have too often profited by our mistakes. It is a simple statement of fact to say that cures have frequently been obtained by these "irregulars" that have brought discredit to medical science, simply because most valuable methods of dealing with disease were ignored and left to the quacks and faddists. We welcome the publication of this system of physiologic therapeutics because it will place on a reputable and scientific basis, and within the grasp of the profession generally, the value of therapeutics without drugs. The work is deserving of a place in the library of every progressive physician, and the profession owes a debt of gratitude to the editor, authors and publishers in placing it within their reach. The first volume deals with Electrotherapy, Book I of the volume—containing 242 pages—describing particularly the apparatus required for the therapeutic and diagnostic uses of electricity. This useful but rather uninteresting phase of the subject is fully dealt with and well illustrated. The volume is handsomely executed, the presswork being very creditable. publication of the subsequent volumes will be awaited with much interest.—H.B.A.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE "PAPYROS EBERS."

Believing that physicians, of all men, are most interested in the history of their art, the makers of Hemaboloids are now prepared to present to their friends in the medical profession a fac-simile reproduction of the beginning of the earliest medical treatise extant, together with transcription into hieroglyphics and translation of a portion of the text.

The famous "Papyros Ebers," which was written during the reign of the Egyptian king Bicheres, 3,500 years ago, was discovered by the celebrated archeologist, Georg Ebers, in 1872, when an Arab brought him a metallic case containing a papyrus roll enveloped in mummy cloths, which he claimed had been discovered between the bones of a mummy in a tomb of the Theban Necropolis. A complete description of the papyros and its history is included in the reproduction and is certainly extremely interesting to physicians and antiquarians generally. A copy will be forwarded by The Palisade Mfg. Co., Yonkers, N. Y., to any physician who may have failed to receive one.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL FACTS ABOUT DIARRHOEA.

Prof. White, of the University of Dublin, proved by careful detailed studies as to the action of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion upon the various micro-organisms that inasmuch as petroleum offers no food for bacteria, they cannot thrive in this medium; consequently petroleum is both aseptic and antiseptic. By an elaborate series of laboratory experiments, Dr. White found that the petroleum emulsion inhibited alcoholic, lactic, and butyric fermentation, as well as the growth of putrefective bacteria which have their natural habitation in the intestinal canal.