

strike a pink colour with dimethyl-amido-azobenzol. This reagent, introduced by Töpfer for the detection of free hydrochloric acid, reacts with lactic acid in a concentration of 1 in 1,500, and this acid sometimes occurs in stomach contents in the above proportion. Would it not be advisable to extract all organic acids likely to occur in stomach contents with ether before applying Töpfer's test for free hydrochloric acid?

The third section of the work is devoted to the chemical study of the tissues and organs of the body and to the products of their action.

Dr. Simon's work is well adapted to the needs of students, and we commend it as a thoroughly practical guide to workers in the Physiological Laboratory.

A. B.

**International Clinics.**—A quarterly of clinical lectures and especially prepared articles on all branches of Med and Surgery and other topics of interest to students and practitioners. By leading members of the Medical profession throughout the world. Edited by Henry W. Cattell, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia, U.S.A., with the collaboration of John B. Murphy, M.D., Chicago; Alex. D. Blackader, M.D., Montreal; H. C. Wood, M.D., Philadelphia; T. M. Rotch, M.D., Boston; E. Landort, M.D., Paris; Thos. G. Murton, M.D., of Philadelphia, and Chas. H. Reed, M.D.; J. B. Ballantyne, M.D., of Edinburgh; and John Harold, M.D., of London; with regular correspondents in Montreal, London, Paris, Leipsic and Vienna; volume ii; eleventh series. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1901. Canadian Agent: Charles Roberts, 1524 Ontario Street, Montreal.

The present number of this popular quarterly of clinical lectures is one of exceptional interest, owing to the number of excellent articles it contains, the eminence of many of the contributors and the timeliness of most of the articles. Readers of this periodical are kept in touch with the real progress in medical science. The clinical lectures and prepared articles represent mostly the experience and accumulation of knowledge of teachers connected with colleges and large hospitals, and, being presented in the the clinical rather than text-book style of article, is at once attractive to the reader, as well as being laden with the present views and representing the experience and practical suggestions of ripe thought and observation. There are twenty-eight articles in this number, all of them being of more than ordinary interest. Among the more important are the following:—Surgical Analgesia by Injection of Cocaine into the Spinal Column, by T. A. Taffin, Paris; The Oxytocic Effect of Lumbar Injection of Cocaine, particularly to induce Labour, by A. Doleris, M.D., Paris; The Treatment of Puerperal Eclampsia, by Saline Diuretic Infusion based on Twenty-Two Cases, Robert Jardine, M.D., Edin.; The Treatment of Malignant