

antipyrin are extremely rare. They occur, according to him, once in every twelve or fifteen cases among women, and once in fifty cases among men.

Dujardin-Beaumetz states that he has very seldom seen a rash from the administration of the drug, but, on the other hand, has observed quite frequently disturbances of digestion in cases taking the medicine for a considerable time. He suggests that these disagreeable effects may be produced by the benzine which is employed in the preparation of the drug.

Dr. S. Peters, of Cohoes, prescribed two 10-grain powders of antipyrin for a severe headache occurring in a woman of twenty-five, otherwise healthy. A few minutes after the administration of the first dose, she experienced a "snapping" in head, along with an itching and burning in the roof of the mouth and in the throat. This feeling also extended to the eyes, nose, and ears, increased in intensity till she became almost frantic. Sneezing soon commenced and became extremely violent, while the nose and eyes were discharging a very copious watery fluid. She could not breathe through the nostrils for several hours. Exhausted, she finally fell asleep, but recovery was not perfect till the next day.

The *Medical Press*, March 14, 1888, editorially says that antipyrin should be administered with, or immediately after, a meal, otherwise pain, nausea, and discomfort may result from its contact with the walls of the stomach.

In the same journal Huchard recommends antipyrin very highly in the treatment of polyuria. A patient of his drank large quantities of liquid, and passed in twenty-four hours more than twenty quarts of water. Antipyrin was given up to two drachms in twenty-four hours, and the result was a rapid decrease in the amount of urine, until three quarts daily were reached. This effect of antipyrin upon the secretion of urine renders it unfit for administration in certain diseases of the kidneys where their secreting function is already impaired. While antipyrin eases the pain in the neuralgic form of angina pectoris, it would be dangerous to give it in true angina with stenosis of the coronary arteries, as collapse of the heart might result.

Guttmann (quoted by *New York Medical Journal*, March 24, 1888) has seen antipyrin in one case cause violent palpitations, intense cyanosis,

and a feeling of the want of air. In another case there was great excitement (pulse 132), with oedema, amaurosis, together with pruritus and urticaria. The dose given was fifteen grains.

Dr. J. P. C. Griffith agrees with Sonnenberger that antipyrin is very efficient when given early in whooping-cough. Neither of them, however, claims a specific action of the drug. In only one case does the author report a total failure of the drug. He gives small doses at frequent intervals.

Ther (quoted by *Med. and Surg. Rep.*, March 31, 1888) finds antipyrin an excellent substitute for bromide of potash in nocturnal emissions. He prescribes from seven to fifteen grains just before going to bed.

Laurencin claims rapid recovery in the severe form of chorea by the administration of nine to fifteen-grain doses of antipyrin.

Ollivier, on the other hand, does not share in the enthusiasm of certain observers concerning the efficiency of this remedy in chorea, having used it on children of seven to eight years of age in daily quantities of one drachm, without modifying in the least the symptoms.

Dr. W. M. Powell, of Albany, Texas, testifies as to the local hemostatic power of antipyrin, having entirely checked serious hæmorrhage by the application of a four per cent. solution of the drug in a case of circumcision, and in the bleeding following an injury to an old ulcer of the leg."

A Physician's Experience in Self Treatment of Phthisis with Creasote.

The *British Medical Journal* of March 10, 1888, quotes the experience of a Russian physician as follows: "The writer, who has been suffering from pulmonary and laryngeal tuberculosis for about two years, had tried the drug on himself in small doses (half a grain four or five times a day) some time ago, but without appreciable benefit. After perusal of the observations of Professors Sommerbrodt (*Berlin klin. Wochenschrift*, Nov. 15, 1887) and Guttmann (*Deutsche med. Zeit.*, No. 42, 1887); however, he again began to take creasote in gradually increasing large doses, beginning with four grains a day, and reaching, in about two months, a daily dose of forty-four grains. There took place, fairly rapidly, an unmistakable and permanent improvement in his symptoms. Fever disappeared in a week; expectoration, cough and dyspnoea