

value in localizing the seat of the lesion in its early stage. The occurrence of nocturnal pains in the cervico-dorsal or dorso-lumbar regions of the spine at a regular hour, usually in the latter part of the night, is a marked symptom of early syphilitic spinal meningitis. The duration is usually a few weeks, and the pain is a precursor of the paralytic phenomena by several weeks. Careful observation of this symptom may be of great importance in treatment of the patient.

CREOLIN IN SUMMER DIARRHŒA OF CHILDREN.—In the antiseptic treatment of cholera infantum and summer diarrhœa, Norin reports successful use of rectal injections of warm creolin solutions. He lays the child on its abdomen and flushes the bowel with an alkaline solution, and then injects a solution of creoline of the strength of one-half to one drachm to the pint of boiled water. This is repeated several times in the twenty-four hours, if necessary; but in most cases the vomiting stops, and the diarrhœa is much lessened.

A WRITER in the *Lancet* (*Maryland Med. Jour.*) claims to have relieved cases of obstinate tympanitis instantly by placing the patient in the knee-chest position.

Dr. Sarah Post recommends that vaginal douches be not employed in the treatment of unmarried women, as they are likely to excite sexual orgasm.

Half a teaspoonful of the ammonium chloride in a goblet of water is said to restore a drunken man to his mind and physical powers.

QUININE IN CHOREA.—The result of clinical studies, H. C. Wood in *Brit. Med. and Surg. Jour.*, seemed highly favorable to the use of large doses of quinine in the treatment of chorea. A remarkable fact in the cases most carefully watched, was the complete absence of apparent physiological action. A child of ten years of age took 1,200 grains of quinine in the course of seven weeks, having part of the time taken day after day twenty-four grains a day with no physiological symptoms, only a steady growth in the general nutrition.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. GIVEN THE HIGHEST COLUMBIAN AWARD.—W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, have obtained, *Phila. Inquirer*, the highest prize for the purity and perfection of their

medicinal and officinal standard pharmaceutical and chemical products. This extensive firm have obtained hitherto twelve grand World's Fair prizes, and they must feel deservedly proud of the Columbian award.

Dr. W. A. JONES, of Malvern, Ark., under date of October 3, 1893, writes: "I have given Papine a thorough test, and like it much better than any other preparation that I have ever used of all the opiates. It never nauseates, either primarily or secondarily, and has given relief where all the other preparations of opium have failed. It acts well as a febrifuge.

DIED.—In Neustadt, on the 10th October, Geo. Niemeier, M.D., in his 70th year.

Books and Pamphlets.

THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, a Text-book for Physicians and Students. By Dr. Ludwig Hirt, Professor at the University of Breslau. Translated by Drs. Hoet and Smith, Assistant Physicians to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. 178 illustrations; 683 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1893.

The introduction to this admirable work is by Prof. Wm. Osler, of Johns Hopkins, to whom the profession are once again under an obligation. In his introduction, he not only gives without reserve his praise to the author's work, but couples Dr. S. Weir-Mitchell's name with his own as sponsor for the book. He points out the originality and manifest advantage of the author's division of his subject, diseases being classified into: 1. Those of the brain and its meninges, including those of the cranial nerves. 2. Those of the spinal cord, including, *a*, meninges; *b*, spinal nerves; *c*, substance of the cord. And 3. Diseases of the general nervous system, subdivided into those with no recognizable anatomical basis (functional neuroses), and those with known anatomical basis. Osler notes, as a "distinct advance in classification," that he "places tabes dorsalis and dementia paralytica among diseases of the general nervous system, instead of in the sections on diseases of the cord and diseases of the brain respectively."

One point of excellence which must be noted, is the anatomical and physiological review which