

of equal parts of crystallized carbolic acid and flexible collodion, which is to be carried to the bottom of the cavity. The pain is said to disappear instantaneously.

ANTIPYRIN IN THE TREATMENT OF WHOOPING COUGH.—Dr. Windelschmidt, of Cologne, treated 350 cases with antipyrin. In thirty per cent. antipyrin had no effect, or the patient passed away from observation; in fifty per cent. the result was very good, the duration of the attack being reduced to two or three weeks. To obtain the best results the antipyrin should be given as early as possible, and three or four times a day, in a dose of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains for each year of the child's age.—*Centralblatt für die ges. Therapie.*

For a man suffering with *gastric ulcer*, brought before the clinic by Prof. Da Costa, the following was directed to be rigidly carried out: Absolute rest on the back in bed, milk diet, in which a small quantity of carbonate of soda is put, to render it alkaline; should this not sufficiently nourish him, then combine with the milk diet nutrient enema. For the anæmia accompanying the disease—

R. Ferri et potassii tartrat., ʒij
Glycerini, ʒj
Aquæ, q. s. ad ʒʒij M.

SIG.—Teaspoonful three times a day.—*College and Clinical Record.*

PHENACETINE OR PARA-ACETPHENETIDINE is one of the aromatic series of compounds discovered in the effort to find an artificial product possessing the properties of quinine.

It is an excellent antipyretic and analgesic, superior to antipyrin in that it is cheaper, given in smaller dose, and without any unpleasant after-effect, save perspiration. As an antipyretic, 7 grains cause a fall in the temperature, commencing in about half an hour, accompanied by sweating, the minimum being reached in three or four hours. Although the sweating is more or less profuse, collapse or chill is never observed. It is said that it may be administered for months without any unpleasant consequences, although it seems to lose somewhat of its effect. Its antipyretic action may be made use of in any febrile affection.

In the same dose, 7 or 8 grains, it gives great relief in one or two hours in the various forms of neuralgia.

During the epidemic of influenza, it has been given very generally in doses of 7 to 12 grains, repeated every half hour, and whilst causing in most cases profuse perspiration, has speedily relieved the frontal headache and the vice-like pains felt in the loins and extremities.

THE Canadian Practitioner

A SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS
OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

Contributions of various descriptions are invited. We shall be glad to receive from our friends everywhere current medical news of general interest.

When a change of address occurs please promptly notify the Publishers, THE J. E. BRYANT COMPANY (Limited), 58 Bay Street

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 17, 1890.

HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The number of the experiments, the care and accuracy with which they have been performed and recorded, the high reputation of the members of the Commission, demand for the conclusions a careful, even if incredulous, consideration. To be told that the danger of chloroform is not from syncope, but from respiratory failure, that stimulation of the vagi is a safeguard, not a danger, that fatty heart is not a contra-indication to its use, is indeed a shock to medical orthodoxy.

Death is said to occur once in every 3000 cases of chloroform anæsthesia, but Surgeon Major Laurie has given chloroform more than 10,000 times without a single mishap. He says that careful examination of all the recorded cases of death from chloroform in Great Britain, since 1885, shows that in not one case did death occur when the respiration, and the respiration alone, was attended to.

It must not be supposed that the Commission teaches that chloroform is absolutely safe. Death may occur, but now it must be ascribed to carelessness of the chloroformist. Chloro-