

of influenza is easily unmasked by a diet of hog's intestine," which is all the more confusing when the reader remembers an announcement of a short time before, "The agent of influenza masquerades as a pleomorphic streptococcus."

The effect of such bombastic circumlocutions, which ordinarily in due course of time prove to be plain rhetoric, on the public and the routine laboratory technician cannot be overestimated. The former visualizes the sudden conquest of all the afflictions of mankind while the latter only too often begins to doubt the value of the tried and true procedures and attaches a subterfuge for all uncertainties and failures.

Recent investigations on life cycles, mutation, dissociation, virus stages, sexual reproduction, filterable forms, etc., in bacteria are of extreme academic interest but their significance must be thoroughly understood and their influence on diagnostic technic carefully demonstrated before they are introduced into routine methods, lest pandemonium result. To insist on a demonstration of value is often extremely irritating to the exponent of a new theory and some accept to follow lest the exponent hurl the facile sentimentality, "The nature of your background and training incapacitates you for sympathy with modern and progressive thought," when as is usually the case, the poor worker only happens to be one of those unbiased readers who calmly surveying the evidence is astounded perhaps more by the easy saltations in the enthusiast's judgment and interpretation than in the bacterial form or phenomenon he is describing.

It is a pleasure on perusing the various contributions, so finely diversified, to find the cautious interpretations placed on the results of the separate procedures by the several writers, authorities in their own fields, yet the confidence in the results when the methods are carefully followed.

M. H. S.

Program of the International Congress on Asthma

At Mont-Dore, France

June 4 and 5, 1932

1. Evolution of Our Knowledge of Asthma—Fernand Bezancon.
2. Pathological Physiology of the Asthmatic Crisis—Abrami.
3. Anaphylaxis in Asthma—P. Vallery-Radot.
4. Nervous Factor in Asthma—Etienne Bernard.
5. The Liver and the Endocrine System in Asthma—Cordier.
6. Etiology and Pathology in the Treatment of Bacterial Asthma—Haibe.
7. The Role of the Nasal Ganglion in the Production of Asthma—Halphen.
8. Respiratory Equivalents of Asthma—Bourgeois.
9. Morbid Relationships of Asthma—Andre Jacquelin.
10. Etiology, Pathogenesis in Treatment of Infantile Asthma—Lesne.
11. Diagnostic Signs and Evolution of Infantile Asthma—Pehu.
12. Treatment of the Asthmatic Crisis—Joltrain.
13. Treatment of the Asthmatic Terraine—Lucien De Gennes.

14. Hydro-Mineral Treatment of Asthma—Villaret and Besancon.
15. Physiotherapy in Asthma—Biancani.
16. Surgical Treatment of Asthma—Leriche and Fontaine.
17. Mont-Dore and Asthma—J. Galup.

The above contributions are from among the leading French physicians interested in asthma. The following are on the program as representatives of foreign countries:

Professor Prausnitz (Germany).
Mac Dowall (England).
Clementino Fraga (Brazil).
Mariano Castex (Argentina).
Maranon (Spain).
Longcope (United States).
Storm Van Leeuwen (Holland).
Frugoni (Italy).
Danielopolu (Roumania).

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Erratum

Through an error in make-up, abstract material that had been previously published was reprinted in the February issue.