and to the intoxicants, to diseases of metabolism and of deficiency, and to
diseases of each of the systems. Pains have been taken to incorporate
recent advances which have found general acceptance, but it is rather
surprising to find that the sulphonamide drugs receive only the briefest
mention.

In a comprehensive work such as this it is inevitable that minor
discrepancies must occur, especially in those subjects which lie outside
the normal province of the physician. Thus (to mention one or two which
caught the eye of a bacteriologist) it is recommended, under amoebic
dysentery, that a search should be made for cysts in portions of mucus,
where in fact they are rarely if ever found; the tetanus bacillus is stated
to be recognizable in pus by its morphological appearances, whereas at
least two other harmless saprophytes are indistinguishable from it, and
the unit of tetanus antitoxin is incorrectly defined. Trifles such as these
in no way detract from the fundamental soundness of the work, which is
guaranteed by the ripe experience of its author.

This book can be strongly recommended to every medical officer in the
Services, as it is peculiarly suited to the needs of those who must of
necessity possess as portable a library as possible. J. S. K. B.

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Notices.

THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

SANITARY PROBLEMS OF EVACUATION OF THE
CIVILIAN POPULATION.

The proposed Government scheme to evacuate part of the civilian
population from certain areas is likely to lead to problems arising in regard
to health matters in the billeting areas or in the special camps that may
be set up. To assist the health authorities of the reception areas the
Council of the Royal Sanitary Institute have arranged for a series of
lectures and demonstrations to be given dealing with sanitary problems
of evacuation of the civilian population. The lecturers will be Sir Wilfred
Beveridge, a former Director of Hygiene, War Office, and Mr. H. H. Clay,
of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. The lectures
will be given at the Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London,
S.W.1, and will commence on Monday, June 19, continuing until Friday,
June 23. A visit will be arranged to the Army School of Hygiene at
Aldershot. The course will be open free of charge to members and
associates of the Institute.
Notices

A RESPIRATORY AND CARDIAC STIMULANT.

"Nicamide" Nicotinic Acid Diethylamide is stated to be a powerful respiratory and cardiac stimulant, and is prepared by Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1. It is available to the medical profession as a 25 per cent solution for oral administration in bottles of 15 c.c. and 100 c.c., and as "Hypoloid." "Nicamide," a 25 per cent solution for intravenous or intramuscular injection in ampoules of 2 c.c. and 5 c.c. Following the administration of "Nicamide," depth and frequency of respiration are stated to be stimulated, and the force of cardiac contraction to be increased. The drug is believed to cause a rise in blood pressure probably brought about by reflex stimulation of the vasomotor centre through the carotid sinus. "Nicamide" is non-toxic and acts effectively either by mouth or by injection. The indications for the use of "Nicamide" include all conditions associated with shock and depressed circulatory and respiratory states.

M AND B 693.

We are informed by Messrs. May and Baker that a prominent feature of the Glasgow Medical Exhibition was the display of the new drug, M and B 693 or Dagenan.

The anti-pneumococcal activity of this drug is now well-established. The anti-gonococcal activity of M and B 693 is no less remarkable. It was referred to in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal as "the most effective therapeutic agent yet introduced in the treatment of gonorrhoea."

M and B 693 is believed to owe its remarkable anti-pneumococcal activity to its power of destroying the outer capsule of the pneumococcus, thus rendering it more vulnerable to the attack of the white corpuscles.

Amongst other preparations displayed on the stand, Proseptasine and Soluseptasine were prominent. The former is the benzyl derivative of sulphanilamide, and has been shown to be much less toxic than sulphanilamide itself. Soluseptasine provides a colourless sulphphonamide preparation in aqueous solution for injection by any route. Like Proseptasine, it is intended for the treatment of streptococcal infections.