

severe dyspnoeas, as in asthma, it is useful; it promotes and facilitates expectoration without affecting the secretions. In fact he considers that it will replace morphine in every instance, without the ill effects of that drug. Against the above we see, in the *Therapeutical Gazette*, some valuable warnings of the dangers of antipyrin. In an editorial in their number for August they give some cases in which death was undoubtedly caused by antipyrin, and that not only with large doses, or in the doses 35-75 grs. recommended by the discoverer Filenhe, but in one case of Guttman's a dose of 15 grs. nearly caused death.

The *Gazette* says, however, that there is no reason for giving up antipyrin on this account, as morphine has a much more unenviable record and that with all powerful drugs we have persons whose idiosyncrasy will not allow of their use. However, it would be well to be guided by their recommendation and commence with a dose of $7\frac{1}{2}$ -10 grs. watching the effect. In administering the drug it is usual to follow it with a stimulant as 3ss. of brandy. Death occurs from prostration.

Administration of Anthelmintics.

In treating to expel worms the anthelmintic should always be suspended in some oleaginous material, as when not so suspended the greater portion of it is absorbed while in the stomach whereas the oils pass on into the intestines and bring the drug in direct contact with the parasites.—*Medical Chronicle*.—[We have been in the habit of giving drugs, for these purposes, in smaller doses frequently repeated for a day, and then a smart purge. Our object is to keep the parasite constantly acted on by the drug; especially is this desirable in the case of tænia and the combination with oil should greatly increase this action.—Ed.]

Chloride of Methyl in Neuralgia.

At a recent meeting of the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux M. Debove made some remarks on the use of chloride of methyl in neuralgia. Since his last communication to the society in 1884 M. Debove has treated 150 cases of sciatica with this medicine, and found only one case in twenty that was not amenable to its action. Lumbago and neuralgia are cured by chloride of methyl almost instantaneously; in case of relapse, the pain easily gives way under its influence. Erythema should

never be produced in the treatment, the action should be rather superficial, and the greatest number of nerve branches possible should be excited. Great precaution should be taken with patients affected with diabetes and albuminuria, and also with patients whose skin is very irritable. Out of eighteen cases of facial neuralgia, sixteen were cured in this way. The medicament may be sprayed on the face without inconvenience.

Iodol Poisoning.

The *New York Medical Journal* gives an account of a case (Pallin; Hygie, *Contrbl. f. Chir.*) of necrosis of the clavicle, in which, after removal of a sequestrum, 75 grs. of iodol were applied to the wound. During the evening of same day delirium ensued; next day temp. 102.2° F, pulse 136, small and irregular. He vomited and was apathetic. The urine, on examination, gave traces of albumen and also a weak reaction of iodine. The wound was immediately redressed, all the iodol being washed out, and bismuth applied instead, yet the symptoms of poisoning remained for four days, and the iodine did not disappear from the urine for a fortnight.

Coumarin as a Corrigent of Iodoform.

The *New York Medical Journal* states that A. Langlebert (*Gaz. de Gynecol.*) recommends coumarin both as a deodorizer of iodoform and as an adjuvant to that drug as an antiseptic: about one part of coumarin should be used to every five parts of iodoform. [As two noted German investigators, Heyn and Rösing, have denied for iodoform any antiseptic power whatever, and even go so far as to state, as a result of their experiments on inoculating the eyes of a rabbit with tubercle, the virus for one eye having been rolled in iodoform before being used, that the eye, in which iodoformized tubercle was placed, first showed signs of miliary tuberculosis. It would seem, therefore, that in as far as its antiseptic powers are concerned iodoform is in need of an adjuvant.—Ed.]

Arsenic in Skin Diseases.

Although arsenic has been used in almost all forms of skin disease there are only two in which it is of real value, psoriasis and pemphigus. Commence with 5-6 drops Fowler's solution, and gradually increase.—*Dr. Gottheil, New York Polyclinic.*