

succeeded so well. Had I the same case to attend again, I should never perform craniotomy, as I believe it takes away the only chance of the mother, and of necessity destroys the child, which, in this instance, might perhaps have been saved. I will say nothing in reference to the other operations which might have been made, or the different ways of performing this operation, leaving these points for you to discuss.

REPORT ON PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

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ANTIPYRETICS.

It is proposed in the following article to give an account of two drugs recently introduced into practice belonging to this class, and to point out in a general way their worth as compared with agents of the same class that are, and have been for some time, in more or less every-day use. As these two agents are purely antipyretics, and have no influence directly, as far as is known, over the duration of any of the pyrexial diseases, it will be appropriate to indicate what are the necessary qualities of a good antipyretic. First, a desirable antipyretic should be able to act with promptitude; second, it should be certain in its action; third, its effects should last several hours; fourth, the subsequent ascent of the temperature should take place gradually; fifth, it should be devoid of untoward effects, especially those of a dangerous nature.

After considering the actions of these agents, we will be able to see in how far they fall short of those qualities.

ANTIPYRIN.

This is an alkaloid, which, like kairin, is obtained synthetically from the chinoline series. It acts as pure antipyretic, reducing an elevated temperature from whatever cause produced.

Judging from the cases reported up to the present, it appears to have a more powerful influence on the pyrexia of typhoid and