

containing the majority of antipyretics, as the phenols, which have carbolic acid, hydrochinon, resorcin, salicylic acid, or the chinoline order, which contains chinolin, kairin, antipyrin, quinine and thallin. To discover adulteration with aniline, which is *poisonous*, Yvon recommends adding hydrobromide of sodium to acetanilide, rubbed up with water. If aniline is present, a reddish-orange precipitate is found, if pure it will remain clear. Treating it with mercurio-nitrate produces a green coloring matter, soluble in alcohol.

*Actions claimed for it.* That in an hour after administration the temperature will begin to fall, reaching its maximum in about four hours after, when, in proper doses, normal temperature is reached or lower, its effect passing off in three to ten hours, the fall in temperature being accompanied by redness of the skin and perspiration. The pulse is reduced simultaneously and arterial tension raised; it produces no untoward effects; no nausea, vomiting or diarrhea, the appetite improving under its use. That it calms the nervous system, inducing sleep; relieves pain, headache, etc.; acts in doses of from four to fifteen grs., four grs. being equal in effect to sixteen grs. antipyrin.

Dr. Weill, a pupil of Dujardin Beaumetz, in the *Bulletin Générale de Therapeutique*, gives these conclusions: "Acetanilide exerts a predominant influence on the nervous system, manifested by collapse, after a short period of excitement; generalized anesthesia and analgesia, increased intravascular pressure and peripheral vaso-constriction; in toxic doses, progressively reduces oxyhæmoglobin, and finally changes it into methæmoglobin, and that it is of great utility in subduing morbid overexcitability in nervous diseases."

It has but little action in modifying temperature in health; large doses may cause death (25 to 50 centigrammes per kilogramme of animal). Symptoms are; stupor, prostration, fall of temperature, depression of respiration, analgesia, anæsthesia, collapse. Animals experimented upon lived 24 to 36 hours; it is not, according to Miquel, antiseptic. Its antithermic action is unequal, disease and idiosyncrasy having a marked influence on its action; it sometimes causes cyanosis, which does not appear to be harmful.

Dujardin Beaumetz and Prof. Charcot consider it superior to every other medicament in pain

linked with nerve alteration, and regard it superior in rheumatic neuralgia, muscular and articular pains, to salicylic acid. It is especially useful in the painful crises of locomotor ataxia, but loses its effect in two or three weeks. This is corroborated by Fischer, of Cannstatt, and Lepine, of Lyons, who recommends 30 gr. doses if necessary; no ill effects result in non-febrile states. Fischer found it of decided advantage in affording amelioration in all forms of paroxysmal pain. Professor Dujard in Beaumetz did not find it of much service in epilepsy.

Dr. Gabriel Pavai Vajna regards it as superior to quinine in phthisis and equal to salicylic acid in acute rheumatism. It is inexpensive, being only 10 francs per kilogramme in France. Most of these effects were illustrated in the twenty cases in which I have administered it. Nine were cases of typhoid fever, in all of which the temperature was promptly reduced. The following case may be regarded as typical of its action in this disease:

CASE IX. Girl, aged 9; Oct. 25th was seventh day of fever; at 5 p.m., five grs. acetanilide were given, when pulse was 120, respirations 28, and temperature  $105\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$ .

	Pulse.	resp.	temp.	
5.00 p.m.	120,	28,	$105\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$	—Face and general surface pale, dry, and hot.
5.10 "	120,	28,	$105^{\circ}$	—Pink flush on both cheeks, pulse stronger.
5.20 "	120,	32,	$104\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$	—Forehead, neck and trunk moist, and whole surface of reddish hue; somewhat more restless.
5.30 "	112,	32,	$103\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$	—Has become tranquil and fallen asleep; skin moist, no visible perspiration.
6.00 "	120,	30,	$102\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$	—Surface in same condition; still sleeping.
6.30 "	108,	24,	$100\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$	
7.00 "	102,	24,	$100^{\circ}$	—Asked for a piece of bread.
7.30 "	102,	24,	$100^{\circ}$	
8.00 "	108,	25,	$100\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$	—Skin has become dry.
8.30 "	108,	30,	$101^{\circ}$	—Pulse diminished in volume and of less force.
9.00 "	112,	30,	$101\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$	
9.30 "	112,	30,	$102\frac{3}{8}^{\circ}$	
10.00 "	116,	28,	$102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	
10.30 "	120,	30,	$103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	
11.00 "	120,	32,	$103^{\circ}$	
1.20 a.m.	120,	30,	$103\frac{2}{3}^{\circ}$	

Oct. 26, 11 a.m.,—Mother states child appeared to be very feverish from 12 to 8 a.m., and was restless and drank milk frequently. Six grs. were