

to start from his historic house in Rue de Tournon, at noon ; but, from the hour of ten, a considerable crowd literally invaded the street and its approaches. The large courtyard of the house was beautifully draped and converted into a *chapelle ardente*. At the foot of the coffin were placed on a velvet cushion his numerous decorations. At noon precisely the 4th Regiment of the Line, headed by its band, arrived, followed by a battery of the 31st Regiment of Artillery and a squadron of the 26th Dragoons armed with their lances. These military honors were rendered to the deceased doctor as a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. The *cortège* then set out headed by the military, while the band played Chopin's pathetic funeral march. Following these came a brigade of police under the orders of their officers. Immediately behind the hearse walked twelve religious sisters representing the various congregations which until recently supplied the nurses to the various Parisian hospitals. Next came the officers bearing the cushions of honor, on which were placed the various medals and orders. It goes without saying that the profession was strongly represented from all over France and even from the Argentine. The service at the church of St. Sulpice, which was entirely draped, was extremely impressive. The church, although large, was quite inadequate to contain the number of persons in attendance. During the service some beautiful pieces of music were rendered by a full choir, the organ of which was reinforced by the harp and other instruments. One of the most touching incidents here was the playing by M. Batta (an intimate friend of Dr. Ricord) on his violoncello of the "Adieux de Marie Stuart," a favorite musical *morceau* of his deceased friend. The religious ceremony over, the *cortège* re-formed in the same order and set out for Père la Chaise, where some eloquent parting words were delivered by Dr. Pean on behalf of the Academy of Medicine, and M. Peyron on behalf of the Assistance Publique."

Correspondence.

ANTIPYRIN IN FEVER.

Editors of CANADIAN PRACTITIONER.

SIRS,—In a paper read before the Ontario Medical Association by Dr. J. Thorburn, and

published in last month's issue of this journal, he lays down the indications for the administration of antipyrin in a brief and general way, calculated, I fear, to lead to serious disappointment should such a course be adopted by the young practitioner. Of course, Dr. Thorburn may say that his paper was not calculated for the guidance of the student, but as an expression of his views delivered before an assemblage of experienced physicians. I was unfortunately unable to be present at the discussion of his paper, owing to my engagement in the surgical section.

I think, however, that the experience of many physicians will agree with mine in showing that both antipyrin and antifebrin occasionally exhibit dangerously depressing effects upon the cardiac action, even when limited in dosage to 15 grs. and 5 grs. respectively.

With all due deference to the opinion of my old teacher, I should prefer to exhibit quinine as *the* antipyretic in the case of "wasted, feeble, or aged" patients.

In connection with this subject I have noticed on two occasions a peculiar idiosyncrasy displayed by a female patient respecting the effect of antipyrin given during an attack of typhoid fever, namely, moderate salivation; an effect which I have not heard or seen mentioned by any teacher or author.

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Orangeville, Nov. 25, 1889.

A NEW DEGREE.

Editors of CANADIAN PRACTITIONER.

SIRS,—As the Medical Council has lately been making a praiseworthy effort to stamp out the travelling and advertising "specialist," and has so far succeeded as to afford such specialists a rich return in *free* advertising, it might be well for the Committee on Education to bring before the senates of Toronto, Trinity, Queen's, and McGill Universities the question of the advisability of granting a new degree to such of their respective graduates as may have proved themselves entitled to the distinction.

You are no doubt aware that we have "Solicitors in Chancery"; now the new title proposed is that of "Solicitors in Medicine"! Why, I am well acquainted with one or two practitioners within less than 150 miles from