

DIABETES MELLITUS AFTER EXTIRPATION OF THE PANCREAS—Minkowski (*Centrabl. für allgem. Pathologie*, B. iii, No. 9) has endeavored to ascertain whether the diabetes mellitus which supervenes in dogs after extirpation of the pancreas can be prevented by transplantation of a small portion of the gland to some part of the abdominal cavity; this experiment is justified by the observation that diabetes does not appear when portions of the pancreas are accidentally left behind in the operation for removal. Dogs rendered diabetic by removal of this organ succumb readily to operation. The proposed experiment was therefore conducted thus: A healthy dog was selected, and from the tail of the pancreas a portion, connected with the body merely by a vascular stalk, was cut off and fixed to the peritoneum of the abdominal wall and also to the skin, a fistula being established. Having assured himself that no atrophy of the transplanted portion had taken place, Minkowski next extirpated the remainder of the pancreas. The dog remained free from diabetes. The disease appeared, however, when the transplanted portion was removed or when the vessels supplying it were ligatured. — *British Medical Journal*.

EXERCISE.—The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, England, in presenting the prizes after an athletic competition, told his audience that he, personally, did not much believe in exercise. He then went on to say that he never rode a bicycle or a horse, or played cricket or football or tennis, or even golf, in spite of the fact that the latter game was considered almost indispensable for British statesmanship. He does not even walk if he can help it, and in fact, takes no exercise at all, in spite of which there is no doubt that he is in as good physical condition as could be desired. — *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

International Clinics (second series, 4 vols.), edited by John M. Keating, M. D., Judson Daland, M. D., J. Mitchell Bruce, M. D., F. R. C. P., London, England, and David M. Finlay, M. D., F. R. C. P., Aberdeen, Scotland. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, publisher.

Handbook of Insanity, for Practitioners and Students. By Dr. Theodore Kirchhoff, Physician to the Schleswig Insane Asylum and Privat-docent at the University of Kiel. Price \$2.75. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, publishers.

Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs by Butcher's direct contact method. By F. M. R. Spendlove, C. M., M. D., Montreal.

Tubercular Ostitis of Tarsus-Rheumatoid Arthritis of Tarsus. By H. Augustus Wilson, M. D.

A Case of Sarcoma of the Choroid and Ciliary Body. By David Webster, M. D., and W. A. Holden, M. D.

Mechanical support in fracture and dislocation of the sixth cervical vertebra. By H. Augustus Wilson, M. D.

At what age should the first treatment of congenital club-foot be instituted? By the same.

Victor Horsley reaches the following conclusions in summing up a recent address on the origin and seat of epileptic disturbance. "Whatever be the point which the epileptogenous agency first attacks, we must conclude that the principal seat of disturbance of a general or idiopathic fit must be the cerebral hemispheres, and especially their cortical mantle. Further, that the condition of the cortex during the attack is one of congestion and not anæmia; and finally that in all probability this portion of the encephalon is actually the place of origin of the disturbance."