

to conduct a tuberculin test upon a herd of cattle. Several cows were found to be infected with the disease, and upon further examination it was found that the milk glands were the parts affected. Dr. Grange brought several gallons of the milk from these cows back to the College for experimental work. The milk was separated, and then the cream and skim milk examined, both of which were found to contain germs in abundance. After the cream was churned the butter was examined, and that, too, was badly infected with the disease germs. The skim milk was then fed to three hogs for four days. Two of these hogs were killed one day last week, and examined for the disease. It was found to be prevalent in a well advanced stage in the digestive tract, and in various glands throughout the body. At the same time work began with these three, other hogs were placed under the same conditions, except that none of the diseased milk was fed to them. These, upon being killed this week, showed no signs of tuberculosis. The third member of the first lot will be kept for some time yet, that some results as to the influence of the disease in its more advanced stage might be obtained. A singular feature about the case is that those hogs affected with the disease seemed to suffer no inconvenience as a result of it. The hogs when killed were nine months old, and weighed about three hundred and fifty pounds.—*Extract from Sunday Free Press, March 28th, 1897.*

of disorders that are little understood and yet most prevalent. This is, in fact, a second of a series of monographs upon diseases of the stomach, the first being "The Dyspepsia of Phthisis." The work before us goes very thoroughly into the subject, commencing first with the physiology of digestion in early life, and the diseases which are liable to arise from interference with those laws which should regulate the diet at this time. Various diseases are then taken up, their whole course and clinical picture carefully described, and full rules of treatment laid down. The book throughout shows that strong clinical backing which we have mentioned before is characteristic of English books. This could not fail to be the case, as the work, as the author states in the preface, is the outcome of over five thousand cases of disorders of digestion, which came under his notice at the Evelina Hospital. The pathological work was carried out in the Royal College of Physicians during the time that the author held the appointment of Research Scholar to the British Medical Association. This is a work that every physician cannot have too early in his hands, as the season of the year is rapidly approaching in which the best authorities will often be found not too good.

The International Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index. A Work of Reference for Medical Practitioners. 1897. Fifteenth Year. New York: E. B. Treat. Cloth, \$2.75.

The International Annual comes in an enlarged form this year and constitutes a very valuable and thorough epitome of the medical literature of the past twelve months. More illustrations have been introduced than formerly, some of which, however, are not well executed. As a book of ready reference to things that are new and valuable, it can be fully endorsed.

The Physician's Library.

Disorders of Digestion in Infancy and Childhood. 377 pages octavo. Price 10s. 6d. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, W.C., publisher.

Dr. Fenwick in this work has given us a very valuable insight into a class