

profession, so that now, as the statistics will show, it is prescribed in excess of any of the preparations of this class.

That this faith is justified in practice, is evinced by its unfailing remedial properties in rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, the pyrexia superinduced by sunstroke, hemicrania and la grippe (influenza and dengue); also all neuroses due to irregularities of menstruation. In antikamnia these properties are more speedily, more safely and more efficiently manifested than in any of the others.

Antikamnia is a true derivative from organic substances, and its widespread adoption by the profession has made it the basis of a market for the imitators.

After all "imitation is the sincerest flattery."

The population of Ireland has decreased during the past ten years by 470,086, or 9.08 per cent. There has been a diminution of the number of medical men from 3,470, to 2,293.—*Ex.*

Notes and Comments.

In the October number of the *Therapeutic Gazette* Dr. William C. Hughes, physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, reports a very interesting case of "Pneumonia treated by transfusion of blood from a convalescent case with recovery."

"This is one of the few cases treated according to the new anti-toxine method and on the basis that pneumonia is a specific infectious disease. The paper of Hughes on the treatment of pneumonia by transfusion from a patient convalescing from pneumonia, practically marks an epoch in American medicine, as, so far as is known, this is the first instance in which the method has been followed in this country."

We have received some very nice samples of Messrs. Wyeth's preparation, to which we will refer in next number.

LARGE FEES.—A Chicago physician has received \$2,000 for his services in a case of intubation for diphtheritic

laryngitis. The parties disputed the bill for six months, and at last put it in arbitration. The full charge was allowed and promptly paid. A New York physician was not so fortunate. His bill was \$2,500 for ten days' attendance on a case of typhoid fever in a southern town. The matter was sent to a jury, who awarded the doctor \$1,500. These cases have both been somewhat *causes célèbres*, and have led to many satirical remarks about doctors' fees. There may be extortionate charges occasionally; but, take it as a whole, the physician is poorly paid for the work he does. He never accumulates riches, and is generally fortunate if he saves enough for his old age. Medical services are worth more than in former years, and should be better paid.—*Medical Record.*

MENTHOL.—Menthol has distinct analgesic properties, and may therefore be used for relief of neuralgia of the fifth nerve and other painful affections where local applications are available. Its employment may be conducted either by applying a plaster, or by means of menthol in the form of a cone or stick. This is quite a popular method of treatment, and in many cases it affords temporary relief; it has therefore been employed internally for like purposes. In doses of from five to ten grains, it gives a pleasant feeling of warmth, stimulates the cardiac action without increasing its rapidity, and raises arterial pressure.

The chief action of menthol, however, is that of a pain-relieving agent, and it has been found especially useful in the treatment of migraine, in supra-orbital neuralgia, and in the headache of neurasthenic and anaemic patients, but of course this effect will not be lasting. In some cases sciatica is relieved, and thus another drug is added to the list of those recommended for this intractable malady. In the case of weak and anaemic patients, "in whom the administration of antipyrin is contraindicated," Dana recommends the substitution of menthol.

Saffrol has substantially the same effect as menthol; it is the liquid stearop-