

the book without being convinced that the author has honestly endeavoured to arrive at truth in his own way. He is not satisfied with the ways and means heretofore adopted to arrive at basal verities, and he has avoided the beaten road, taking to byways and lanes of thought not often trodden now-a-days, in the hopes that he may be able to reach into the unknowable beyond his fellow-searchers. Unfortunately this has not been done. Yet, the careful collation of isolated truths, and the earnestness seen throughout, commend it to the candid reader as a valuable contribution to Canadian medical literature. The book is worth reading, even should the peruser differ from the writer, and all must admire the ingenious way many facts are brought in to uphold this material theory of the origin of "man's moral nature." We have endeavoured to give the reader an idea of the scope of the work by criticizing some of the salient points, but nothing short of a perusal of it can do justice to the inventive hypothesis therein set forth in a forcible way. The building up of a higher nature, out of a lower, has not been proven, but the fault does not lie in the author, for nature denies the doctrine.

**CHONDROSIS OF THE AURICLE.**—An interesting case in veterinary pathology, and which has an important bearing on human physiology, is recorded by Mr. Hugues in the *Journal de Médecine de Bruxelles*. The right auricle of a horse aged six years, was found to be completely cartilaginous, being composed of three pieces of cartilage closely united to one another by fibrinous ligaments. The largest had the curvature of the corresponding ventricle, the outer surface being convex and the inner concave; it measured 14 centimetres by 9; the second piece measured 7 centimetres by 4. In no part could any trace of muscular fibres be discovered. The horse died of acute pleurisy, myocarditis, and pericarditis, consequent on a long drive after a journey, and until the commencement of the illness, a few days before its death, it appeared to be in perfect health. Mr. Hugues points out very pertinently that the case strikingly illustrates the passive rôle of the auricles in the action of the heart.—*Lancet*.

### Miscellaneous.

A weak tartaric acid lemonade taken after quinine, accelerates solution and absorption, and relieves gastric irritability.

In St. Louis, ice is supplied free by subscription to the poor. This will promote the health and comfort and help the Temperance cause.

Iodide of potassium in  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain doses every hour and a half is recommended for obstinate vomiting.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Charles A. Jones, of the village of Mount Forest, Esq., M.D., to be an Associate Coroner, in and for the County of Wellington.

We regret to have to announce the death of another of London's celebrated surgeons, Mr. C. F. Maunder, who died rather suddenly last July, aged forty-seven.

**SYPHILIDES.**—Dr. Remont cured twelve invetrate cases that had long resisted specific treatment, by chrysophanic acid. He rubs in energetically an ointment of the strength of one to two parts of the acid to ten of vaseline.

**OXALATE OF CERIUM IN PERTUSSIS.**—Oxalate of cerium acts with astonishing promptness, reducing the frequency of the attacks, lessens their intensity, and invariably shortens the second and most severe state of the disease. No claim is made as to its action in the first or third stage. It is given in one single dose each day before breakfast. The rule was observed to continue the remedy one week longer than there was any tendency to whoop. The dose given was from one to two grains.—*New York Medical Record*.

**ARSENIC IN UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.**—Dr. J. R. Humphrey in the *Virginia Medical Monthly* for May, directs the attention to the great benefit that follows the administration of arsenic in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. After relieving the patient for the time by the use of hæmostatics, and, if necessary, the tampon he gives five to ten drops (not minims)