

and he must have had access to many ancient works which might otherwise be forgotten. This book may do good in one way, and that is by showing that, in spite of all the wickedness of the present day, it is as nothing when compared with the nastiness and filthiness of the manners and customs of antiquity. But we would prefer to know that such infamy was buried and forgotten with the past.

LA CURE DE BARÈGES. Le climat et les eaux minérales, indications et contre-indications. Par le Docteur I. Bétous, Médecin-Consultant à Barèges, Lauréat de la Faculté de Paris, Membre de la Société d'Hydrologie médicale, etc. Paris : Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, Place de l'École de Médecine, 4 Rue Antoine-Du-Bois, 1895.

PAMPHLETS.

THE ENTRANCE OF WOMAN INTO MEDICINE. By J. C. Reeve, M.D., Dayton, Ohio. The Presidential Address to the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, delivered May 22, 1895. Reprinted from Western Reserve Medical Journal.

BURNS OF THE CORNEA ; ELECTRIC-LIGHT EXPLOSION CAUSING TEMPORARY BLINDNESS; TRAUMATIC INJURIES TO EYES.—HYPOPYON. By L. Webster Fox, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Penna. Clinical Lecture delivered at the Medico-Chirurgical College, March 9, 1895. Reprinted from The Medical Bulletin.

EVISCERATION OF EYEBALL. By L. Webster Fox, M.D., Philadelphia. Abstract of a paper read before the American Medical Association, Ophthalmic Section, held in Baltimore, May 7, 1895. Reprinted from The Medical Bulletin.

AN ELECTRIC PRESSURE SOUND FOR THE DIRECT VIBRATION OF THE MEMBRANA TYMPANI. By John C. Lester, A. M., M.D., Brooklyn, Assistant to the Chair of Otology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College ; Assistant Surgeon to the St. Bartholomew's Clinic for the Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose ; ex-Editor American Medical Digest ; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine ; Member of the Medical Society of the County of Kings. Reprinted from the New York Medical Journal for June 8, 1895.

SUPRA-PUBIC CYSTOTOMY FOR CALCULUS OF THE BLADDER. Trendelenburg's Transverse Incision—Transverse Division of the Recti and Pyramidalis Muscles—Incision of the Bladder without Inflation of the Rectum or Injection of the Bladder. Read before the St. Louis Medical Society, Dec. 22, 1894. By A. H. Meisenbach, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. Reprinted from the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, March 16, 1895. Chicago : American Medical Association Press, 1895.

PUBLISHERS DEPARTMENT.

HEMATURIA.

James W. Osborn, M.D., of Bealton, Ont., Canada, writing to the Editor of *Medical World*, Philadelphia (July number 1895), says : " Regarding my obstinate case of hematuria, I told you in a previous communication of my patient's restoration to a fair degree of health after a siege of anemia, emaciation and prostration, but that the hæmorrhage, though more moderate, was still going on. I have now a still more favorable report for you. Having failed to obtain the tannate of soda recommended by Dr. Hutchins, San Francisco, from my druggist, or in the city, I ordered a bottle of Sanmetto, thinking by the time she had given it a fair trial I would be able to get the tannate of soda elsewhere. She had only taken the Sanmetto a week, in drachm doses three times a day, when the hematuria disappeared. This was about three weeks ago, and it has not returned unless within a day or two. This is certainly worthy of note, as the hæmorrhage, notwithstanding her great improvement, had never subsided entirely for more than a day, and that only once, in a period of about eight months. While we cannot be sure of the proper hoc from the post hoc, in a single instance, it certainly looks as if the Sanmetto has been of service to the vis medicatrix naturæ. I have just received a letter from an old friend in the profession, who has used Sanmetto with decided benefit to a patient afflicted with hematuria."

ANTIKAMNIA—QUININE—SALOL.

The well-known therapeutical properties of these drugs makes this combination desirable in such intestinal affections as Fermentative Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Duodenal Catarrh, Cholera Infantum, and Typhoid fever. The Antikamnia controls the pain as effectually as morphine, and yet is never followed with any of those undesirable effects so characteristic of opium and its derivatives. Freedom from pain saves an immense amount of wear and tear to the system, and places it in a much better position for recovery. The Salol acts as an antiseptic and removes from the intestinal canal the first or continuing cause of the affections just mentioned. The Quinine acts as a tonic, increasing the appetite, and thus contributing much to a speedy recovery. Here says that Quinine is not only a simple bitter, "but also seems to have a direct effect in increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles." A tablet composed of Antikamnia two grains, Quinine Sulph., two grains, and Salol one grain, allows of the easy administration of these drugs in proper proportionate doses.