37-38 C. This was unsuccessful. At one examination a parasite was found having the same characteristics as the larvæ, but three times as long. The ova of the parasite were not discovered. Red blood cells and Charcot-Leyden crystals were found at various times. In the last two or three stools examined there were numerous black crystals, rhombic, quadrangular and needle shaped, probably of hematogenous origin. These crystals were also found in the vomitus. A search was made for the ova of the ankylostoma duodenale, said to be often found in association with this parasite, but they were not discovered, nor could other ova be found. During the last few days the patient vomited several times in each twenty-four hours, and the parasites were abundant in the vomitus."

In every specimen of the fresh stools, mounted with water, under a power of 50 diameters, could be seen from five to thirty of the larvæ in active motion. After an hour or two, most of them became immobile, but could be resuscitated by adding more water and warming the slide slightly. The patient was fed on a liquid diet and given thymol in a dose of 15 grains three times a day. At the suggestion of Dr. Ralph Taylor, who had seen the parasite in his Philippine experience, 3 grains of santonin were added later. Although the parasites lost their activity, so that but one or two sluggish ones could be found in a field, with perhaps a dozen dead ones, the patient steadily lost ground, and died on Nov. 17, 1906. No autopsy could be obtained.

RESPIRATION VALVES.

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The valves shown in the accompanying drawing were designed primarily for use in preventing the waste of volatile anesthetics that commonly occurs in mammalian experiments when a Wolff's bottle is used in connection with a trachea tube and for simplifying the measurement of expired air in such experiments. Construction of plated brass with valve discs of aluminum, or of aluminum throughout, is satisfactory. An average of results from a test made on an 8 Kg. dog during a period of four hours is given below. The valves were not observed to stick or miss catching throughout the experiment.

1. Animal with tube in trachea breathing through a Wolff's bottle arrangement. Valves connected on the far side of the

Valve mechanism for laboratory experiments with respiration: IA, inspired air. EA, expired air. SC, spirometer connection. BC, bottle connection. TC, trachea connection. Sp, valve stop. D, valve disc. St, valve seat.

bottle in order to measure the volume of expired air. Volume of air measured by conveying it through a tube from the side branch to a spirometer.

2. Same arrangement as in 1, only the valves were inserted between the dog and bottle so that the expired air did not pass back through the bottle as in the first case.

RESULTS.

1. Amount of ether used per L. of air, 0.83 c.c.

2. Amount of ether used per L. of air, 0.42 c.c.

The average volume of expired air per minute was 3866 c.c. For simplicity calling it 4 L., the amount of ether used per hour in 1 was 199.2 c.c., and in 2, 100.8 c.c.

The use of the valves also prevents contamination of the anesthetic contained in the bottle by condensation of moisture from the animal's breath.

AN IMPROVED BEDSIDE CHARTHOLDER FOR HOSPITAL USE.

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In this chartholder the back is a rigid light enameled metal plate. The clamp or clip is of heavy wire and has two contact points, but instead of relying on metal or small rubber tips at the contact points, as in those on the market, two rings come in contact with the back. Two upright pins about one inch high are set into the back over which the rings drop when the spring of the clamp is released. The record sheets, after padding, are perforated, at a very slight cost, by the printer at the proper place for the pins.

With such a holder the record sheets can only be released by exerting sufficient pressure to raise the ring of the clamp clear of the pin and lifting the sheets off the pin. No adjustment is required to keep the various sheets in alignment while the proper sequence of the sheets remains as originally placed.

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Malaria and Tuberculosis.—P. Gracieux has been investigating conditions in tropical Africa and Mexico; he found malarial antecedents in 70 per cent. of the natives affected with tuberculosis. He believes that this malarial infection paves the way for tuberculosis later, and that it is absurd to claim that the native races are "peculiarly predisposed to tuberculosis." They have only unusual opportunities for malarial infection, and this is the cause for the prevalence of tuberculosis. His article opens the *Cronica Med. Mexicana*, for 1907.