

outlying stations in the neighborhood of Lake Nyasa, and during this period I have personally made observations and directed anti-malarial measures at all stations, so that my conclusions are based on prolonged study and practical knowledge of the difficulties which have to be encountered."

"One point which is often neglected merits discussion, viz., which salt of quinine it is best to use. Sulphate of quinine was the earliest preparation, and there is a tendency to continue to use it blindly. Its insolubility is a great disadvantage, and so many people have employed the bisulphate instead. The latter, however, has nothing to recommend it except its solubility; on account of the high molecular weight of the two sulphate radicles, it has a very low percentage of quinine, while the amount of dilute sulphuric acid which is introduced into the stomach probably accounts for a good deal of the indigestion attributed to quinine.

"There are other salts that are far more suitable, especially the hydrobromate and the hydrochlorate. They are fairly readily soluble, contain a higher percentage of quinine, and are much less likely to disturb the digestion. The bihydrochlorate is the best salt of all; it has a fairly high percentage of quinine and is soluble in its own weight of water, so that there is probably no risk of even a tablet passing through the body undissolved. Its only disadvantage is, that owing to its solubility, the taste is more noticeable than with other salts.

"All these three salts have been found very satisfactory in the experience of the writer."

*The Treatment of Disease. A Manual of Practical Medicine.*

By REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M.A., LL.D., M.D., Professor of Medicine, New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital; Consulting Physician to St. Mark's Hospital; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; Member of the American Therapeutic Hospital and of the American Medical Association; Permanent Member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; Honorary Member of the Connecticut State Medical Society; Vice-Chairman of the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopeia. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St. 1907. Canadian Agents, Chandler, Ingram & Bell, Limited, Toronto.

No one will doubt the fact that there is available quite enough medical literature dealing with the practice of surgery, of medicine, and of gynecology and obstetrics. There is, however, somewhat of a dearth of practical books on diagnosis and treatment. That the best medical teaching body on earth does not pay one quarter the attention they should to practical clinical