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CONTENTS.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE:

Explosive combinations in Pharmacy, 121—On various forms of Functional Cardiac disturbances, 122—Tetanus: Study of four hundred and fifteen cases, 123—Suberine in Excoriated Nipples, 123—Aching Kidney, by J. M. Duncan, M.D., 124—Probable value of Chloride of Barium in Internal Aneurism, 124—Treatment of Epilepsy, 126—Aids to Diseases of Women, 127—Ovarian Dyspepsia, 129—Treat-

ment of Sterility, 129—Sulphide of Calcium in the treatment of suppurating Buboes, 130—Management of deep Abscesses, 131—Un Glycerin in Flatulence, Acidity and Pyrosis, 131—Treatment of Acute Rheumatism, 132—Treatment in cases of Fxcessive Lochial Discharges, 132—Treatment of Chorea, 133—Cases of Abnormally high Temperature, 133—Official account of Typhoid outbreaks at Lennoxville, 134—Rules for Injection in Gonorrhæa, 138—Hints

EDITORIAL.

Lawton's Absorbent Cotton, 143— Administration of Ergot in Labor, 144—Obituary, 144—Death....144

Progress of Medical Science.

EXPLOSIVE COMBINATIONS IN PHAR-MACY.

We select the following items from an interesting article on dispensing in the London Chemist's and

Druggist's Almanac for 1880:

Chloride or iodide of nitrogen is formed by the addition of chlorine or a chloride, or iodine or an iodide, to ammonia; and this compound is liable to violent explosion on coming in contact with phosphorus, iodine, arsenic, olive or cod-liver oil, turpentine, etc.

Tincture of iodine and ammonia are often prescribed together, and iodide of nitrogen is necessarily produced. The rarity of accidents is due to the fact that the iodide is not free from water.

Mr. Rice, in *New Remedies*, mentions an explosion resulting from the preparation of the following prescription, iodide of nitrogen being evidently the cause:

R. Iodinii, gr. xv;
 Lin. camph. co.,
 Lin. saponis co., a a gr. lx.

A concentrated solution of iodine and iodide of potassium was filtered through paper. The next day the filter was touched to be removed, when the paper and funnel broke into atoms with a loud explosion.

Concentrated solutions of permanganate of potash in alcohol are liable to explosion, and bichromate of potash in alcohol may ignite the latter. Aqua regia will also often cause an explosion with alcoholates or essences.

Chlorate of potash mixed dry with tannin is

dangerous, and an explosion has resulted from its mixture with muriate of morphia. The following prescription was presented at a pharmacy in New York: it cannot be prepared without an explosion:

R. Lactis sulphuris, gr. iij;

Antimon. sulph. aurant., gr. iij;

Zinci valerian., gr. i; Potass. chlorat., gr. ij.

The addition of nitrate of silver to essence of bitter almonds to remove the hydrocyanic acid has been followed by ignition.

The following compounds have at different times caused more or less serious accidents:

B Calcis hypophosphitis, gr. viij; Potassæ chloratis, gr. xij; Ferri lactatis, gr. v.

The trituration of hypophosphite of lime alone has sometimes resulted in an explosion. A man was killed at Erfurt while drying one kilogramme of the salt in a sand-bath. It is said to be most dangerous if quite pure.

B. Glycerini, f 3 ij; Acidi chromici, 3 i.

This mixture can be made by adding the acid

to the glycerin by very slow degrees.

A mixture containing chlorate of potash, tincture of perchloride of iron, and glycerin once burst in

the pocket of a patient.

Pills containing oxide of silver are liable to inflame if they become warm. They have taken fire in the pocket of a customer, causing severe burns.

Other compounds liable to inflame during or after preparation are permanganate of potash and extract of milfoil, permanganate of potash and reduced iron in pills, golden sulphuret of antimony and chlorate of soda in pills.

It is always dangerous to associate glycerin or,