

into small pieces, put into it. Salt is added to the soup, which is allowed to simmer over the fire for about an hour, so as to become thick. A small lump of butter is added, and the soup is ready to be served. The patient is examined and put to bed, and the soup is offered to her, in about three hours' time, with the recommendation that it is the only remedy that can cure her, thus bringing into play the element, suggestion. Often the first bowl of soup is vomited, but a second one is given, and it frequently happens that it is retained. A bowl of this kind of soup is offered twice a day, always at the same hours, morning and evening. After swallowing the soup, the patient is required to rinse out the mouth with cold water. In the intervals between the two meals she is allowed a small bottle of lemonade or soda water. Under this regimen the vomitings become by degrees less frequent, and generally cease in three or four days. A slight increase in the patient's weight is then observed. All that remains for the patient to do is to resume her ordinary diet, in a tentative way, and in some cases she is able to do so pretty rapidly.

Causes of Obesity.—In a paper published in the *Bulletin Médical*, 1906, No. 25, pp. 287-293, and No. 27, pp. 311-316, Dr. P. Carnot considers the different pathogenic types of obesity. Obesity consists in an exaggeration of the fatty reserves of the organism. This exaggeration may be brought about, on the one part, by a hereditary or family predisposition, or, on the other hand, by a series of occasional causes. In about one-half of the cases the occasional cause is manifestly an over-rich diet, which is out of proportion to the expenditure of energy, thus causing a reservation of a considerable part of the nutritive excess (alimentary obesity). In other cases the automatic regulation of nutrition does not take place in a normal manner, as a result of the functional insufficiency of different glands which have an internal secretion. Among the glandular obesities, genital obesity, produced experimentally in animals, viz., bees, horses, fowls, etc., is observed clinically in castrated persons and among women, owing to many circumstances, viz., obesity of puberty, post-nuptial obesity, maternal obesity, obesity of the menopause, obesity of ovariectomized women, etc. Thyroid obesity is distinct from myxedema. Hertoghe saw a young bull in which ablation of the thyroid gland brought about an increase of weight amount-