

case is mentioned where such notched teeth were hereditary in a family, the effects occurring in pairs, and never affecting the whole row.

SULPHUR IN CHLOROSIS.—Schutz and Strübing have drawn the following conclusions (*Med. Chron.*) as to the treatment of chlorosis by sulphur:—  
1. In cases of simple chlorosis, in which iron has no effect, the general condition is markedly improved by sulphur. 2. After sulphur has been given for some time, treatment with iron could be started and continued successfully. 3. Sulphur is not borne in cases of chlorosis complicated with catarrhal, inflammatory conditions of the digestive tract.

R.—Sulph. depur., . . . . . 150 grains.  
Sacch. lact., . . . . . 300 grains.

M. F. pulv. Half a teaspoonful three times daily.

CARMINATIVE FOR COLIC IN INFANTS.—Dr. McGee recommends the following (*Med. Record.*):

R.—Magnes. carb., . . . . . ℥ij.  
Ol. aniseed, . . . . . ℥j.  
Tr. cardimomi,  
Tr. asafetide, . . . . . ℥ij.  
Glycerinæ, . . . . . ℥ij.  
Aquæ menthe viridis,  
Aquæ Camphoræ, . . . . . ad fl. ℥ij.

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful every half-hour till child is comfortable.

This does not preclude warm baths, hot cloths on abdomen, relief of constipation if present, massage, etc., but it does all opiates and soothing syrups.

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

—The secretary of the Ontario Medical Library Association has received a letter from Dr. Hodge, of Mitchell, Ont., donating to the library the entire collection of medical works of the late Dr. John Rolph; as also from Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, making a large number of donations from his private library. It is gratifying to know that the interest in the scheme is general throughout this Province, and it is to be hoped the gifts so far offered, are but an earnest of many more to follow.

PNEUMONIA.—Dr. Moore, of Dublin, concluded his paper before the late International Congress in

these words: "The day is seemingly not far distant when we shall speak of pneumonic fever in precisely the same way as we use the term enteric fever at present; that is, to signify a zymotic or specific blood disease, manifesting itself after the lapse of a certain time—the period of incubation—by physical phenomena, objective and subjective, connected in this instance with the lungs."

POT. IODID. IN ASTHMA.—Dr. Cozenave de la Roche says (*British Med. Jour.*) that the above remedy is very efficient in asthma if given in cow's milk. His formula is *aq. dest.* 150 grammes, *pot. iod.* 8 grammes. A tablespoonful in a cup of milk twice a day.

BROMO-SODA.—W. C. Deane, M. D., 727 Lexington Avenue, N. Y., says, during my voyage on the steamer *Arizona* I cured at least twenty-five cases of sea-sickness by giving Warner & Co.'s preparation of "Bromo Soda" in large doses. I heartily commend it, as from personal experience it afforded great relief when other remedies failed.

SACCHARINE.—A New York druggist announces (*Med. Rec.*) that he has just received an invoice of anhydroorthosulphamidobenzoic acid (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(<sup>CO</sup><sub>802</sub>)N H), or saccharine, one grain of which is sufficient to sweeten a cup of tea or coffee.

DOSE OF ANTIPYRINE.—Dr. Ostrander, of Lansing, Mich., writes (*Med. Rec.*) that he has always succeeded in getting the desired result with five grain doses of antipyrine, repeated each hour for three hours. He believes it useful in migraine, and to relieve the pain of rheumatism.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS has such faith in antiseptic treatment, says Junius C. Hoag, that he would not hesitate to attend a patient in labor, although he had, on the same day, visited another patient suffering from puerperal fever.

PROFESSOR BARTHOLOW recommends a three-grain pill of iodoform three times a day, for the flushings and other morbid sensations occurring about the climacteric.

The London (Eng.) School of Medicine for women has sixty students.

RICHARD QUAIN, the great anatomist, died recently, aged 71 years.