

parently as well as any climate on the continent. The unsuitability of the climate for neurasthenic patients is noted. Several instances came under our own observation where the truth of this assertion was brought out.

The comparative rarity of typhoid fever is what we should naturally expect, and if ranchmen understood better the value of cleanliness it would be still rarer. If the microscope was used more frequently in the diagnosis of fever, we would hear less about typho-malarial fever all over the American continent. It has been well said by Osler that "the characteristic changes in malaria are as distinctly determined in the blood as are those of tuberculosis of the lungs in the sputa." Laveran's researches on the blood in malarial fever have now been confirmed from so many sources, that we may say that by means of a microscope we can usually determine in a very few minutes whether we have to do with malarial poisoning or not.

THE INDEX CATALOGUE.

The tenth volume of the Index Catalogue, recently published, contains references from the letters O to Pfutsch. It is hardly necessary to add that the same care and thoroughness characterize this volume as the previous issues. It is impossible to overestimate the usefulness of the great work so ably conducted by Dr. Billings. The present volume includes 7,658 author titles, representing 2,905 volumes and 7,282 pamphlets. It also includes 14,265 subject-titles of separate books and pamphlets, and 29,421 titles of articles in periodicals.

Medical Items.

MEDICAL DEGREES ACQUIRED IN THE UNITED STATES WITH ALARMING FACILITY.

The *North American Review* for October contains a very instructive, if somewhat alarming, article by Drs. Eggleston, Flint and Doormus, in which, under the title "The Doors Open to Quackery," the writers discuss the present methods by which professors of the art of healing are manufactured in America, and turned loose upon a luckless community. Dr. Eggleston