

CITRIC ACID IN DIABETES.—Dr. Bélin of l'Assomption, informs us that he has not found any remedy to act so speedily in preventing the formation of sugar and in lessening the amount of urine as citric acid. He mentions one case in which a marked diminution of both occurred in three or four days, and that after a few weeks scarcely a trace of sugar could be detected, whilst the quantity of urine voided became reduced to the normal standard. He does not however say that he has ever permanently cured a case with it.

On Tuesday the 17th June last, an interesting case of aneurism of the abdominal aorta cured by pressure was shown to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. The case commands special attention, not only as a successful attempt to cure a hitherto uncured disease, but as the first demonstration of the physiological fact that the abdominal aorta in man can be suddenly blocked up without causing violent symptoms, paralysis, gangrene, or anaesthesia. (*Med. Times.*)

ESOPHAGISM.—As an example of the nervous condition termed esophagism, M. Nélaton some time ago called the attention of his class to a man of vigorous temperament, 35 years of age, and in good health, who came to the hospital under the idea that he had a foreign body in the oesophagus. A fortnight previously, while picking his teeth with a thin piece of wood, he was suddenly spoken to. His attention was turned away for an instant, and at the moment he was about to make a reply, he perceived a perfect sensation of a foreign body on the left side of the pharynx. A practitioner who was at once called in, recognised the foreign body at the spot indicated, and made some vain attempts to extract it. Extremely little pain followed, but as this afterwards increased, he came to the hospital. M. Nélaton suspected from the narrative, that no foreign body existed; and observed, that not unfrequently an unpractised finger mistakes the upper edge of the cornu of the hyoid bone for the body supposed to have been swallowed. Usually these nervous symptoms disappear at the end of three months under suitable general treatment; but M. Nélaton referred to a case in which they manifested much greater tenacity. A lady, about six months since, being about to drink some water sweetened with syrup, not liking the appearance of the latter, placed a single drop on the tip of her tongue, and discovered it to be a solution of potash. Immediately, and notwithstanding that the drop had never been swallowed, she perceived a pain at the lateral part of the pharynx, accompanied by an impossibility of swallowing. The pain diminished, but so difficult did deglutition continue to be, that the patient required an hour to swallow a simple cup of broth, while the passage of the smallest solid body was absolutely impossible. It was believed that she was the subject of stricture of the oesophagus, until M. Nélaton passed down the largest bougies with great facility.—*Med-Chir. Review.*

To Correspondents.

Lavender Water.—The following, said to be Patey's choicest receipt, is an excellent one for this favourite perfume: ½ oz. English oil lavender; 10 drops oil neroli; 20 drops oil rosemary; 20 drops oil lemon; 3 drops otto rose; 40 drops ess. ambergris; 1 drachm ess. musk; 3 oz. each of rose and orange flower waters. Mix.

Blood and Pus.—Pus globules are readily distinguished from white blood-corpuscles, as the former are from a sixth to a fifth larger. The pus globule is also slightly yellow, the other is a dead white. The pus globule is spherical, the

white one flattened, being at most lenticular, but never spherical; its surface is smooth and indistinct, whilst that of the pus globule is roughened or granular. The nuclei shown by means of acetic acid are larger in pus globules and exhibit in their interior a regular well defined cavity while white corpuscles contain nuclei much smaller and which resemble fatty granules. And in examining blood for pus globules in pneumonia they are generally to be found much more numerous than the white corpuscles. (*Sedillot.*) Should there be any doubt, it is easy to compare the suspected fluid with a drop of pure blood freshly drawn.

Medical Works published in Great Britain from the 1st May to the 1st June, 1864, with their date, number of pages, publishers' names, and prices in sterling.

- Graves (George), on the Laws referring to Child-murder and Criminal Abortion. 8vo. pp. 26. (Simpkiss), Gd.
He commends great society in such cases.
 Meyron (Edward), Practical and Pathological Researches in the various forms of Paralysis. 8vo. pp. 216. (Churchill) 6s.
 Prescribers' Pharmacopoeia. Containing all the Medicines in the British Pharmacopoeia of 1851. 5th edit. 32mo. (Churchill). 3s. 6d.
 Radecliff (Charles Bland), Lectures on Epilepsy, Pains, Paralysis, and certain other disorders of the Nervous System; delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in London. Post 8vo pp. 352. (Churchill) 7s. 6d.
 Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London. Vol. 5, for 1863. 8vo. pp. 340. (Longman) 15s.
 Anstie (Francis E.) Stimulants and Narcotics, their Mutual Relations; with special Researches on the Action of Alcohol, Ether, and Chloroform on the Vital Organisms. 8vo. pp. 510. (Macmillan) 14s.
 Esch (A.) A Treatise on Dental Surgery; with Instructions for the Preservation and Restoration of the Teeth. 2nd edit. 12mo. pp. 75. (Clementson) Gd.
 Frazor (Wm.) Treatment of Diseases of the Skin. 12mo. (Fennell, Dublin) 3s.
 Garrod (A. B.) The Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 2nd edit. revised and much enlarged. post 8vo. pp. 420. (Walton) 10s. 6d.
 Guy (Samuel) The Doctor's Note Book; or, Tales of a Patient. 12mo. pp. 312. (Ward & Lockey) 2s.
 Nelson (R.) The Prescriber's Analysis of the British Pharmacopoeia. 2nd edit. 32mo. pp. 284. (Churchill) 3s. 6d.
 The (Edward John) A Handbook of Uterine Therapeutics. 2nd edit. post 8vo. pp. 340. (Churchill) 10s.
 West (Charles) Lectures on the Diseases of Women. 2nd edit. 8vo. pp. 626. (Churchill) 10s.
 Zander (Adolf) The Ophthalmoscope, its Varieties and its Use. Translated from the German by R. B. Carr. Royal 8vo. (Hartwick) 8s.

Periodicals received since 15th May.

London Medical Circular to 1st June; British Medical Journal to 28th May; London Medical Times to 28th May; American Medical Times to 11th June; Boston Medical and Surgical Journal to 3rd June; Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, May; Australasian Medical and Surgical Review, Melbourne, Jan.; Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter to 14th May; Chicago Medical Examiner, Jan; Philadelphia Dental Cosmos, June; Chicago Medical Journal, May; Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, May; Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal, San Francisco, April; London Pharmaceutical Journal, May; American Druggist Circular, June; New York Medical Independent to 1st June; London Publishers' Circular to 1st June; London Chemist and Druggist, 15th May; San Francisco Medical Press, April; Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal, Columbus, May.

Pamphlets Received.

Introductory Address delivered before the Students of Jefferson Medical College, Phila. By Prof. S. H. Dickson, Oct. 1863. From the Lecturer.
 Prof. Robby Durgibson: Exhortation to the Graduates of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. March 1864. From Prof. T. D. Mitchell.

Subscriptions paid since last issue.

Dr. P. Munro, Montreal, 6s.; Dr. S. Gauthier, do. 6s.
 Dr. R. Shaver, Williamson, 6s.; Dr. A. Longpré, Beauport, 6s.; S. J. Foss, Esq., Sherbrooke, 10s.; John Tiley, Esq., Norwich, 10s.

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