

plug like tobacco. Buttons of various colors supplied all the vegetables, a capsule made a pudding, and another button, when dropped into hot water, made a cup of strong black coffee. It was even reported that cognac and whiskey had been condensed into tablets. This system of furnishing the marching soldier with a cartridge belt that will make him independent of the commissariat is now being experimented by the United States Government. The great question of food supplies which so puzzled Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee has been solved.

Book Notices.

A Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Children, for Physicians and Students. By B. SACHS, M.D., Professor of Mental Diseases in the New York Polyclinic, Consulting Neurologist to the Mount Sinai Hospital. New York: William Wood & Co. 1895.

We earnestly recommend to the attention of all physicians interested in pediatrics a recently published work on "Nervous Diseases of Children," by B. Sachs, M.D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the New York Polyclinic. It is certainly among the most interesting works on the subject published of late years. Every chapter is a carefully considered and clearly argued essay upon its subject matter, and bears witness to the fact that the work is no collection or compendium of the opinions of different writers on this extremely interesting subject.

The reader will find that while on the one hand Dr. Sachs sets forth in a clear, intelligent manner the opinions of the various physicians regarded as authorities upon this especial branch of pediatrics; on the other hand, he does not hesitate to express his own disagreement in many points with these authorities. For an instance of this, he minimizes the influence of rheumatism over chorea (thus flatly upsetting the long-cherished theory), and gives the names of those who join him in this view. At the same time, he is careful to mention the fact that such strong authorities as Herringham, Mackenzie, Bouchard, Gowers, Osier, and others as well known insist upon the existence of an intimate relation between chorea and rheumatism.

The perusal of the introductory chapter will soon convince the reader that he has before him a work to be carefully studied and slowly digested. In our opinion this chapter contains a more perfectly conceived plan of procedure in the various methods of examination into these complex diseases than any that have hitherto been