

of the diet, as usually prescribed for the diminution of stoutness, made the patients worse. Five cases are reported. The method employed was by insulation and the statical charge, daily or three times a week. Excellent results followed, in every case the symptoms of debility disappeared, the abnormal stoutness disappearing also. The author writes enthusiastically of the efficacy of this mode of treatment.

THE TREATMENT OF LEAD POISONING WITH MONOSULPHITE OF SODIUM.—The following appeared in the *N. Y. Med. Record*:—M. Perou states that the administration of 40 centigrammes a day of monosulphite of sodium gives rapid relief in lead colic. He states that the elimination of the metal is much hastened by this treatment, and that the sulphite is an efficient prophylactic agent. The employment of the drug is, he says, devoid of danger.

THE EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF MONSTROSITIES.—The *Gazette Médicale de Paris* for May 5th stated that, at a recent meeting of the *Société de Biologie*, M. Féré reported that by injecting various microbic toxins into the whites of hens' eggs in process of incubation, he had succeeded in producing monstrosities in 58.33 per cent. of the eggs, while in eggs not interfered with the percentage was only four.

CLEMEN'S SOLUTION.—The following, *N. Y. Med. Record*, is the mode of preparation of the liquor arsenici bromatus used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus: Carbomate of potassium and arsenous acid, each one drachm; distilled water, ten ounces; boil until a clear solution is formed, and when cold add bromine, two drachms, and water twelve ounces. This is allowed to stand until the color disappears, when it is ready for use. The dose is from one to five drops once or twice a day.

THE DOSE OF EXALGINE.—At, *N. Y. Med. Journal*, a recent meeting of the *Paris Académie de Médecine*, reported in the *Mercredi médical*, M. Dujardin-Beaumetz stated in reply to a question that great prudence should be exercised in the administration of exalgine, and that it was quite wise to give it in divided doses, each dose not exceeding four grains.

PERSONAL.—Drs. J. L. Davison, W. Britton, A. McPhedran and Gerald O'Reilly sailed, per steamer Oregon, a few days ago, for the old country, where they will spend the summer months. They intend combining business with pleasure, and will, we trust, return in the fall, with the best of health and all the latest ideas of interest and practical use to the profession.

THE PECUNIARY LOSS FROM PHTHISIS alone, for every million children born, is estimated to be £14,499.40.

Books and Pamphlets.

ESSENTIALS OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND INSANITY: their Symptoms and Treatment. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By John C. Shaw, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Long Island College Hospital Medical School, etc. Second Edition, revised. Forty-eight original illustrations, mostly selected from the author's private practice. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1894. Pp. x-17.

A first rate little work for the student to use in conjunction with his clinical work.

ESSENTIALS OF PRACTICE OF PHARMACY. Arranged in the form of questions and answers, prepared specially for pharmaceutical students. Second edition, revised by Lucius C. Sayre, Ph.G., Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, University of Kansas. Philadelphia: W. P. Saunders, 1894. Price \$1.00.

Invaluable to students preparing for examination.

A MANUAL OF THERAPEUTICS. By A. A. Stevens, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

This book of 435 pages has been specially prepared for students in modern therapeutics. It is not intended as exhaustive, but is an excellent epitome of the subject as considered in the light of its modern development, and will undoubtedly be of use to the busy practitioner as well. The article on "Incompatibility in Prescriptions," is especially timely and useful. The "Table of Doses," with which it concludes, is a commendable innovation.