

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

A USEFUL LOCAL ANESTHETIC.

It is doubtful if any new remedial agent in many years has met with a readier acceptance by Canadian physicians and surgeons than is being accorded to Apotheresine, the synthetic local anesthetic recently announced by Parke, Davis & Co. The prompt appreciation which has marked the advent of this new product is gratifying for two reasons: Apotheresine is an efficient and broadly useful local anesthetic; it is a fruit of American enterprise and research.

Apothesine is described as the hydrochloride of gamma-diethyl-*amoni-propyl* cinnamate. It occurs in the form of small snow-white crystals, having a melting point of 137°C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in acetone and ether, and very soluble in water. If desired, it may be sterilized, in solution, by boiling, and it can be combined with any of the usual synergists.

Clinical reports show that Apotheresine is as potent as the popular synthetic local anesthetics, while it is less toxic than most of them. It is not a derivative of cocaine, and it does not induce "habit" formation.

Apothesine is suitable for use in any surgical procedure in which a local anesthetic is indicated. It has been employed with marked satisfaction by more than a hundred surgeons in over one thousand cases, including both major and minor operations.

Apothesine is supplied in hypodermic-tablet form, as follows:

H. T. No. 216.—Each tablet contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains of Apotheresine. One tablet in 60 minims of water makes a 2% solution. Vials of 200 and 100.

H. T. No. 217.—Each tablet contains 3-5 grain of Apotheresine and 1-1600 grain of Adrenalin. One tablet in 60 minims of water makes a 1% solution of Apotheresine in Adrenalin 1:100,000. Vials of 25 and 100.

H. T. No. 218.—Apothesine-Adrenalin (Dental).

Parke, Davis & Co. announce that they will be pleased to send literature on Apotheresine to any physician or surgeon who is interested in the product.

SANMETTO IN GONORHEA.

The Philosophy of the Action of Sanmetto in Gonorrhoea may be explained in this way: Sanmetto has no direct germicidal action in the treatment of membranous conditions due to the invasion of the gonococcus. It should be borne in mind that san metto does not directly destroy gonococci. Whatever may be its direct action upon these germs, it is certain that it does not have any such directly germicidal influence. What it probably does is to set up in the mucous membrane a reaction