

ten minutes, will (*Annals of Gynec. and Pediatrics*), cause a marked activity in uterine action. Its effect is not tetanic, the contractions being of a regular normal type.

We regret to have to announce the death of Thomas R. Dupuis, M.D., Professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the medical department of Queen's University, Kingston. The Dr. died on Sunday 25th inst., after two weeks illness.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, May 24th, at St. Paul's Church, Oakland, Cal., Mary P. Collier, Point Edward, Ont., to J. E. Pickard, M.D., Virginia, Neb.

A scientist who has investigated the matter, states that the men who are employed in the Paris sewers are as healthy as the average person and no other 800 men in that city are so free from zymotic diseases.

Tampons soaked in oil of turpentine are said to control nasal hæmorrhage. If the oil should cause much irritation of the mucous membrane it may be diluted.

A simple preventative of bed wetting is that suggested by Dr. Von Trenton, viz., to raise the foot of the bed so that the child lies on an incline with the opening of the bladder uppermost.

Books and Pamphlets.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE. By F. E. Miller, M.D., Throat Surgeon, Vanderbilt Clinic, N. Y.; James P. McEvoy, M.D., Throat Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., and John E. Weeks, M.D., Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y. Students' Quiz Series. One of the series written by practitioners and teachers of New York City, and edited by B. B. Gallandet, M.D. Philadelphia: Lea Bros & Co.

This seems to be quite up to the mark set by the rest of the series, and being on subjects which are relegated largely to the specialist, must contain much which would be profitable reading to the general practitioner and student. The method of instruction which obtains in most of the good American institutions has led logically to condensations such as this series includes, and while

excellent for review purposes, cannot be said to conduce to the wide training which results from broad handling of a subject. It seems impossible but that the student trained after such models should be a casuist, a Jesuit, in medicine, a dealer in detail, rather than in broad generalizations. To illustrate, he is apt to study, for instance, inflammation of the eye as one thing, and inflammation of a joint as another, instead of learning the broad lines of treatment for inflammation as a process unchanging in character wherever found.

HYDROTHERAPY AT SARATOGA. By J. A. Irwin, M.D., Cantab., M.A., M.D., Dublin University, etc. Cassel Pub. Co., N. Y. 1892. 270 pp.

This little treatise is upon a subject certainly too little enquired into by the general practitioner, who is too apt to succumb to the general demand of the public for drugs rather than other remedial measures. It is written more for the laity than for the profession, partly perhaps as an advertisement of Saratoga's advantages, and with much freedom from the hyperbole that usually characterizes the literature emanating from hydropathic sources. The scholarship evidenced is of a fair order, but the proof is not well read; apart from from this the typography is good.

ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By E. H. Harling, M.D., Lond., M.R.C.P.; Joint Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's Hospital, London, etc. 100 illustrations; pp. 437. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. 1892.

This text-book has been received with great and merited favor by the highest authorities in the medical world. While of course not entering the field with such larger works as Foster's, it aims at presenting in short clear form "the main facts of Physiology that are of importance to Students of Medicine." In this aim the author succeeds, as he is evidently a well-trained teacher. All the details of Histology are left to be learned from other texts. Perhaps the best chapter in the book is the Introduction, a thoughtful and very suggestive epitome of practically all the functions of the human organism. The chapter on "The Fate of Food Stuffs in the Organism—Metabolism," is a summary that every medical man should read at least once in a twelve-month, and the same may be said of the chapters on Special Senses, Spinal Cord, Brain, and Reproduction.