

particularly observes that the text is closely adhered to and that nothing unnecessary or foreign to the subject is introduced.

In the first chapter, which deals with causes of abnormal positions of the head, various rare diseases and accidents, as well as the more common ones, are discussed in an interesting manner.

The different regions of the body, with many of the diseases and injuries incidental to them, are then consecutively taken up. Numerous illustrative cases are briefly given and are of much service. The author observes in this connection that "the number of examples which show how the observation of small details lead to the finding of new symptoms, and thus to the proper interpretations of the symptoms already observed, could be multiplied indefinitely. The significance of many minor symptoms is frequently pointed out throughout the book, but on page 86, herpes labialis as a confirmatory sign refers probably to pneumonia, rather than typhus as given.

There are excellent articles on injuries and tumors of the thorax, while those on dislocation, fractures and inflammatory processes of the extremities are particularly good.

Albert cannot sufficiently reprove the fault common to beginners of at once grasping, handling and pressing an injured patient without rhyme or reason.

"I will show how a purposeful inspection reduces this handling to a minimum. Inspect as long as further information can be gained by the eye." This is advice which might be acted upon by others than beginners. It is anything but rare to observe unnecessary palpation and manipulation without any very definite idea of the object.

The work lacks somewhat in conciseness, but that is rather a characteristic of German writings and there are places where more detail might be given. It can certainly be said that the book is an excellent one, and will be found to be of much service and value.

Notes.

SANMETTO IN PROSTATITIS, ENURESIS, CATARRH OF BLADDER.—In prostatitis, enuresis, catarrh of bladder and all diseases of the genito-urinary system, Sanmetto has been indispensable to me.

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GASTRALGIA—ITS TREATMENT.—Gastralgia is for therapeutical purposes, divided into two groups by Prof. Saundby (*N. Y. Medical Journal*.) The first group comprises those cases in which pain occurs independently of eating, and the second group, those cases in which the pain occurs after food is taken. The treatment of the first class consists of change of scene, a sea voyage or mountain air and abundant food at regular intervals. The palliative treatment consists of iron, quinine, arsenic, nux vomica and the mineral acids.

For the second class, the treatment is, rest in bed, milk and lime water in sufficient quantities—say an ounce every hour. A nutrient enema of one egg, beaten up in four ounces of milk, to be given every four hours. The amount of milk should be increased with improvement, and if milk fails, from two to four ounces of lightly cooked minced meat may be substituted.

For the relief of the pain in both cases, Saundby gives morphia or heroin, but in a recent clinical report, Professor Boone, College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, states that he finds one Antikamnia and Heroin Tablet (5 grains Antikamnia; 1/12th grain Heroin Hydrochloride) given as required, not only relieves the pain, but prevents its recurrence, much more satisfactorily than either heroin or morphine alone. In other respects he concurs with Professor Saundby in his method of treatment.