

FOR ERYSIPELAS OF THE FACE.—

℞ Carbolic acid,	
Tincture of iodine,	
Alcohol	āā gr. xxx.
Oil of turpentine	gr. lx.
Glycerine	gr. xc.—M.

The lesions are to be painted with this liniment every two hours and covered with aseptic tarlatan.—*New York Medical Journal*.

RESTLESSNESS.—Dr. Wells has found the following prescription of great use in quieting the restlessness so often seen in infants affected with subacute or chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh :

℞ Sulphonal	gr. ss.
Sodium bromid	gr. ii.
Spirit of peppermint	gtt. x.
Camphor water	ʒj.—M.

The dose should be repeated every two or three hours, according to indications. Occasionally, when the attack of restlessness is preceded by sour vomiting and pain, 5 or 10 grains of sodium bicarbonate added to the above prescription will increase its usefulness.—*Philadelphia Polyclinic*.

PYRAMIDON.—Filehne (*Berlin Klin. Woch.*, November 30th, 1896) relates his experimental and clinical investigations into the use of this dimethyl amido-derivative of antipyrin. Pyramidon is a yellowish white crystalline substance soluble in water in the proportion of one in ten. Its action on the nervous system is similar to that of antipyrin, but there are considerable differences in the mode of action between these two agents. Pyramidon acts in smaller doses, and its beneficial effects are produced more gradually and last longer than those of antipyrin. No changes could be found in the blood of animals treated by pyramidon. In healthy men 0.5 g. produced no subjective or objective effects. In twenty minutes the urine gives the ferric chloride reaction. The dose used in patients varied from 0.1 to 0.75 g. In the adult 0.3 to 0.5 g. of pyramidon may be given as a single dose, and it is best to begin with two such doses in the day. It must remain to be seen how far these doses may be increased. The remedy was found to act promptly in pains of various regions, such as headache, pain in tuberculous peritonitis, etc. Tried in four cases of nephritis pyramidon was useless. The author then gives short details of eight cases illustrating its antipyretic effect. He has put on record his observations on the use of this antipyrin derivative, so that it may receive further investigation.—*British Medical Journal*.