

**LEUCORRHOEA AND FŒTID VAGINAL DISCHARGES.**

—The following injection is recommended in an exchange: Chlorate of potash, ℥iii; laudanum, ℥ii; aqua rhenicæ, ℥x. Two or three tablespoonfuls to a quart of warm water.

**URTICARIA AND PRURITUS.**—Menthol is said to relieve the itching and cure the disease. In pruritus ani, and in eczema, the parts should be moistened with menthol solution, containing from five to ten grains of menthol to the ounce of water.

**DR. F. N. OTIS**, of New York, argues in an article before us that there is a positive limitation to the contagious stage of syphilis within three or at furthest four years, with or without treatment. This assertion can not but excite considerable attention.

**TO KEEP OFF MOSQUITOES:—**

R.	Camph. (pulv.) . . . . .	℥i	
	Spt. Vin. Rect. . . . .	℥i	
	Ol. Oliv. . . . .	℥i	M.

S. Apply to exposed parts.

**SORE NIPPLES.**—The following will be found useful for sore nipples:

R.	Acidi Sulphurori	
	Glycerini	P. Æ. M.

Sig.—Apply frequently

**A WRITER** to the *British Medical Journal* reports two cases of symptoms of poisoning from the administration of half tea-spoonfuls of vaseline, given on sugar, for sore throat.

**PARALDEHYDE, AN ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.**—Dujardin Beaumetz recommends from 1½ to 2 grains of paraldehyde as an antidote to strychnine.

**ANTIDOTE TO COCAINE.**—It is said that inhalations of nitrite of amyl will restore to consciousness persons poisoned by cocaine.

**ERRATUM.**—In Medico's letter, on page 322 of July LANCET, line eight from bottom "No. One's" should read "No. Two's."

**SINGLUTUS.**—It is said that a pinch or two of "catarrh snuff," will, by inducing immoderate sneezing, cure any case of hiccough.

Will the gentleman who remitted \$6 subscription to the LANCET, signed "Morrisburgh," please send his name to the editor.

**Notes, Queries and Replies.**

Will some one of the correspondents of the CANADA LANCET be good enough to explain why, in the application of the forceps, the lower blade should be introduced first. The text books all say they should be so applied, but why, is a puzzle to me. It has always seemed to me that much that is written on this subject only serves to confuse the novice, and that older practitioners rely on common sense in the adjustment of the forceps, rather than upon fixed rules.

ENQUIRER.

**Books and Pamphlets.**

**BRAIN REST.** Second Edition. By J. Leonard Corning, M.D. G. Putnam's Sons, New York. Williamson & Co., Toronto.

This little duodecimo of 135 pages contains some interesting matter on the important subject chosen as its title. The reader must not be alarmed by the formidable caudal appendages to his name, exhibited by the author on the title page, covering eleven lines of small capitals. He will find in the book some very useful hints on sleep and sleeplessness which he may peruse without becoming drowsy. Cerebral hyperæmia and anæmia are treated of with commendable brevity and clearness. The chapter on "*the mechanical regulation of the cerebral circulation*," should be carefully studied. Perhaps the reader may question the efficiency of Dr. Corning's method of lessening blood flow into the brain, by compression of the two common carotids; for as these vessels are not only in close proximity to the internal jugulars, but also are lodged in company with these veins and the pneumogastric nerves, in pretty strong sheaths, it may be questioned whether the carotids can be effectually compressed without the jugulars sharing in the process; and if so, what can be gained by a compression which must obstruct the flow from the brain as much as it does the flow into it, or indeed move, for the vein is more compressible than the artery.

**THE METHODS OF BACTERIAL INVESTIGATION.** By Ferdinand Hueppe Translated by M. Biggs, M.D. Illustrated by 31 wood-cuts. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The subject of bacteria and their intimate con-