

of a hard rubber syringe with a large nozzle in the hands of the physician. The patient will find the douche made by Stevens & Son of this city, after my instructions, to be convenient. The gravitation douches, as Thudichum's, are dangerous, as they are apt to drive the water up into the middle ear and cause acute suppuration of that cavity. Any crust that remains should be gently removed by the forceps or probe. It generally takes several days to thoroughly cleanse the parts, and until this is done it is useless to do anything else. Once accomplished, it must be kept up by the free use of salt and water by the douche, once or twice a day. Then stimulation can be used according to the following formulæ :

R	Argent nit.	grs. $\frac{3}{4}$;
	Amyli pulv.	grs. 154—M
R	Argent nit.	grs. $1\frac{1}{2}$
	Amyli pulv.	grs. 154—M
R	Argent nit.	grs. $2\frac{1}{2}$
	Amyli pulv.	grs. 154—M

Gradually increasing strength of powders to be insufflated. Or the following :

R	Pulv. Sanguinariæ.	
	Pulv. Myrrhæ	aa 3 i.
	Lycopodii pulv.	3 ii.
R	Pulv. Galangæ	
	Pulv. Amyli	aa 3 i.

Having fulfilled these indications, use a mild astringent as Zinci Sulph., Zinci Iodid., Alum, or Tannin, about five grains to the ounce, in the form of spray. When the treatment is systematically and carefully carried out, I venture to predict a satisfactory result—not merely in this but in all varieties of catarrh. It is obvious from what I have stated that a successful result depends upon a proper diagnosis and the selection of the remedies for the variety of catarrh in the given case. The general health will in most cases require attention on the usual principles, and will require modification to meet any special symptoms which may arise.

Correspondence.

UNPLEASANT EFFECTS OF ANTIPYRIN.

To the Editor of the CANADA LANCET.

SIR,—While using drugs of recent introduction, it is well, if not our bounden duty to the profes-

sion, to place on record any unusual and especially any alarming symptom that may present itself. Antipyrin is of comparatively recent date, and has been considered perfectly free from danger in doses of 30 grains repeated.

Prof. Stewart, of McGill College, Montreal, in his excellent report on Antipyrin, quoting from Pavay, states "That collapse never occurs, that it possesses marked advantages on account of its freedom from dangerous effects."

The following case seems to show that there may be some exceptional effects produced by the use of this remedy. On the 7th of Oct. last I was called to Mrs. B., æt. 45, a patient in the fourth week of typhoid, whom I had been attending, and considered convalescent. Her temperature was 103.6°, pulse 120, respiration 30, fine crepitation throughout the lower portion of both lungs. I thought Antipyrin the best selection as an antipyretic, judging that it would produce less depression than either quinine or salicylate of soda. I happened to have with me just one dram and divided it into five equal powders of 2 gr. each. I ordered one every three hours. Next morning early a messenger was sent with the unwelcome news that the patient was dying. On my arrival I found her in a state of severe collapse. Cold perspiration stood in drops over her face and parts of her body, cold hands and feet, temperature 95°, pulse feeble and flickering, impossible to count it. I was, indeed, alarmed, and expected to lose my patient. I immediately gave her ammon. carb. and digitalis, with whiskey at short intervals, and applied artificial heat around the body. I was very much pleased to find that this treatment counteracted the unpleasant symptoms, and am still further pleased to know that the patient has ultimately recovered. Two or three days afterwards her daughter drew my attention to a patch of purpuric maculæ about the size of the palm of the hand on the back, just below the seventh cervical vertebra. This was, no doubt, the characteristic eruption that results from the use of antipyrin, but it was not observed on any other part of the body.

As antipyrin lowers temperature by dilating the capillaries of the skin and exposing a large volume of blood to the external temperature, I think, in a case of this kind digitalis would prove a valuable antidote by its contractile effects upon the arteri-