Views of Farallone Bird Life: FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

The Bird Rookeries of Cape Sable and the Florida Keys: HERBERT K. JOB. Illustrated with lantern slides.

A Winter Trip in Mexico: E. W. NELSON. Illustrated with lantern slides.

Some Nova Scotia Birds: SPENCER TROTTER.

Nesting Habits of the Whip-poor-will: MARY MANN MILLER.

Some Variations among North American Thrushes: J. DWIGHT, JR.

The Spring Migration of 1903 at Rochester, N. Y.: E. H. EATON.

Warbler Migration in the Spring of 1903: W. W. COOKE.

Some Birds of Northern Chihuahua: WM. E. HUGHES.

A Reply to Recent Strictures on American Biologists: LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

The Exaltation of the Subspecies: J. DWIGHT, JR.

Variation in the Speed of Migration: W. W. COOKE.

An Ornithological Excursion to the Pacific: FRANK M. CHAPMAN. Illustrated with lantern slides.

Bird Life on Laysan Island: WALTER K. FISHER. Illustrated with lantern slides.

Ten Days in North Dakota: W. L. BAILY. Illustrated with lantern slides.

Two Neglected Ornithologists—John K. Townsend and William Gambel: WITMER STONE.

Bird Life at Cape Charles, Virginia: GEORGE SPENCER MORRIS.

San Clemente Island and its Birds: GEO. F. BRENINGER.

Yosemite Valley Birds: O. WIDMANN.

The Origin of Migration: P. A. TAVERNIER.

A Contribution to the Natural History of the Cuckoo: M. R. LEVERSON.

Mortality among Young Birds due to Excessive Rains: B. S. BOWDISH.

Collecting Permits: Their History, Objects and Restrictions: T. S. PALMER.

Report of the Chairman of the Committee on the Protection of North American Birds: WM. DUTCHER.

The next annual meeting will be held in Cambridge, Mass., commencing November 28, 1904.

JOHN H. SAGE,
Secretary.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL REPORTS. VOL. 11, NOS. 1-9.

THIS report contains three articles. The first is an exhaustive and valuable monograph on pneumothorax by Dr. Emmerson, covering 450 pages. The literature of the subject, going back to the works of Hippocrates, and coming down to the present time, is given in the form of abstracts, translations or quotations from the original articles. This necessitates much more space than is usually devoted to literature, but it must be admitted that in many respects it is more satisfactory than the references ordinarily made. The first chapter is devoted wholly to these abstracts. In Chapter II., entitled 'The History of Pneumothorax,' the facts stated in the abstracts already given are satisfactorily woven together. Chapter III. is devoted to the etiology and pathology of the disease, with clinical histories of cases. While there is much of interest in this chapter, it can not be said that it contains any important contribution to our knowledge of the disease. Chapter IV., on 'The Mechanism of Pneumothorax,' is, in our opinion, the most interesting, and in some respects the most valuable part of this monograph. Your reviewer has been especially interested in the work done by Dr. Emmerson, as well as the literature which he has collected bearing upon the composition of the gas accumulation in the chest in this disease. His conclusions are stated as follows:

"1. There is a rapid accumulation of CO_2 in the pleuræ after death, which fact rules out the majority of analyses yet published.

"2. The presence of a purulent exudate is an important element in determining the composition of the gas.

"3. This post-mortem accumulation of CO_2 may explain the high tension of the gas, which hisses from the chest on the autopsy table.

"4. The method of diagnosing an open fistula proposed by Leconte and Demarquay seems to be valid."

Preceding authors have largely, if not altogether, failed to recognize the fact that the composition of the gas found in the pleura in pneumothorax is, in part at least, dependent upon the character of the microorganisms contained in the accompanying exudate. We know that certain bacteria consume oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas, while still others break up proteid material and elaborate H_2S and possibly $(NH_4)_2S$. It is not, therefore, surprising that there has been much diversity of statement concerning the composition of the gas in pneumothorax. Our author certainly makes it clear that these variations are to be expected.

The second paper is entitled 'Clinical Observations on Blood Pressure.' This is always an interesting subject to both the physiologist and the clinician. The instrument used in these observations was a modified Riva-Rocci sphygmomanometer, which gives very satisfactory results. The experiments made upon the effects of anesthesia upon blood pressure confirm the views now quite universally held by the best surgeons in this country; that is, that chloroform, on account of its depressing action, and the consequent low blood pressure, is a much more dangerous anesthetic for surgical operations than ether. The authors of this paper, Cook and Briggs, bring out the fact, so well known to obstetricians, that the depressing action of chloroform is not manifest when this anesthetic is used in labor. The most interesting part of this paper, to your reviewer, at least, is that which deals with the effects of strychnin and digitalin in cases of shock. Most clinicians of wide experience have become very positively convinced that strychnin, especially, is valuable in shock, but this has recently been denied by Crile, whose most interesting and valuable work upon this subject demands respect. Crile holds that the employment of strychnin in shock is irrational because, according to him, in this condition the vaso-motor center is completely exhausted, and no good is to be secured by 'flogging the tired horse to death.' Notwithstanding the conclusion reached by Crile, the majority of clinicians think that they have had in their experience ample and frequently repeated evidence of the value of strychnin in shock, and it is gratifying to know that Cook and Briggs in the paper now under review have shown that in eight out of ten cases of shock under central stimulation with strychnin, digitalin or cocain, positive improvement has been secured. It is only fair to state that this difference between Crile and other clinicians is largely a matter of words. Crile recognizes as 'shock' only those cases in which strychnin does no good, and he designates by the term 'collapse' other cases in which central stimulation is of value; but inasmuch as no one, not even the operator himself, can distinguish between the two in many instances, the clinician will undoubtedly continue to use strychnin in shock, and in doing this will be justified by the experimental observations recorded in the article now under consideration.

The third paper in this volume is entitled 'The Value of Tuberculin in Surgical Diagnosis,' and is presented by Dr. Tinker. While this article is of value, inasmuch as it confirms the findings of a number of others who have investigated the subject, it can not be said to furnish us with anything new. The author concludes that tuberculin, properly employed, is a valuable agent, and, we may say, the most valuable agent in our possession in the diagnosis of latent tuberculosis, and is harmless.

V. C. Vaughan.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The Psychological Review will hereafter be edited by Professor J. Mark Baldwin, of the Johns Hopkins University, and Professor H.