atlas form, similar to "Fox's Photographic Atlas of Skin Diseases," published by the same house. A strong feature of the work will be its illustrations, reproduced from recent photographs, the major portion of which will be so colored as to give a very faithful representation of typical cases of variola in the successive stages of the disease, also unusual phases of variola, vaccinia, varicella and diseases with which smallpox is liable to be confounded. These illustrations number thirty-seven, and will be grouped into ten colored plates, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and six black and white photographic plates. The names of Dr. Fox and his associates assure the excellence of the work, in which will be described the symptoms, course of the disease, characteristic points of diagnosis, and most approved methods of treatment.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canadian Practitioner and Review:

DEAR SIR,—An explanation is due the profession regarding the articles appearing in the Toronto papers concerning the

Ramage process for the treatment of phthisis, etc.

The Ramage Company asked our permission to permit the reporters to see the machines, and asked us to demonstrate the process. No one regretted more than we did seeing the articles as published the following morning, as we had requested the reporters merely to refer to the process, as we did not desire that anything unprofessional should appear: but in their entinusiasm, they entirely overlooked our instructions. Yours truly,

JAMES H. COTTON, HOLFORD WALKER.

It is said that the pus of gonorrheal vaginitis is always alkaline. If for any reason a microscopical examination cannot be made, the use of a strip of litmus paper will, therefore, give a fairly accurate decision.

It is well to remember that in bullet wounds pain is not usually a very marked symptom. If the wound is received during a period of excitement, it may give hardly enough pain to cause the subject to know he has been wounded. If there is any pain, it is apt to last for a short time only. This absence of suffering may mislead the surgeon into a failure to recognize the gravity of the injury.