

**The Relative Value of Antipyrin and Antifebrin.**—Dr. W. G. Barr, of Bridgeport, Illinois, has made a most careful clinical study of these remedies as well as of quinine on himself whilst suffering from neurasthenia complicated with malaria. He thus sums up his experience in the *Therapeutic Gazette*. This table, he says, will suggest the relative use of the two former drugs:—

<i>Antipyrin.</i>	<i>Antifebrin.</i>
Lowers the temperature in half an hour.	In an hour or more.
Effects last two hours.	Effects last six hours.
More diaphoretic.	More diuretic.
Depressing after effects.	No after effects.
Cerebral sedative.	Cerebral, vaso-motor and muscular stimulant.
Dose 15 to 30 grains.	Dose 5 to 15 grains.
Tolerance from continued use.	Tolerance from continued use.

## FINAL SUMMARY.

<i>Quinine.</i>	<i>Antipyrin—Antifebrin.</i>
Is a tonic of marked effect, and its long-continued use in considerable daily doses improves malarial anæmia.	There is good reason to believe that a long-continued use (four to six weeks) of these drugs or any of the aniline products produces a decomposition of the coloring matter of the blood.— <i>Therapeutic Gazette</i> , Oct. 1887.
Quinine is antiseptic.	Antifebrin is not antiseptic, while
Antiperiodic.	antifebrin seems to be.
Sedative only in doses so large that the stomach may not tolerate enough to produce the effect.	Not antiperiodic.
Produces deafness.	Analgesic.
Is prophylactic against attacks of true malarial poisoning.	Does not produce deafness.
Reduces temperature in some forms of malarial fevers, but has little effect in typhoid fevers.	Is not prophylactic against malaria.
	Reduces temperature in all cases of fever.
	Remarkable effects in migraine, and substituting morphia almost entirely.

—Paper by Dr. R. F. Lewis in *N. C. Medical Journal*.

### **The Treatment of Chronic Diarrhœa.**—

A correspondent of the *Medical News* sends the following pre-