

fore, it is "the one thing needful" in the treatment of hyperpyrexia of malarial fevers. In the vast majority of cases, when necessary to administer quinine, if antikamnia be added to the prescription, the results will be surprising.

Formerly, the idea prevailed that, in order to render the treatment of periodical fevers efficient, the gastro-intestinal tube should be cleaned out by emetics and cathartics. This, however, is a fallacy, as the conditions they are intended to remove depend mainly on the malarial poison, for which the combination of quinine and antikamnia is the specific cure.

In speaking of the treatment of pneumonia by quinine and antikamnia, Prof. Palmer says: "The effects desired, and certainly as a rule produced, are a decided reduction of temperature, a marked diminution in the frequency of the pulse, a decided moisture of the skin or free sweating, a slower and more easy respiration, or relief from pain, and the feeling of fulness of the chest, a diminution of the cough and of the tenacious and bloody character of the expectoration; and, in short, not only is

there a checking of the fever, but of all evidences—general and local—of the pulmonary engorgement and inflammation."

In Meniere's disease, or "labyrinthine vertigo," this combination has, by persistent use, entirely removed the trouble in many cases. The curative effects of quinine and the coal-tar antipyretics in sunstroke are well known, and have been used recently with great benefit in numerous instances in this country and in India. In hysteria, and even in epilepsy, the combination of quinine and antikamnia is often indicated, and will frequently give the desired results. In whooping-cough and hay fever, quinine and antikamnia will prove beneficial.

The tablets of equal parts of quinine and antikamnia, spoken of in this article, can be administered by the rectum, with good effect. They should first be dissolved in whiskey, and then water can be added in any quantity needed—always remembering the total quantity of each drug in such enemata. — *Virginia Medical Monthly*.

[OVER.]

ALMOXIA WINE FOR INVALIDS

*No Better WINE for MEDICINAL PURPOSES ever
before Sold in Canada.*

ANALYSIS.

130 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, January 9th, 1892.

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

MESSRS. GIANELLI & Co.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have made an analysis of sample of "Almoxia Wine" received from you, and find it to be a very good wine for medicinal use: containing a considerable amount of Salts of Iron, and free from injurious colouring matter of any kind, or excess of acid.

The analysis gave as follows:

Specific Gravity	-	-	-	-	1031	Volatile acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.02
Alcohol	-	-	-	-	-	12.28	Fixed acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.07
Extractive matter	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	Ethers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.10
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	8.31	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.65

Salts of Iron in ash is equal to very nearly half a grain per ounce of wine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THOMAS HEYS,
Consulting Chemist.

N.B.—Almoxia is a department of a Province in Spain, near Malaga, located at Latitude 36.19 N., Longitude 4.32 W. The land where these vines are cultivated is remarkable for its FERRUGINOUS properties, which gives to the wine natural Salts of Iron, as indicated in the above Analysis.

GIANELLI & CO., - 16 King Street West, Toronto.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.