

sults, without knowing exactly the why, or the wherefore. As the body is largely composed of water holding in solution salts of potash and soda, it becomes an excellent electrolyte. In no part of the human system are the irregularities of life more marked than in the alimentary canal, where the defences of the organism permit the ingress of bacterial toxins. In this tract the blood formation becomes interrupted. Under such circumstances a perfectly stable nervous system is a rarity. Here particularly electrolysis becomes an important factor, giving new activity by establishing beyond doubt an average neuro-psychic equilibrium." In the cases cited the writer affirms that new blood was actually added to the system, "by stimulating electrically and directly through the abdominal walls, the ganglia of the blood making centre, where the remarkable transformation of the various food products, is in operation." True, electricity as a factor for the treatment of disease, has been adopted for centuries, but we are safe in congratulating Sir James on its direct application to the blood making centre, with such remarkable results, as defined in the cases published in his paper.

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*Le Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie* appears in Vol. II, No. 16, under new circumstances. The original editorial board has been replaced by a new one whose object is: "le groupement de unités médicales françaises du Dominion et des Etats-Unis." They confess to the high ambition that in time they will be entitled to style their publication *La Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie de l'Amérique du Nord*. The administration of the journal is in charge of Dr. W. J. Dérome, Dr. F. Monod, and Dr. A. Marcil. The editorial board contains some of the best known names in Montreal. The first number under the new management appeared on September 28th. Apart from the announcement from which we have quoted the number contains nothing but a report of the last meeting of the Collège des Médecins et Chirurgiens de la Province de Québec. We think that something further is required to place "notre profession médicale française à la tête des professions libérales." The succeeding numbers are upon quite a different plan and contain many original articles, correspondence and reports. We note especially a most entertaining account by Dr. Adrien Loir upon the hygienic regulations of the Jewish law. Dr. Loir was formerly professor in the National School of Colonial Agriculture. For nine years he directed the Pasteur Institute in Tunis, and is now attached to Laval University.