

maximal incidence in the second half of January and minimal incidence from mid-August to mid-October. There was a strong tendency for an epidemic of smallpox to become established more readily in those districts where the population was more densely housed, and also a tendency when an epidemic was established for a larger proportion of the population to be attacked where the overcrowding was greater. Overcrowding tended, however, to be associated not with an increase in the intensity of the epidemic in a given time, as might be expected, but with a prolongation of the epidemic at the ordinary level of intensity.

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TORRES, C. M. and TEIXEIRA, J. de C. Étude des inclusions cellulaires de l'alastrim et de la vaccine chez le singe (*Silenus rhesus*). [A Study of the Cellular Inclusions of Alastrim and of Vaccinia in the Monkey (*Silenus rhesus*). *C. R. Soc. Biol.* 1933, v. 114, 967-8, 6 figs.]

A previous paper [this *Bulletin*, 1933, v. 8, 407] described investigations into the lesions which resulted from inoculating monkeys with alastrim. The present note describes a comparative study of the inclusion bodies found in these cases and the Guarnieri bodies seen in the pustules resulting from inoculating monkeys with heifer vaccine virus. In both cases the experimental animal (*Silenus rhesus*), the tissues examined (vesicles and pustules), and the staining and mounting technique were identical. The protoplasmic inclusions of alastrim stained strongly with hæmatoxylin. Generally single but occasionally two in number in the young stages, they were invariably single in the later stages when they became larger than the cell nucleus. The inclusions of vaccine (Guarnieri bodies) on the other hand, usually basophil but sometimes staining with eosin in the young stages, were always present in numbers in each cell. The vaccine inclusions in the same cell were stained some bluish grey and others pink while the single inclusion of alastrim remained basophil throughout its development.

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Reviews.

JUBILEE BOOK PUBLISHED IN HONOUR OF DOCTOR PAUL DERACHE, Lieutenant Général Médecin, Inspector General of the Belgian Army Medical Service. Published in Brussels, April, 1933.

The jubilee of Lieutenant-General Paul Derache has been celebrated by the issue of a Jubilee Book, containing an introductory note by Queen Elizabeth, who has had personal knowledge of his work since the beginning of the Great War. Early in his service General Derache gained experience of administrative duties when on the staff of the Inspector General of the

Medical Service, and later, while on regimental duty, he developed great skill as a surgeon.

At the beginning of the War he was assistant to Inspector-General Melis, with whom he remained till early in 1915, and during this period, while taking part in the arduous administrative duties entailed by the movements of the Belgian Army, he found time to perform a considerable amount of surgical work. He was then placed in charge of the surgical hospital, Cabour, which was established at Adinkerque, and, later, moved to Bevern-sur-Yser, where his surgical capabilities found full scope, and *le Patron*, as he was lovingly called by staff and patients, became almost a patriarchal figure. He trained many surgeons, and at the present time the officers in charge of the surgical divisions of the Belgian hospitals are his old pupils.

General Derache has held the post of Professor of Surgery at the Army Medical School, and in 1925 was elected President of the Société belge de Chirurgie, an honour not previously accorded to an officer of the Army Medical Service.

The main part of the Jubilee Book is occupied by eighteen articles on surgical subjects written by officers of the medical service and others who have worked under General Derache.

The last few pages tell us of the Bevern Club, which meets annually in Brussels, when the surgeons of the famous hospital foregather to renew war-time memories and to do honour to *le Patron*, whose képi and cigar have become legendary and are familiar to those who have attended the meetings of the Congress of Military Medicine and Surgery.

An excellent photograph of General Derache forms the frontispiece of the volume.

Accompanying the book is a symbolical drawing of a wounded soldier resting in the arms of an Angel of Mercy, and the same drawing is faintly shown on the front cover.

POCKET MONOGRAPHS : URINARY INFECTIONS. By Clifford Morson, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.Eng. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd. 1933.

Pp. 76. Price 2s. 6d.

In this monograph of seventy-six pages, Mr. Clifford Morson has succeeded in giving much useful information on an enormous subject.

Colon bacilluria is dealt with in two chapters, and a description of the ketogenic treatment is included. General pathological considerations, urinary tuberculosis, genital tuberculosis, coccal infections, infection and renal function, stone in the urinary tract, and urinary infections in childhood are given one chapter each.

The final chapter, on the prevention and treatment of post-operation infections, appears to be more suitable for the specialist surgeon than for the practitioner, not a specialist in urology, for whom the book is obviously intended, and to whom it can be recommended as giving an excellent survey of the present-day methods of diagnosis and treatment of urinary infections, and the limitations of these methods.