of the thyroid body through the study of this disease, as has been seen in previous cases. Finlay's case was benefited by Jaborandi, and Oliver's by the injection of thyroid juice into the circulation. Another fact made prominent is the deficient excretion of urea in this disease.

"Dropsy" is dealt with fully by P. H. Pye-Smith. He condemns the rush after new remedies to the neglect of those that long experience has shown to possess real value.

Prof. J. M. Anders, in his lecture on "cardiac dilatation," goes over the main points in the treatment of such cases.

Passing over a number of excellent lectures by I. E. Atkinson, F. P. Henry, A. H. Carter, and F. Taylor, we come to one on "The tonic treatment of Indigestion." It is gratifying to find that Thomas J. Mays, in this lecture, recommends to his class some of the good and well-tried remedies for indigestion, such as gentian, columbo, quinine, strychnine, hydrastine, iron, myrrh, etc. If more attention were given to this plan of treatment, and less to the use of the artificial digestives, the interests of patients would be better conserved.

M. Allan Starr has a lecture on "Epilepsy of organic origin, and motor aphasia." The lecture is of value as giving some additional proof, if such were needed, of the correctness of the theory of critical localization, notwithstanding Eugene Dupuy, of Paris, and a few others to the contrary.

B. Sach's lecture on "General Paresis of the Insane" is of much importance.

James Tyson has a lengthy lecture on "Diabetes mellitus."

In Alexander J. C. Skene's lecture on "Chronic Ovaritis and its treatment," we meet with the wholesome advice, from one well able to give it, not to be in too great a hurry to remove the ovaries. "I have not been satisfied to have my patients simply survive the operations; I require that they be cured." These words ought to be well weighed. It is a serious matter to induce the menopause prematurely; and thus subject the patient to a long chain of nervous troubles that are worse than the pelvic pains, for the relief of which the operation was performed. In many cases the pain returns in the stump.

Charles H. Burnett, in speaking on "Acute

Inflammation of the middle ear," recommends the use of dry heat instead of poultices.

Joseph L. Bauer has a good lecture on "Deformity after hip joint disease."

Robert Saundby has a good lecture on "Stone in the Kidney." In speaking of the prophylaxis and treatment of these cases, it should be noted that he advises the use of alkalies. His directions, however, are altogether too indefinite. The author omits the statement that it is during the fasting hours of sleep, towards morning, that uric acid is precipitated in the pelvis of the kidney. Now, no amount of alkalies, during the day, will prevent this acid wave during the night. The time, therefore, to give the alkalies is on going to bed; and for this purpose thirty to sixty grains citrate of potash in a tumblerful of water, at that hour, is the best time and mode of administration. The question is not that of giving alkalies, but giving them at the proper time.

The volume, as a whole, is good. There is much excellent wood in it; but there is also a considerable amount of waste-tissue. These lectures are delivered to students, but printed and sold for the practitioner's use.—J. F.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Bulletin of New Medical Text Books. P. Blakeston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Harper Hospital Bulletin. Dr. Geo. Duffleld, 25 Washington Ave., Detroit, Editor and Publisher.

Annual Announcement of British Columbia Medical Council, 1892. Dr. Geo. L. Milne, Registrar and Secretary.

Register of Physicians in the State of Washington. State Board of Health, Olympia, Washington. G. S. Armstrong, M.D., Secretary.

Proceedings and Addresses at a Sanitary Convention held at Holland, Mich. Supplement to the report of the Michigan State Board of Health Lansing: Robert Smith & Co., 1892.

On Hospital Federation for Clinical Purposes. A suggestion. By John Erie Erichsen, LLD, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Eng. and Irc., M.C.H. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower St., W.C., 1892.