

the stomach retains it readily, it produces no cerebral disturbances; it is in fact all that can be desired in the treatment of this disease.

#### IN PNEUMONIA,

I also use this drug simply as an antipyretic, and since I have been using it I prefer it to verat virid, aconitum, tartar emetic, or any of the old remedies used for reducing the temperature. My reason of preference is that this drug will reduce the temperature, if given in large enough doses, and that it requires no watching, as it is perfectly harmless.

#### IN "BLOOD POISONING."

It frequently happens in practice that you are called to a case of 5 or 6 days after delivery; you find your patient suffering with pain in the abdomen, which is increased by pressure. By placing the thermometer in the axilla you find the temperature 104 or 104½. The countenance is indicative of great pain, the patient complains of great restlessness. Upon inquiry, you learn that the secundines have all been removed. Upon examination, you find nothing that is contrary to the statement of the midwife; but unquestionably some septic poisoning has taken place.

In these cases, you will find the pyridine tricarboxylic acid a great remedy, both as an antipyretic and antizymotic, if given in doses of ten grains every three hours. I treated cases like this where you would expect a puerperal fever, which got well in three or four days.

#### "PYRIDINE, AND PYRIDINE TRICARBOXYLIC ACID."

There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to these two drugs.

Pyridine is not Pyridine Tricarboxylic Acid. Pyridine is a liquid alkaloid that is miscible with water, and is generally found in bone-oil. But Pyridine Tricarboxylic Acid is a crystalline body, and prepared from quinine, by oxidizing the alkaloid completely with permanganate of potash.

If any doubt exists in the mind of the profession in regard to my statement, all I ask of them is to try the drug, and if my statement is not borne out in full, I stand corrected.—*Med. Herald, Louisville, Kentucky, January, 1888.*

#### THE PHARMACEUTICS OF ANTIPYRIN.

Antipyrin, although a fairly stable chemical body, undergoes decomposition in contact with certain substances, occasionally with an undesirable result. One of the most noteworthy incompatibles is the spirit of nitrous ether. This mix gives rise to a green color, and although the precise nature of the resulting compound is not known, a child suffering from a slight fever, to whom it was given, died shortly after with symptoms strongly pointing to poison. It is, therefore, highly desirable that this incompatibility should be made known as widely as possible.—*Medical Press.*

#### AN EXAMINATION FOR LICENSE TO PRACTICE.

The Board of Health of Dakota recently examined an applicant for a license to practice medicine. He had been practicing medicine for years in Dakota. Here are some questions and answers:

"What medical paper do you take, Doctor?"

"Well, I get along without them."

"What books have you in your library?"

"Gunn's Family Physician and Common-Sense Home Doctor."

"Name the three great cavities of the body."

"The head, the belly and the diaphragm."

"Name contents of abdominal cavity."

"Kidneys and the prostate gland."

"Have you treated any cases of enlarged prostate?"

"Lots of them."

"With what success?"

"Tiptop! never lost a case."

"Did you ever treat any female for enlarged prostate?"

"Oh, yes; numbers of them."

#### THE LAW OF THE DETERMINATION OF THE SEXES.

So many laws, founded upon insufficient data, have been advanced lately as determining the sex of the child, that we are led to give our own, which has been deducted after the compilation and careful examination of a vast quantity of statistics. If the mother, while pregnant, sees a bow-legged flea, with a wart on its left knee, the child will be a male. If the wart is on the right knee, a female. In case the flea is cross-eyed, and lacks its eye-teeth, these indications are reversed.—*St. Louis Weekly Medical Review.*

#### COCAINE IN ACUTE TONSILLITIS.

Recently I began to suffer from a very sharp attack of acute tonsillitis of the right side, with a considerable injection of the surrounding parts. Two days after I experienced the most excruciating pain in swallowing, also severe pain in the right ear, and I could only with great difficulty speak. In the afternoon of this day my friend Mr. Thomas swabbed out my throat three or four times with a four-per-cent. solution of cocaine, and poured a few drops of the same into my ear. The relief which I experienced was so great that I could soon after speak fairly easily, and swallow with very much less difficulty. I continued to apply the cocaine every two hours during the day with continued success for five days, then a day in the country, put me right.—*P. Rhys Griffiths, and British Med. Journal.*