nearly a hundred dishes which may be served to this class of very narrowly restricted patients. Here too we have a list of the diabetic flours commonly in use. Ten are given with the percentage of starch to each, but only one of the ten is recommended as being practically free from starch, "Barker's Gluten," a fact worth remembering. There are general directions for the diet in some special medical cases, some formulae for increasing the body-weight, and some advice for those who suffer from obesity. The chapters on infant feeding and the feeding of children from infancy up to the fifteenth year are valuable and should have a special word of commendation, especially the table showing increase of calories required for a growing child, with the calories divided showing exactly how much of each class is requisite—viz., protein, fat, and carbohydrates.

The illustrations are very pretty and dainty, and calculated to provoke the most indifferent to a good appetite, and give many hints for attractive serving. The book is sure to become a very popular one both for teaching and reference.

INFANTILE COLIC.—The Journal of the American Medical Association in a synopsis of an article in Pediatrics says: "The dangers of the rubber nipple, especially those with a long tube, are emphasized by McAllister, who would never use any nipple continuously over two weeks. He insists on having two, one being kept in an alkaline cleansing wash while the other is being used. The dangers of too rapid feeding are pointed out, and he remarks on the necessity of careful physical examination as to the cause of the colic. In the treatment too careful circumspection in the use of drugs cannot be practised. Many cases can be permanently relieved by a little manipulation with or without gentle massage of the abdomen. Next to this is warmth applied to the abdomen, dry or moist, or internally in the form of sips of hot water or hot enemas. In spite of all efforts, however, some infants require medication with carminatives. In these cases the standard teas frequently prove too weak. Paregoric with opium excluded is a remedy of considerable value. The dose is easily regulated, beginning with a few drops. He quotes Roth as advising the use of carminatives between feedings and gives one of his favorite prescriptions. It consists of forty grains of sodium bicarbonate, forty minims of aromatic spirits of ammonia, thirty minims of glycerin, and two ounces of peppermint-water. One teaspoonful to be given between feedings. When acidity is not an element requiring special treatment, asafetida is frequently of value. The use of narcotics is only exceptionally permissible."

THE KOPIK SPOTS.—The New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal in a synopsis of an article in a German contemporary says: "Ruedel confirms the diagnostic value of the Koplik spots as an early sign of measles. He had occasion to observe an epidemic; in the majority of the cases the exanthem appeared upon the inside of the cheek and upon the soft palate for some days before the appearance of the cutaneous eruption. In cases of rubella no mucous eruption was observed, while in scarlet-fever patients such an eruption was noticed without the characteristic whitish spots, and consisting of many minute red dots, the edges of which were scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding mucous."