

dismissed with ten. It resembles acetanilid, but is very much milder in its effects. The transformation into methemoglobin takes place after large doses of several grams only. Half gram doses for antipyretic, gram doses for analgesic purposes, are recommended. The doses to be given to infants and children should be from fifteen milligrams to three centigrams (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$).

Salipyrin, the salicylate of antipyrin, is employed by Finkler. While antipyrin causes perspiration, sometimes excessively so, he reports a case in which hyperidrosis was instantly cured by salipyrin. It should be given in twice the doses of antipyrin, is usually better tolerated than the latter, particularly by neurotic or neuralgic patients, because of the relative absence of accidental effects.

Salophen is extolled by Drewes, of Hamburg, who prefers it to salicylic acid and to salicylate of sodium, mainly in the nervous form of influenza. Adults took from one to six grams, children from three to five decigrams. Finkler, who quotes him, adds: "I believe that most physicians have arrived at the point where they would not like to be without these preparations in influenza, but it should certainly not be forgotten that reports of this kind have quite frequently been used for advertising purposes."

There is something else that should not be forgotten, viz., that there is hardly a disease which has as great a tendency to cause exhaustion and numerous other nervous symptoms, from languor to heart failure, as influenza. If there be the slightest indication of such a danger, none of the above-mentioned drugs should be given without the addition of a stimulant. That should, according to what I said before, rarely be alcoholic. Caffein preparations are vastly preferable; mainly the salicylate (or benzoate) of sodio-caffeine, which, being very soluble and readily absorbed, is almost ideal in its effect. That is why, in emergency cases of heart failure, its subcutaneous administration may often become indispensable. The use of strychnine is so well understood and so general that I limit myself to merely mentioning it.

To what extent stimulants should be given in the average or in the grave cases depends on the general conditions of the patient and on his medical adviser's knowledge of his former health and his resisting power. It is probable that in most cases some daily doses of sulphate of spartein, five centigrams (gr. 5-6) for a child of two years, will have a favorable effect. The caffeine preparation I mentioned may be given in doses of from two to six decigrams (grs.