FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE FEET

Every medical practitioner has experienced the extreme difficulty of adequately controlling epidermophytosis of the feet with the medicaments ordinarily advocated. A new method which gives rapid and consistently satisfactory results must therefore be of wide interest.

Ample clinical experience has shown that Azochloramid in Triacetin 1:500 quickly and thoroughly eradicates epidermophytosis. Its remarkable effect is due to the fact that the basis, triacetin, which wets both the hydrous and lipoid phases of tissue, penetrates some distance into the tissues thus enabling the active germicide Azochloramid to deal with deeply-situated filaments, and so prevent reinfection.

Azochloramid in Triacetin is a complex organic chlorine compound, remarkable for its exceptional stability even in the presence of organic matter. It liberates chlorine slowly and so retains its potency for long periods of time as compared with other chlorine-liberating compounds which quickly lose their effective strength.

Further information on request to:

The Medical Department
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manuscript of the work now reviewed was completed in Danish early in 1940, shortly before the Germans overrun Denmark. On reaching this country, it was translated by Mr. C. L. Heel; of the success of this he is able to say that no reader of the book would suspect it to be a translation. The editors, with the author's consent, have added references to important papers bearing since 1940; the work is thus fully up-to-date.

After short introductory sections on historical aspects, classification and nomenclature, the book proceeds to deal in turn with spontaneous leukaemia in animals, transmission experiments, the role of heredity, and attempts to produce leukaemia experimentally. Finally, in each section the author deals first with fowl leukaemia, then with the disease in mammals, naturally placing particular emphasis on work on mice. A short summarising chapter is followed by a list of about 420 references, more than a hundred of these being by workers supported by the Tata Trust. There are 44 figures, chiefly micro-photography, well reproduced.

Dr. Engelbreth-Holm has covered the subject well and is cautious and critical and, in interpreting results, even shows an exemplary critical faculty towards his own work. He draws two conclusions with which the reader who follows the argument can hardly fail to agree: first, there is no reason for suspecting any fundamental difference between the leukaemias of man and of other animals; second, there is every reason to regard leukaemia as a neoplastic disease, the special features of which are determined solely by the properties of the haemopoietic tissues, which are involved. As he rightly says, "If a hypothetical malignant new formation be imposed on these tissues, the result can hardly be thought to be other than the very picture that is seen in typical generalised leukaemia." As one reads, one is struck again and again by analogies with the findings of those studying other new growths. The book is thus not merely of great value to all interested in leukaemia, but should prove almost equally useful to those who are concerned in trying to solve the enigma of cancer.

HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL BACTERIOLOGY


This edition had been considerably revised and enlarged owing to the advances which have occurred during the past four years in bacteriological knowledge and technique. The book has always appealed to many groups of workers and the needs of these various groups have been kept in mind. Thus, undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, veterinary, laboratory and science students, laboratory technicians and bacteriologists will find it of great value in their work. It is, however, essentially a book to be used in the laboratory. It is divided into three parts and an appendix is added. Part One is introductory and concerns the general biology of micro-organisms and immunity. Part Two is devoted to matters concerning bacteriological technique. Part Three includes chapters describing pathogenic and commensal micro-organisms, including filterable viruses and bacteriological disguises. The book is excellent and is recommended to workers in bacteriological laboratories who require a practical guide in their work.