

an electuary composed of the lung and palate of the deer, dried on a dung-hill and then thoroughly beaten up with honey. Pliny is of opinion that the best remedy for hemoptysis is a pâté of snails, a preparation not unknown to our modern pharmacopeia. Incontinence of urine was combated by the administering of macerated bladders mixed with salt or honey, so that absorption might the more readily be effected. In splenic affections, John of Cuba prescribed beef spleen mixed with honey. And finally, Dusseau hit upon what he thought was a great discovery when he evolved his powerful aphrodisiac, consisting of birds' brains, to which were added the yolks of eggs and honey!—*Interstate M. J.*

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### Constantly Favorable Results.

Dr. John Arthur Diggle, Med. Ref. Globe Accident Assur. Soc. of London, Eng., in writing of antikamnia tablets, says: "I may state at the outset that they satisfied me well, and the constantly recurring favorable reports prove that most who have given them a fair and thorough trial are quite satisfied with the results which have followed. They seem to be absolutely safe in exhibition and to have no effect whatever on the healthy human organism. Such a safe analgesic and antipyretic is a perfect god-send in these days of 'nerves' and all the resultant neuralgias developed under our civilization. In the cases in which I have used antikamnia tablets I have never noticed any ill effects. As an analgesic, in my experience, the sooner the remedy is administered after the onset of pain, the quicker the relief, and the smaller the amount of the drug required; this would follow almost of course, but I think the oftener the dose is repeated in judiciously small doses, the better the result, as compared with larger doses less frequently given. Given in such doses, and at such intervals, I have found antikamnia tablets most useful in neuralgic cases and acute rheumatic attacks, and in sudden nervous attacks with severe pain. In case of paraplegia, in which the suffering from pain in the paralyzed limbs was agonizing, and had only yielded before to gradually increasing doses of morphine hypodermically, their effect was, and continued to be, good. In a case of typhlitis both the analgesic and antipyretic properties were signally shown. In some cases of dysmenorrhoea one or two tablets relieved the pain, and the after use of caulocorea for a while prevented its return. The rapidity with which they acted in some cases of migraine seemed simply marvelous."