

with the journalistic tendencies toward sensationalism of the literary stylist. This reviewer regrets that he must so totally concur with Mr. Hanna's views: "Moreover I do not approve of the flippant liberties which have been taken in the Stowe chapter. . . . I was about to state, also, my firm objection to ending the book with Cora Crane's story, which impresses me as being alike tragic and farcical. I find, in fact, this abhorrent chapter to be a recital of quite trashy stuff, the sole purpose of which can be to reveal a most sordid episode."

But the real purpose of the epilogue is to include such references as add to the present glory of the St. Johns, such as Rollins College; the Gertrude Rollins Wilson bird sanctuary; the Yerkes Anthropoid Experimental Laboratory, jointly conducted by Harvard and Yale; the sojourn at Solano Grove of that great and almost forgotten English composer, Frederick Delius; and the nationally-famed musical careers of two of America's greatest Negroes, James Weldon Johnson and his younger brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, both natives of Jacksonville.

Five pages of acknowledgments and ten pages of extensive, though uncritical, bibliography, together with an adequate index, complete the volume, which mechanically proves worthy of its publishers. An excellently drawn map by the illustrator, Doris Lee, serves as a frontispiece, and the only major illustration is a group drawing on pages 142-143, which resembles the final curtain call of an historical pageant. The distinctive design and charm of the chapter headpieces make one regret the more the absence of further illustrations.

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Memoir of Walter Reed: The Yellow Fever Episode. By ALBERT E. TRUBY with a foreword by JEFFERSON RANDOLPH KEAN. (New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Medical Book Department of Harper and Brothers, 1943. Pp. xiii, 239. Illustrated. \$3.50.)

In this small volume, the author, a retired general of the Army Medical Corps, gives the public a scholarly and interesting account of the successful fight of Dr. Walter Reed and his associates against yellow fever in Cuba. The emphasis is not on biography or on the disease, but on the methods and techniques used to prove conclusively that the mosquito and the mosquito alone was the carrier of yellow fever.

The account starts with the examination of Dr. Truby for a com-

mission in the Medical Department of the Army in 1898 and proceeds rapidly to a discussion of conditions which confronted the United States Army in Cuba following the defeat of Spain. Basic health problems, general orders pertaining to sanitation, army doctors, hospitals, and the outbreak of yellow fever at La Punta in Havana constitute the necessary background for the investigations of the Reed Board which began its work on June 25, 1900.

To Dr. Carlos J. Finlay of Havana goes the credit for conceiving the idea of the rôle of the mosquito in yellow fever; to Walter Reed and his associates goes the credit for demonstrating that rôle. Dr. J. W. Lazear all but proved "the theory," dying a martyr to science. Dr. J. Carroll and Dr. A. Agramonte contributed much through the performance of the duties assigned them. Credit is also due Surgeon General George M. Sternberg and General Leonard Wood, the military governor, for their support of the experiments and for the subsequent eradication of the disease from Cuba.

The value of this work is enhanced through the inclusion of several illustrations, diagrams of hospital grounds, and statistical tables. There is no bibliography, but it is clear that it is based on official reports, interviews and correspondence with participants in the yellow fever experiments in Cuba, and on the author's personal knowledge of Major Reed and his work at Camp Lazear. The volume contains nine appendices, chiefly military orders and letters; and it is concluded with an adequate index. It should have a strong appeal for members of the Army Medical Corps and medical research workers throughout the world.

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The Struggle for Airways in Latin America. By WILLIAM A. M. BURDEN. (New York: Council on Foreign Relations, 1943. Pp. xxiii, 245. 46 photogravure illustrations, 14 charts, 25 maps. \$5.00.)

"It is doubtful," writes Mr. Burden, "whether the total amount spent by the German government on Latin-American aviation during the 1935-39 period exceeded \$1.5 million a year." Yet, when the Second World War broke out, German and Italian interests had control of some 10,000 miles of air routes in Latin America, had established two airlines linking South America with Europe, and boasted a foothold in air transportation that threatened our security. Writing with first-hand knowledge and considerable skill in orderly presentation, Mr. Burden traces the development of the air transport