

very seldom that more than two doses are required. The first effect of this medicine on the patient is soothing, she becomes more quiet, and bears her pains with resignation. Upon being questioned the patient often states that her pains do not hurt her as they did. On examination, after diaphoresis occurs, the os will be found dilating rapidly; the soft parts to be in a favorable condition; and in a short time the labor will be satisfactorily terminated. Should the patient appear weak from the sweating, I wipe her face and neck with a dry towel, and give her a teaspoonful of whiskey or half as much of aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Since using the above remedy, I have had no occasion to use ether, chloroform, or the forceps. I have not seen any mention of the use of jaborandi in obstetric practice; but, having had such favorable results from its employment I recommend it to the consideration of the profession.—*Epitome of Pract. Med. and Surgery.*

TREATMENT OF POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE.

Dr. R. N. Foster writes in the *Medical Era* as follows: Treatment for post-partum hemorrhage, in order of use.

- First. One hand outside;
- Second. One hand outside and one inside;
- Third. Ergot, one to two teaspoonfuls, in water;
- Fourth. Injections of hot water;
- Fifth. Injections of cold water, or the introduction of ice into the womb;
- Sixth. Injections of vinegar, hot or cold;
- Seventh. Injection of persulphate of iron, or muriated tincture of iron, two drachms to a pint of water.

Treatment for puerperal convulsions:

- First. Give the woman chloroform, and keep her under its influence;
- Second. Deliver her as soon as possible;
- Third. If it takes too much chloroform to quiet her, administer a hypodermic injection of morphine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ grains;
- Fourth. After administration of morphine, use chloroform with caution;
- Fifth. Have a competent person remain by the patient, at least twenty-four hours after delivery, ready to give chloroform should there be the least sign of returning spasm.—*Epitome of Pract. Med. and Surgery.*

POISONING BY A TEN-GRAIN DOSE OF ANTIPYRINE.

By S. PETERS, M.D. Cohoes, N. Y.

Med. Register, Mar. 24:—For a severe headache, of a nervous character, in a lady—Mrs. H.—of about twenty-five years of age, and otherwise healthy, I prescribed two powders (ten grains

each) of antipyrine, one to be taken an hour after the first, if needed. She took one about 9.30 P. M., and in two or three minutes she began to experience a "snapping" in her head, along with an itching and burning in the mouth and throat, particularly in the roof of the mouth. This feeling also extended to the eyes, nose, and ears, and became so violent that she involuntarily thrust her fingers into her mouth and ears to seek relief. The "snapping" in the head increased in intensity until she became almost frantic, and ran up and down the room, screaming, partially losing control of herself, and apprehending acute insanity. Sneezing soon commenced, and became extremely violent, the act being repeated at least fifty times, while the nose and eyes were running a very copious, watery fluid. The turgescence of the mucus membrane was so extreme that she could not breathe through the nostrils for several hours—indeed, not until the next day. Following all this, there was a stupid, tormenting feeling, with swelling of the nose and eyes, till, exhausted, she finally fell asleep. This sleep was disturbed and tiresome, but the headache proper was relieved. The most violent part of the process continued for only about ten minutes, but recovery was not perfect till the next day.

THE CANADA MEDICAL RECORD

A Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

EDITORS:

FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. LOND
Editor and Proprietor.

R. A. KENNEDY, M.A., M.D., Managing Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITOR:

A. LAPHORN SMITH, B.A., M.D., M.E.C.S. Eng., F.O.S. LONDON.

SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

All communications and Exchanges must be addressed to the Editors, Drawer 356, Post Office, Montreal.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1888.

BURIAL REFORM.

The disposal of the bodies of the dead is evidently a subject which is attracting considerable attention from scientific men. The improvements in the present methods may be divided into negative and positive. The former including those which merely look to getting rid of them with the least injury to the living, such as using coffins of the most perishable and lightest material, all-lasting substances