught from school).
10	30	325	12.30 P.M., 16-6-99	68	0.90	—	91-3	Class moving out.
11	33	261	2.30 P.M., 16-6-99	68	0.69	—	59-4	Class at rest.
12	30	157	2.30 P.M., 19-6-99	70	0.64	—	56-4	Class at rest.
12A	30	159	2.30 P.M., 19-6-99	70	0.64	—	36-14	Class at rest. Almost fresh air. Plate exposed 2 ft. from open window.
13	14	337	2.30 P.M., 19-6-99	72	0.69	—	104-8	Half class removed during exposure of plate.
13A	14	337	2.30 P.M., 19-6-99	72	0.69	—	33-17	Half class removed during exposure of plate. Exposed as in 12A.
14	108	93	3.0 P.M., 21-6-99	70	0.87	—	212-17	Large class moved to small class-room.
14A	108	93	3.0 P.M., 21-6-99	70	0.87	—	73-41	Large class moved to small class room. Exposed as in 12A.

* Mostly liquefying.

DOGS IN IRELAND.—A recent order of the Board of Agriculture forbids, under a penalty of £20, the landing of a dog from Ireland, whether taken from Great Britain or not, unless the person to introduce the dog has obtained before embarkation a licence permitting the landing of the dog. Applications for the licence must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall, London, S.W. The licence will require the detention of the dog for a period of six months on some suitable premises approved of by the Board. This period may, under special circumstances, be reduced to ninety days.

INTERNATIONAL CHARITIES CONGRESS.—A Congrès International d'Assistance Publique et de Bienfaisance Privée will be held in Paris from Monday, July 30th, to Sunday, August 5th, 1900. It will be presided over by M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of the French Republic. Dr. Theophile Roussel, the author of the law which safeguards infant life in France, and at present at the head of the Conseil Supérieur de l'Assistance Publique, is the Honorary President. There will be four sections: I, Infancy; II, the Sick, Aged and Infirm; III, Able-bodied Paupers; IV, Help by Labour. The main questions suggested for discussion are (1) out-relief, (2) treatment of orphans and of children withdrawn from the custody of their parents, (3) should help by labour be left to private philanthropy? (4) the care of poor consumptives. French will be the official language, but communications in foreign languages will be received if accompanied by translations. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary-General, rue Cambacérès 7, Paris.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON SOME EXPERIMENTS TO DETERMINE THE COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF THE DIFFERENT CONSTITUENTS OF HAFKINE'S PLAGUE PROPHYLATIC.

By C. BALFOUR STEWART, M.A., M.B.CAMB.

[From the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay.]

THE following short note gives the results of experiments done at the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, between February and May, 1899. The full account has been sent in to Government, and will appear in due course.

A number of rabbits were inoculated with increasing doses of a young culture of living plague in broth, and the somewhat unexpected result was found, that the rabbits which received the larger doses showed a smaller mortality. I thought it possible that during the growth in broth the latter had acquired sufficient prophylactic properties to render the animal immune to the microbes contained in the broth culture injected.

To see whether the prophylactic property lay in the broth altered during the growth of the microbe or in the sediment, several sets of experiments were done in which the broth was filtered through a porcelain filter. The sediment of a certain quantity of living plague culture was found to be more virulent than the same quantity of broth culture unfiltered when injected into rabbits.

Some rabbits were inoculated with the filtrate alone, others with the sterilised sediment alone, and immediately afterwards injected with a suspension of living plague from an agar tube. The result seemed to show that both the filtrate and the sterilised sediment possessed prophylactic properties.

Immunity seems to be conferred even when the animal is inoculated with the prophylactic immediately before the injection of plague.

In testing the virulence of a plague culture, it is evidently important to use only a very young broth culture or an agar culture.

REVIEWS.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE (HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR). Letters from Dr. NICHOLAS SENN, Chief Surgeon U.S. Volunteers Chief of Operating Staff with the Army in the Field. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Chicago: American Medical Association Press. 1899. (Crown 8vo, pp. 282.)

THIS book is an instalment of that full history of the Spanish-American war which has yet to be written; it is from the pen of an eminent surgeon fully cognisant of all that went on; the accuracy of his facts and the soundness of his deductions may therefore be entirely relied on.

Dr. SENN gives instructive, curious, and even amusing glimpses of the extraordinary military condition, both of officers and men, of the American army of volunteers, hastily mustered at the commencement of the war. Had such an undisciplined mob encountered a regular army, of even moderate fighting power, there could only have been one result—disaster.

The first sixty pages describe the enlistment and embodiment into battalions of the Illinois Volunteers (the writer's own State); the letters are "very American," for the elaboration of minute details is freely garnished with ethical and historical reflections and personal sketches, both male and female.

The very first matter which fell to Dr. Senn, as the medical head of the Volunteers, was to get together a staff of medical officers, of which, according to the State laws, five are attached to a battalion. It was done by advertisement and the issue of schedules, which the candidates had to fill up as to personal and professional qualifications. Those deemed eligible underwent a thorough physical inspection, and if found fit, a professional examination of a practical kind.