prove a worthy addition to the physician's library, and more especially so to those who are interested in bibliography and the curiosities of medical literature. Nor is the book without special value to the alienist, called upon, as he occasionally is, to treat patients who, in their delirium, have introduced into their persons foreign bodies, whose extraction, presenting not infrequently very grave difficulties, taxes to the utmost his mechanical skill. As an instance in point, we may recall a case, published in this JOURNAL in January, 1872, in which Dr. Andrews removed three hundred needles from the body of an insane woman in the Utica Asylum.

A Treatise on Therapeutics. Translated from the French of M.M. A. TROUSSEAU and H. PIDOUX, ninth edition, by D. F. LINCOLN, M. D. New York: William Wood & Co., 27 Great Jones Street.

So great is the estimation in which Trousseau is held as a physician and writer, that any work of his scarcely needs a word *pro* or *con*. Now-a-days the value of a system of therapeutics based almost exclusively upon the physiological action of drugs in the lower animals, is liable to over-estimation, and that to the disparagement of a treatise which has for its groundwork the rich practical experience of clinicians like Trousseau and Pidoux. Volume I of this work is divided into four chapters, viz., Reconstituents, Astringents, Alteratives, Irritants, each of which bears the imprint of careful study and individual research. Frequent reference is made throughout the volume to original memoirs, a circumstance which enhances its value for those who desire fuller information on the subjects discussed. The translator has performed his task admirably, and we are pleased to note that wherever doses are given in the metric system, he is careful to add in brackets the equivalent in our own scale. Altogether, the work is

one which we can conscientiously recommend to the practitioner. We should say that this volume and the two noticed above are from Wm. Wood & Co.'s Standard Medical Library. The notice of some other volumes of this series, and of other books received have been crowded out, but will appear in our next.

SUMMARY.

—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane, on the seven-teenth of June, Dr. Judson B. Andrews was elected Superintendent of that Institution. He has not, as yet, entered upon the duties of the position.

—On the first of June, Dr. Carlos F. Mac Donald tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, to take effect July 1st.

—Dr. T. S. Armstrong, of Oswego, has been appointed Superintendent of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, *vice* Dr. Mac Donald. The work of placing the institution in a condition to receive patients has been suspended, and the buildings closed on account of lack of funds.

COST OF LUNACY SUPERVISION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—"The Queen's prerogative in lunacy is exercised by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justices, by the Registrar in Lunacy and his staff, the Masters in Lunacy and their staff, and the Visitors in Lunacy and their staff. The cost of the three offices including pensions and excluding interest on cost of patients in the Courts of Justices, is as follows:

Registrar in Lunacy,	£ 2,217
Masters in Lunacy,	£12,805
Visitors in Lunacy,	£ 8,317
The cost of the Commissioners in Lunacy,	£18,169 "
[Care of the Insane and their Legal Control, BUCKNILL, p. 28, preface.]	

This gives the annual cost of the Lord Chancellor's department at \$116,895, and that of the Commissioners in Lunacy \$90,845. Total cost of lunacy supervision \$207,540.

CEREBRAL TEMPERATURE.—Some years ago, Dr. C. S. Lombard commenced a series of observations by the aid of a "differential calorimeter" devised by himself, to determine the relative temperatures of different parts of the brain at rest, and the changes in temperature