

phy of the gastric glands or in the so-called atrophic catarrh of the stomach, the results obtained from therapeutic measures have thus far not been positive; it being impossible to restore the already degenerated glands. Being convinced that neither hydrochloric acid nor pepsin, or any other remedies were of any use in the treatment of this affection, Dr. Reichmann, of Warsaw, tried in ten cases (out of one hundred and seven cases treated for various gastric affections) an alcoholic extract of the pancreas (twelve to fifteen per cent.) and pancreatin, and was soon convinced that the formerly sluggish chyme digestion was now properly performed, the general condition of the patients being greatly improved.

THE USE OF ANTIPYRINE DURING LABOR.—

The *Brit. Med. and Surg. Jour.* has the following:—Grandin (New York), has experimented with antipyrine as an analgesic in the first stage of labor, with gratifying results. His method has been to give fifteen grains of the drug, well diluted, and preferably with some stimulant, such as spiritus ammonii aromaticus, and to repeat the dose in one hour. Two hours later the patient is given ten grains, and this dose is repeated every two hours if necessary. In conjunction with antipyrine, Grandin uses chloral hydrate in fifteen-grain doses every three-quarters of an hour, until three or four doses have been given. The result of this combination Grandin has found to so far nullify the pains as to be scarcely perceptible in two instances, and in other cases to be simply uncomfortable. The progress of labor was not interfered with, and there was no evidence of injurious effect on either mother or child.

DIETETIC NOTES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., of St. Louis, to be found on page 5. This Company has had prepared *Dietetic Notes*, suggesting the articles of food to be allowed and prohibited in several diseases in which their Lithiated Hydrangea has proven of special service. A neatly bound book of these dietetic notes, each note perforated for the convenience of physicians in detaching and distributing to their patients, will be sent free of cost; together with an illustrated treatise upon Catarrh and other monographs of more than ordinary interest, bearing upon the value of Listerine in the internal and external antiseptic treatment of disease.

THE form of the "Record of Autopsy," now in use at the Toronto General Hospital, is, we think, a very good one. An important step in the direction of securing useful and reliable statistics regarding the causes of death in all official post mortems, would be the issuing of said form, or at least some form, to the coroners in each county. It is well known that certificates to counsel, as to cause of death, etc., are often of so unscientific a nature, as to make the profession a laughing-stock in the courts. Dr. O'Reilly has compiled the form used, from a number of others, retaining what he thought was important and rejecting irrelevant matter, found in a number of similar blank forms he has examined. He has also added a table of the normal weight of the various important organs of the body, as no one can be expected to keep such figures always fresh in the memory.

LITHIUM AND ARSENIC IN DIABETES.—The treatment of diabetes mellitus by arsenic and lithium is, perhaps, the one which offers the best chance of success. We have already given, March, '88, Vigier's formula for their administration. We now take the following from the *Rev. de Therap.*:

Dr. Constantine Paul proposes the following:

Effervescing carbonate of lithium one dose, adding a few drops of Fowler's solution.

Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz prescribes as follows:

To a glass of carbonic water add $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the carbonate of lithium and two minims of Fowler's solution.

TEST FOR PUS IN THE URINE.—The *Pharm. Era* gives the following directions for the detection of pus in the urine:—Drop into the specimen of urine enough tincture of guaiac to give it a milky appearance, and heat it to 100° F. If pus be present, a blue tint will develop. The urine may also be passed through a white filter, and a few minims of the tincture of guaiac then allowed to drop on it; if pus be present, a distinct blue coloration will be produced.

BINIODIDE OF MANGANESE IN AMENORRHEA.—

This preparation of manganese is now frequently employed in place of the permanganate. In our practice it seems to be better borne by the stomach, and probably acts quite as efficiently. It matters not which preparation is used, the drug must be