

SPOROZOAN INFECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I have just detected, in an American recently arrived in the Philippine Islands from the United States, a case of infection with *Isospora hominis* Rivolta, 1878 (emend Dobell, 1919). Circumstances connected with the case lead me strongly to suspect that the infection was contracted in the United States. Inspection of the recent literature has disclosed that since 1918, at least eleven cases of sporozoan infection (including *Isospora*) have been discovered in the United States. Four of these cases apparently are autochthonous. They will be found in the tables accompanying papers by Kofoid and his coworkers,^{1, 2} on the examination of overseas and home service troops in New York. These findings have escaped comment for one reason or another and, as the patient studied by me has never been in any part of Europe—much less the Eastern Mediterranean area where coccidial infections seem to be endemic, I consider we have reason to suspect that dissemination of the parasite is occurring among the civilian population of the United States.

We have little knowledge of the clinical manifestations of "human coccidiosis" and no knowledge of its pathology. Reports indicate that the parasite is not especially harmful to adults, but too much should not be assumed in this direction. Especially should we be watchful for infections in children and in people of lowered vitality. The cysts of the coccidia are highly resistant to desiccation, and to the action of chemicals and disinfectants, and they remain viable for long periods of time—much longer than do the cysts of other intestinal protozoa infesting man, so that the parasite presents a difficult problem in epidemiology.

All available information should be gathered at this time, regarding the incidence of human coccidiosis in the United States, for it

¹ Kofoid, Kornhauser and Plate, *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, Vol. 72, p. 1721, 1919.

² Kofoid and Swezy, *N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Vol. 73, pp. 4-11, 1920.

may be possible to trace the cases originating in the soldiers already observed, and other cases that it is not unlikely have originated from them by this time. Such studies can not begin too early. With the object of aiding such an investigation, I am, by authority of Professor Elmer D. Merrill, director of the Bureau of Science, sending preserved material from our case to the following specialists, where it will be available for comparison with any material that may be found in the United States:

Professors Gary N. Calkins, Columbia University, New York; Robert W. Hegner, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Henry B. Ward, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Charles A. Kofoid, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; R. B. Gibson, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Ia.; Ernest E. Tyzzer, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Mass.; Kenneth M. Lynch, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.; James C. Todd, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.; Mark F. Boyd, University of Texas, Galveston, Tex.; and Allen J. Smith, University of Pennsylvania.

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SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE AND APPARATUS
FOR ROUMANIA

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: You were so kind as to publish in SCIENCE (April 8) my letter in which I showed: (1) That our Institutions do not possess American books and instruments; (2) that the disadvantageous exchange of our money since the war, prevents us from making scientific purchases in the United States; (3) that means should be found to remove a difficulty that hinders scientific relations.

This letter provoked the interest of the American universities and intellectuals. I received not only approvals but also gifts consisting of books and even scientific instruments.

We accept with gratitude all these manifestations of sympathy, but they do not

bringing the practical solution of our question.

The institutes of our university have funds that would be sufficient if the value of the dollar were of 5 lei, as it was before the war, and not 90-100 lei as it is now. The credits assigned to our laboratories, even augmented, can not meet at the same time the general rise in price of scientific materials and the disadvantageous exchange of our money.

The solution of this great difficulty might be found, I think, in the organization of a credit with a fixed term of payment in 3 or 4 years. Such credits were organized during the war for the supply of engines of destruction; why should it be impossible to organize them in a time of peace in order to facilitate scientific cooperation and for the benefits of science?

I think that this organization might be created. Under the auspices of an American scientific association a number of booksellers and instrument makers might be grouped, forming a society which would divide among them the orders of our institutions centralized by the chancellor of the university.

The total sum forming the price of the objects, guaranteed by the university, would be divided into two fractions: one part payable immediately and another credited for 3 or 4 years, with a fixed annual interest. Our universities are state institutions and offer every guaranty of solvency.

I beg again the friends of science and of international cooperation to be willing to examine the question also from this point of view and seek the solution of the organization of this credit. Our university is ready to make every sacrifice in its power in order to secure practically and permanently the cooperation of American science.

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AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IN SCIENCE, Volume 53, page 335, April 8, 1921, Professor Racovitza, of the University

of Cluj, Roumania, points out that his university is practically barred from access to the American scientific literature and scientific instruments by the present state of foreign exchange. He points out that SCIENCE, which before the war cost thirty-five Roumanian lei, now costs five hundred and ninety-five lei.

The Biological Club of the University of Minnesota believe that such a situation should not exist and that American scientific literature should be widely disseminated in Europe. Obviously, however, the University of Cluj can not purchase many American journals at such a rate of exchange. Accordingly the secretary of the Biological Club was authorized to write Professor Racovitza and ask him for a list of journals which he would prefer to have in their library. In a letter under date of July 16, he submits the following list in order of his preference: (1) *The American Naturalist*, (2) *Ecology*, (3) *Genetics*, (4) *Journal of General Physiology* (Loeb), (5) *Journal of Morphology*, and (6) *Journal of Experimental Zoology*.

The Biological Club is accordingly asking the publishers of *The American Naturalist* to send that journal to the library of the Institutul De Speologie, Universitatea Din Cluj, and bill the subscription price to the Club until further orders.

We are publishing this note in SCIENCE in the hope that similar scientific organizations will take like action. In case such action is taken by any organization it is suggested that it might be advisable in order to avoid sending duplicate journals to their library that a central clearing house of some sort should be established. If this seems best the undersigned would be glad to serve in this way.

H. D. BARKER,

Secretary of the Biological Club

THE TRUTH ABOUT VIVISECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the *Womans Home Companion* for July, 1921, is the best paper on this subject I have ever seen called "The Truth about Vivisection" by Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes. Mr. Baynes first read