

in the United Kingdom." Registered practitioners in the United Kingdom are allowed to practise in the United States on equal footing with graduates of American schools and colleges.

WM. R. WARNER & Co. have issued the following notice to physicians:—"We take this method of denouncing the circulation of certain erroneous reports as being the outcome of ignorance or malice. We have no connection with the firm of H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, who make "Safe Remedies" and other patent medicines. Our advertising is to the medical profession and our pills and products (Warner & Co.'s) have been used and held in high esteem by the most eminent doctors, during the past thirty years, in the United States and in foreign countries. The therapeutic value of a remedy is ascertained by the medical practitioner, and it is the province of the manufacturing chemist to prepare the various medicinal preparations in the most correct, compatible, palatable, and convenient manner by the aid of skill acquired by years of practice and experience.

DR. D. C. ALLAN, of Amherst, U. S., writes concerning Papoma.—Various kinds of food for invalids, and particularly for children, have received my closest attention for several years, and most all kinds have more or less merit; but since the first introduction of "Papoma," the manufacturers of which entitled the article to confidence, I have used this food only for infants, both in health and in a number of cases of various diseases, and can only say that, properly prepared, it perfectly fulfils all that can be asked, for it is superior to all others, and I shall employ no other preparation of the kind now in use.

THOSE ladies (says the Maryland *Med. Jour.*) who desire to stand next on the list of Futures, a fashionable obstetric nurse, will require to be endowed with an unusual amount of prescience, as she informs her patrons that her dates are full up to a year in advance. Truly the Americans are a progressive and particularly wide-awake people.

Mathew Arnold had disease of both mitral and aortic valves. In his case the affection appears to have been hereditary, as his father, and two of his sons died from organic heart troubles.

MINERAL SPRINGS AT TILSONBURG, ONTARIO.—Dr. Smith, of Tilsonburg, has lately expressed his views as to the therapeutic value of the springs of that place, and is elaborating a plan for the establishment of a thoroughly equipped sanitarium in connection with them. Dr. Croft's analysis of the water, showed the following salts in one gallon of the water:—Sulphate of Lime, 5.75 grains; Chloride of Sodium, 5.62 grains; Chloride of Potassium, trace; Bi-Carbonate Lime as Carbonate, 2.37 grs.; Bi-Carbonate Magnesia, 4.11 grains.—Total 17.85 grains. They will be seen to strongly resemble Bethesda water. We wish the Dr. every success for his scheme.

WE regret that an article on page 308, June number, describing "An apparatus for removal of pleuritic effusion," was not credited to the *Med. & Surg. Reporter*, from whose columns we took it.

It is said (*Obs. Gaz.*) that inflammation of the vulvo-vaginal glands is much more frequent on the left side than on the right.

THE owners of the London *Lancet* have been offered \$400,000 for the journal, and have refused the offer.

Books and Pamphlets.

INTUBATION OF THE LARYNX, by F. E. Waxam, Chicago. Published by Charles Truax & Co., 75 and 77 Nassau Ave., Chicago, Ill., 1888.

In this very neat little monograph of about 100 pages, Dr. Waxam has presented to us all that is necessary to be noted in the operation of intubation, and as this new-old method of relieving stenosis of the larynx has come to stay, it is well that the technique and all the important facts concerning the operation should be accessible to all.

Chapter I gives the history of intubation, with its fierce struggle for existence, and the survival, shall we say, of the fittest. He also gives detailed accounts of and illustrates various modifications of instruments, and considers that the greatest improvement yet devised is that by himself, of an artificial automatic epiglottis upon the upper end of the tube. The difficulty of securing perfectly free action of this valve, surrounded as it generally must be by swollen tissue, tough adhesive mucus.