

Alcohol (94 per cent.),	16°0
Ether,	64°0
Pyroxilini,	4°0
Olei ricini,	6°0

- *Monatshefte f. Prak. Dermat., Journal Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases.*

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.—Persistent vomiting of pregnancy is often most difficult to overcome, and baffles every effort of the physician; indeed, several fatal cases have been lately reported. Dr. Blumensandt, in *L'Union Med.*, says that he has found the following formulae invaluable in such cases:

R.—Hydrochlorate of cocaine,	3 grains.
Tincture of anise,	f 5 ijss.
Spirits of menthol,	f 5 ijss.
Linden-flower water,	f 3 v.
Syrup of cinnamon,	f 3 j.—M.

A dessertspoonful to be given every hour until the vomiting has ceased.—*The Archives of Gynecology.*

FORMULÆ FOR CORNUTIN.—Cornutin, the new uterine hæmostatic, may be given either by the mouth or hypodermically. The following formulæ are recommended by the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*:

I. For hypodermic injection.

R.—Cornutin,	gr. ¼.
Distilled water,	f 5 ijss.
Hydrochloric acid,	gtts. jv.—M.

Sig. One syringeful for an injection.

II. In pill form.

R.—Cornutin,	grs. 1 ¼.
Gum arabic paste,	3j.—M.

Make into 20 pills. Sig. Two or three at a dose. *Medical News.*

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CYSTITIS.—Chronic cystitis has been treated with great success by Dr. V. Moseitig-Moorhof, of Vienna, with iodoform injections. His method of treatment is as follows:

The bladder having been previously irrigated with moderately hot water, an injection of the following emulsion should be made:

R.—Iodoform,	50 parts.
Glycerine,	40 "
Distilled water,	10 "
Tragacanth gum,	¼ part. —M.

Sig.—One tablespoonful to a pint of lukewarm water, well stirred, for one injection. Injections should be made every third day. *Medical News.*

THE Canadian Practitioner

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THE DANGERS FROM ANALGESICS.

The highly instructive Croonian lectures of this year delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, of London, by Dr. T. L. Brunton, merit a careful consideration and study on the part of all scientific practitioners, dealing as they do with the relationship which exists between chemical structure and physiological action. In his fourth lecture, Dr. Brunton draws attention to the fact that the continuous employment of narcotics, such as morphine or chloral, is apt to grow into a habit which may exercise a very deleterious effect on the mental functions. The cocaine habit also may be established, and in addition there is another possibility which must not be lost sight of: namely, the possible injury to the cord by the use of analgesics. He mentions having observed in the frog symptoms resembling those of disseminated sclerosis, or of locomotor ataxia, and that Batten noticed a condition in frogs like that of spastic paralysis produced by antipyrin. He also points out that a circumstance which renders circumspection in the use of analgesics all the more necessary is that various disorders in which the symptoms appear to depend either upon peripheral neuritis or an affection of the spinal cord have lately been described as arising from the use of some of the new explosives; lastly, he advises caution in their use, owing to the effect produced upon the blood, taking as an example, exalgine, which may render the blood incapable of performing