

pleural cavity for so long a time without setting up pleurisy. It entered the back of the shoulder immediately below the spine of the scapula, and probably entered the pleural cavity by penetrating the intercostal muscles. The operation was performed with antiseptic precautions, and the wound soon healed. A splinter had been removed from the wound of entrance some months after the accident, which occurred to the man whilst marking at a rifle range in Berlin. The bullet had gravitated to the lower part of the chest.—*Lancet*.

ANTIPIRYNE IN SEA-SICKNESS.—As this drug has been both lauded and condemned as a remedy for relief of this distressing malady, the personal experience of a prominent physician in its favor will be read with some interest. Prof. Wm. Goodell of Philadelphia writes as follows to the *Medical Record* of recent date:—"Having lately crossed the Atlantic twice, I had ample opportunity in myself and in others to test the virtues of antipyrine in sea-sickness. Both the outgoing and the return voyage began with a storm which lasted three days, and almost all the passengers, including myself, were laid up. I took in divided doses 30 grains of antipyrine on each of these days, and although they did not enable me to go on deck while the storm was at its height, yet I was made comfortable enough in my berth to pass away the time in reading. Other passengers who took this medicine on my recommendation agreed with me that, while the remedy did not cure them of their sickness, it made it more bearable by lessening their nausea, by relieving them of their headaches, and by soothing the pains in their bowels. But it was in the sequelæ of sea-sickness that I found the antipyrine of great value. It acted like a charm for the headache, the abdominal pain, the nausea, and other nerve-phenomena which so often linger on indefinitely after the brunt of sea-sickness is over. By five-grain doses given every two hours during one morning, I got on deck the next day two ladies, who lay on their backs for over a week, unable to keep down any nourishment whatever. One of them was a lady physician from Syracuse, N.Y., whose name I have forgotten, but who, I hope, will see this letter and corroborate my statements. The first dose made a new woman of her. This success gave the antipyrine such a reputation that my stock was soon exhausted by a run upon it from those who were suffering from the after-effects of sea-sickness, all of whom were invariably relieved by it."—*College and Clinical Record*.