

for weeks without any such necessity. The urine always gave a salicylic acid reaction.

If we compare our observations with those of other authors, they coincide almost completely as far as the use of the drug in acute rheumatism is concerned. They also noted a reduction of temperature and subsidence of the pains and swelling in acute rheumatism and improvement in the chronic form. Less favorable results have been obtained in gonorrheal urethritis, these consisting only in palliative effects. Disturbances of the digestive tract are reported only in very rare instances; in fact, one author found that when the drug was given on an empty stomach it never caused the least discomfort.

Among these authors the one who is least satisfied is Gazert, who gave the remedy in doses of forty-five grains, and observed gastric disturbances in one-third of the cases treated; but even he noticed such disturbances very rarely under doses of fifteen grains. Almost every author mentions isolated instances of tinnitus.

Aspirin has been praised in other rheumatic affections, especially in diseases of the eyes. In conditions of non-rheumatic origin, such as pleurisy with effusion, it is also said to have proved serviceable. In a case of pleurisy in our clinic the quantity of urine failed to increase during its administration, nor was there any other change observed, although the patient was almost constantly bathed in perspiration.

A number of authors have tried aspirin as an anti-neuralgic, and have found it serviceable in facial neuralgias, migraine, pains of gout, inoperable cancer of the uterus, ulcer of the stomach, tabes, etc.

As regards the use of aspirin as an antipyretic in diseases of a non-rheumatic character, we have had no experiences of our own, while those of other authors are divergent. While it is praised in influenza, and even in malaria, we are warned against its use in typhoid. In this disease it was tested by Kropil and Gazert in several cases, and both observed serious symptoms after its administration. In the fever of tuberculous persons it should also be used cautiously, the initial dose not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains, as otherwise the reduction of temperature may be too abrupt and debilitating.

The final conclusion from my own observations as well as those of others, is that aspirin is a salicylic acid preparation with a pronounced and pure salicylic influence. It is equal to the salicylate of sodium in its antirheumatic action, and deserves preference over the latter, especially on account of the absence of by-effects. For this reason it is possible to give aspirin up to the point of obtaining a decided salicylic action wherever this is feasible, and also of administering it for continued periods in chronic cases.