

blue, no respiration or heart beat to be detected. Having with me a common portable McIntosh faradic battery, I applied one pole over origin of phrenic nerve, the other over diaphragmatic region, while having the extremities wrapped in warm flannels. After about ten minutes application of electricity and artificial respiration, a feeble gasping inspiration was noticed, and shortly after the heart's beat could be detected. This occurred at about a quarter past four o'clock. The heart's beat continued to grow stronger, but respiration only took place when battery was applied. Directing the nurse to continue intermittent applications of the battery at regular intervals, to imitate natural respiration, I left, intending to return soon and give a hypodermatic injection of atropine as an antidote: being unexpectedly detained, I did not see the patient again until next morning, and was glad to find him breathing well, though much exhausted. From the nurse's account of the night, I got the history that the baby did not attempt to breathe naturally until five o'clock in the morning. Many times she suspended the use of the electricity, but no attempt at respiration was made: the application of the battery poles always elicited an inspiration. At five o'clock natural respiration began, soon he was able to swallow a few drops of strong coffee, and from this on, improved rapidly. Recovery was complete, and baby is now healthy. Success in such cases encourages one to continue efforts at resuscitation for a long time in cases of suspended animation from narcotic poisoning, asphyxia, etc.

Two drops of Magendie's solution represents $\frac{1}{15}$ of a grain of morphine: this is the smallest possible amount that was given in this case, and it is probable the dose was larger. The only remedial agent used was faradic electricity, and the application of this was required for more than thirteen consecutive hours, during which time no effort at natural breathing was made by the child.

A GENEROUS DONATION.—Some one, who wishes his name to be unknown, has signified his intention to give a half million dollars to found a convalescents' home, to be connected with the general hospitals of London.

Book Notices.

A Text-book of Animal Physiology, with introductory chapters on General Biology, and a full treatment of Reproduction. For students of Human and Comparative (veterinary) Medicine, and of General Biology. By Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Eng.). Professor of Physiology in McGill University, and the Veterinary College, Montreal. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This book will be of undoubted value to the student of physiology. The writer has devoted special attention to the comparative side of the subject, and this is the book's distinctive characteristic. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the study of physiology is always of necessity comparative, and is so presented to us in all the best text-books on the subject. The work will be of great use to the veterinary student, who will find in it a useful text-book which is very comprehensive, and yet not too elaborate in detail. The student of human physiology may with advantage add this book to his library; it will not, however, supplant such text-books as Foster or McKendrick. The writer displays much originality, and the book is written in an interesting manner, while the author's meaning is stated with clearness; the illustrations are numerous and are well executed.

The manner in which the coagulation of the blood is discussed is not as satisfactory as we would wish. The phenomena presented in the clotting of blood have been studied very minutely by many observers, and most important facts have been discovered. The action of a fibrin-ferment on fibrinogen in the production of fibrin has been considered as proven by the majority of physiologists. The part played by the white corpuscles, or the hæmatoblasts, or the influence exerted by the condition of the vessel wall in precipitating the process of coagulation, are questions which demand further investigation. The author of "Animal Physiology" deprecates the amount of work, with so little profit, which has been expended in this field of research, and, while he is inclined to ignore the important discoveries which have already been made in investigating this difficult subject, he suggests no alternative theory, and offers no satisfactory explanation of the phenomena.

The subject is beset with many difficulties; the