

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herzberg, S.—*Dr. Spengler's "IK" Treatment.* "Münc. med. Woch.," February 2, 1909.

The author speaks highly of the treatment of tuberculosis by means of "IK" (Immunkörpern) namely, immunising bodies said to be derived from the red blood-corpuscles. He advances the opinion that this treatment cures advanced tuberculosis of the lungs in a strikingly short time, that in all cases it effects a cure, if slight or only moderately severe. [Further confirmation of these remarkable results will be looked for with interest.]
Dundas Grant.

Spengler, C. (Davos).—*Tubercle Immune Blood, Tubercle Immunity, and Tubercle Immune Blood Treatment.* "Münc. med. Woch.," September 29, 1908.

The author is of the opinion that the immune bodies are chiefly developed in the red blood-corpuscles, that they consist of lysines and antitoxins, that they can be presented chemically pure and are free from albumen. These immune bodies may be separated and used for the purpose of treatment.
Dundas Grant.

Taege, K. (Freiburg).—*Iron as a Substitute for Bismuth in X-Ray Work.* "Münc. med. Woch.," April 13, 1909.

The form recommended is the red oxide of iron, which is very much cheaper than carbonate of bismuth and is free from toxicity.

Dundas Grant.

 REVIEWS.

Medical Greek, Collection of Papers on Medical Onomatology, and a Grammatical Guide to Learn Modern Greek. By **ACHILLES ROSE.** New York: 1908.

Those of us who possess a little literary fastidiousness, and who take some pleasure in looking back to the dismal hours spent over the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages, will sympathise with Dr. Achilles Rose in his antipathy to the barbarisms which have found their way into medical nomenclature, and are continuing to do so with increased rapidity day by day. It will be interesting to them to read his vocabulary of words taken from the German Anatomical Society's revised anatomical nomenclature and compare them with the Latinised Greek names supplied by Dr. Papaioannou. They will probably look with interest to see how he deals with the words "epithelioma" and "endothelioma," as well as "anastomosis," but unfortunately these common words are not to be found there; no doubt in another edition he will supply the omission. The discussions on the use of the termination "itis," and on the spelling of "Polyclinic," will also be read with gratification. The appendix by Dr. Herbert Krüger, affording a brief guide to the learning of modern Greek for those who know classical Greek, will also commend itself, and those who do not know it, or know very little, may be tempted thereby to increase their knowledge and add to the innocent enjoyments of their lives. Several controversial letters are