

Pamphlets Received.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON URINARY ANALYSIS—By Wm. B. Canfield, A. M., M. D., Chief of throat and chest clinic, and lecturer on Normal Histology, University of Maryland.

This is a very handy little practical manual of Urine Analysis. In pamphlet form, of 38 pages, well printed, and the subject clearly and conveniently classified, we have not met with a better practical resumé of the subject.

It deals first and shortly with the general characters of the urine, quantity, color, transparency, consistency, reaction, sp. gravity, &c., mentioning the causes of variations in these particulars.

Next come the normal constituents of the Urine, inorganic and organic, their tests and the circumstances in which they become increased and diminished.

Then follow the abnormal constituents, tests and pathological conditions in which found.

Lastly comes a useful suggested list of reagents and apparatus, and an outline of the order of a systematic analysis.

The pamphlet can be read through in 20 or 25 minutes, there is thus no unnecessary material.

We have at times wished for such a convenient concise guide, and this is just the one to hang up near your test tubes for ordinary qualitative analysis.

It can be obtained from the Journal Publishing Co., 209 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md., for 25 cents.

SUSPENSION IN THE TREATMENT OF AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD—By Alex. B. Shaw, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Electro-Therapeutics, Beaumont Medical College, &c.

"The fact that suspension is beneficial in the treatment of locomotor ataxia, was discovered by Dr. Motchowkowsky, a Russian Physician, in 1883, while treating a patient for spinal curvature, who was then suffering from ataxic symptoms."

"Up to April 1st, 1889, Charcot reports over 800 suspensions with varying degrees of success, but in the vast majority walking is improved after the first suspension."

Dr. Shaw details the technique, duration, &c., of suspension, refers to papers and reported cases, and records his conviction, (supported by a consensus of opinion), of the value of the method in tabes dorsalis, Friedreich's disease, neurasthenia, impotence, paralysis agitans, transverse myelitis, spastic spinal paralysis and ankyrotrophic lateral spinal sclerosis.

A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE WITH APOSTOLI'S METHOD, WITH REPORTS OF CASES—By A. Laphorne Smith, B. A., M. D., Lecturer on Gynecology, Bishop's College, Montreal, Surgeon to the Women's Hospital.

Dr. Smith first mentions a number of technical improvements upon the apparatus originally used by Apostoli.

He claims strong therapeutic powers for Apostoli's method as is evidenced in such statements as the following: "Certainly in the case of small fibroids the continuous current never fails to remove them."

We are glad he takes an opportunity of emphasizing what, we agree with him, can hardly be too often repeated, namely, that *constipation is one of the prime factors in the majority of cases of diseases of women.*

Again, "there is one thing about Apostoli's treatment which every one who has given it a trial is agreed upon, and that is that it never fails to arrest hæmorrhage in fibroids and metritis. Now this is all that Mr. Tait claims to do by removal of the appendages, and although this operation in Mr. Tait's hands is almost devoid of danger, that does not make it easy or safe in the hands of the general practitioners under whose care the patients come."

"Before the 9th International Congress I stated that electricity was useful in every disease of the female generative organs, with the exception of ovarian tumours and malignant disease. But I believe that at the next congress I will be able to remove epithelioma from the list of exceptions, having recently had sent to me a hopeless case of cancer of the uterus, on which I determined to try the continuous current, and in

which half a dozen applications of the positive current have made such a difference in the whole aspect of the case that the patient believes that she is cured in spite of my assertions to the contrary, and I am almost convinced myself that the disease has been arrested.

"In dysmenorrhœa from stenosis of the internal os, the softening and dilating influence of the negative pole has been thoroughly established." In this last condition we are tempted to think that the use of a rapid dilator would leave less doubt of a cure.

Dr. Smith certainly shows himself to firmly believe in and energetically to practice Apostoli's method. We should be glad if it finally appears, as it may, that the method is worthy of such extended practice.

Personals.

DR. MILLER has removed from Canning to Freeport, Digby County.

DR. MORRISON, late of Freeport, is practising in Oxford, N. S.

DR. GRANT, graduate of Kingston University, has opened an office in Halifax.

DR. AIME LEBLANC, of Arichat, C. B., was married on October 22nd. We extend our congratulations.

DR. F. U. ANDERSON, late of Yarmouth, has left for Great Britain and the Continent where he intends spending a year amidst the rich clinical advantages of those countries.

DR. KIRKPATRICK, late of Canning, is attending the New York Polyclinic and various Hospitals devoting himself exclusively to the eye and ear. He intends to spend a year at clinical work.

DR. CARL KOLLER, who has achieved such world-wide renown in the discovery of the application of Cocaine as a local anæsthetic, has been appointed Instructor in Ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic.

A NEGRESS of much experience in the nursing capacity, summed up her duties in this wise:—"It ain't much trouble to look after sick pussens; most on 'em don' want nothink, an' if they do they don't get it." The concluding part of the sentence is pithy.

POSSIBLY TRUE.—Oculist—(examining patient's eye).—"Yes, there is a foreign substance on the retina."

Patient.—"That may be true, sorr, for I came from Oireland only last wake, sorr."—*Med. and Surg. Report.*

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.—Young Doctor—"Well, I've got a case at last."

Young Lawyer—"Glad to hear it. When you get him to the point where he wants a will drawn, telephone over."—*Life.*

TWINS.—Mrs. O'Finnegan—"This, mum, is me twin bye, Mickey."

Mrs. Worthington—"Indeed; where is the other one?"

Mrs. O'Finnegan—"Shure he's over to his mother's house, Mrs. Tool's. Her Jimmy and me Mickey was twins, —born on the same day, mum."

THE WINE AGREED WITH THEM.—Young waiter (at a recent medical dinner)—"Them doctors use a lot of wine, but I s'pose they kin stand it."

Old waiter—"Dunno about that; I'm thinkin' they're gettin' pretty tight already."

"They don't look so."

"No; but they're beginnin' to agree."—*Record.*