

place the common adhesive fly-paper on the floors of the rooms infested, with a small piece of fresh meat in the center of each sheet, they will find that the fleas will jump toward the meat and adhere to the paper. I completely rid a badly infested house in two nights by this means.

REMOVAL OF MOTHER-MARKS.—The *Allgemeine Medicinal Central Zeitung* gives the following as very efficacious: Mix one part of tartrate of antimony with four parts of emplastrum saponatum and work into a paste. Apply the mixture over the mark to be removed to the depth of one line (one-twelfth inch), and cover with a strip of gummed paper or court plaster. On the fourth or fifth day suppuration sets in, and in a few days later scarcely a sign of the mark can be seen.—*Amer. Med. Jour.*

SULPHONAL IN THE NIGHT SWEATS OF PHTHISIS.—Dr. Erede says (*Br. Med. Jour.*) that sulphonal, given in the early hours of the evening, in doses of from 8 to 16 grains, almost invariably succeeds in suppressing or invariably diminishing the night sweats of phthisis. He is inclined to think that the effect of sulphonal in checking diaphoresis is to be explained by its action on the nervous system.

RINGWORM.—In obstinate cases of ringworm the following is a very successful formula:

R—Hydrargi bichloridii, . . . gr. ij.
Tr. benzoin comp., . . . ʒj.—M.

Paint over affected part. This should be used once a day for two or three consecutive days. It should not be applied if there is excoriation, as it is irritating.

PYRIDIN IN GONORRHOEA.—*Therap. Monats*, says that three or five injections of the following are sufficient to give relief:

R—Pyridini, . . . gr. v.
Aq., . . . ʒij.—M.

Sig.—One injection daily.

FOR HEADACHE.—In many cases rebellious to all other medication, Pescarolo has obtained (*Nov. Rém.*) good results with the following mixture:

R—Antipyrene, . . . 4 parts.
Phenacetine, . . . 2 "
Antifebrine, . . . 1 "

He supposes that the favorable action is due to a new body which is formed in the mixture.

SALICYLATE OF SODA AS A CHOLAGOGUE.—Prof. German Sée, in an article on hepatic colic, published in the *London Lancet*, lays special stress upon the use of salicylate of soda for the expulsion of gall-stones. Unlike the well-known cholagogues it stimulates biliary secretion without increasing the solid elements of the bile, but increasing the fluid element it thus aids in the expulsion of the gall-stones.

MIGRAINE.—The following powder is recommended, in *La Medicine Moderne*, for the treatment of migraine:

R—Citrate of caffeine, . . . gr. jss.
Phenacetin, . . . gr. ij.
Sugar of milk, . . . gr. iv.—M.

Sig.—Take at once, to be repeated if necessary in the course of two hours.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE AS AN ANTISEPTIC.—Dr. Ahl has shown by a great number of bacteriological and chemical researches, that the application of heat increases the antiseptic power of corrosive sublimate solutions. A cold solution of 1 to 1000 has less antiseptic action than a solution of 1 to 10,000 heated to 40° C., and the latter does not cauterize and thus prevent rapid union of wounds.

Books and Pamphlets.

PTOMAINES, LEUCOMAINES AND BACTERIAL PROTEIDS, OR THE CHEMICAL FACTORS IN THE CAUSATION OF DISEASE. By Victor C. Vaughan, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry, University of Mich; and Frederick G. Nevy, Sc.D., M.D. Second edition revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1891. Toronto: Carveth & Co.

This second edition will be read with much interest. The fact that germs are pathogenic is now an accepted one, and the study of the poisonous products which they elaborate in their life-process in the blood or tissues must be regarded as of the supremest importance in the study of the diseases which they cause. Immunity, an article on which appears in the columns of this issue, demands a careful study by every scientific and practical man, and now that such immunity is being sought by the aid of bacterial products, this line of thought must be of the greatest interest to all scientific students of medicine. The work comprehends, we believe, all that is known on the subject up to the present date.