

ment must be continued until all signs of inflammation have disappeared. The recommendation is based upon an experience of eight years.

TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.—Crawford Warren, F.R.C.S.I. (*Lancet*), suggests the following treatment for this affection: The affected region should first be washed with soap and warm water containing a little carbonate of soda, and then well dried. Ascectic acid should then be thoroughly applied with a small brush, and in the lapse of about five minutes, when the acid will have soaked into the part, an ointment composed of sixty grains of chrysophanic acid to an ounce of lanoline should be rubbed in. This treatment should be carried out daily for such a period as may be necessary.

ANTIPYRINE IN EPISTAXIS.—Dr. E. G. West, of Boston (*Med. Rec.*), finds antipyrine decidedly reliable in epistaxis. It is his custom when a case of unusual violence occurs, to saturate a pledget of cotton in a solution of antipyrine, or in the dry powder, and introduce it into the nostril. It stopped the bleeding in every instance that he applied it. The patient by this method is relieved of the disagreeable tarry clots formed by the solutions of iron, so commonly used for this purpose.

It may interest you to know that I have had a most satisfactory result from the administration of your BROMIDIA in a case of sleeplessness, after a slight apoplexy, with partial paralysis of the right cheek and arm. The patient (male, 63 years old) suffered from weak heart, and before coming under my care had been given Sulphonal, Paraldehyde, etc., without sleep being obtained. The first night here he received one drachm of BROMIDIA and got seven to eight hours' quiet sleep without any ill after-effect from the drug. The same dose continues to give the patient some hours' sleep every night.—M. Colet Larkin, M.B., C.M., Ramsgate, Eng.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS FOR THE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.—Férodow, a Russian gynecologist, has (*Gaz. Med. de Paris*) controlled obstinate vomiting in four cases of pregnancy by the administration of twenty drops of fluid extract of hydrastis four times a day. The efficacy of the remedy is said to depend upon a lowering of the

blood-pressure, relieving the engorgement of the uterus, and upon a sedative influence upon the motor nervous centers and the gastro-intestinal canal.

ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, says the following lines are all that is necessary for the physician to learn in order to prescribe in the metric system:

1,000 milligrams make 1 gram.

1,000 grams or cubic centimetres make 1 kilo or liter.

65 milligrams make one grain.

15½ grains make one gram.

31 grams make one ounce, Troy.

PERSONAL.—Dr. W. Stewart Philp (McGill, M.D., C.M., '89; M.C.P. & S., Ont.), who is spending the winter in Florida, has been recently accepted a member of the "Florida Medical Ass'n," after passing a most creditable examination.

Books and Pamphlets.

TEXT BOOK OF OPHTHALMOLOGY. By Ernest Fuchs, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, University of Vienna. Authorized translation from the second enlarged and improved German edition, by A. Duane, M.D., Assist. Surg. New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; with numerous illustrations. New York: Appleton & Co. 1892. Canadian Agency, 170 Yonge St., Toronto.

This work, fresh from the master-mind of the foremost ophthalmologist in Europe, cannot fail to be of great utility to all who desire to post themselves upon the subject treated of. The text is clear and concise, embracing every advancement made in the science of ophthalmology. We can scarcely call attention to any one part of the subject, as all are treated of in the most thorough manner; the pathology, physiology, and operative procedures in every disease being indicated in a thoroughly practical and efficient manner. The chapters devoted to Errors of Refraction are unsurpassed in any work extant, this difficult subject being placed in such a form as to be understood by all desiring to avail themselves of special training upon the subject. It is, in fact, the greatest and best work upon the subject of ophthalmology ever written.