Brussels and the Paris Exposition. He will go with the medical excursion, leaving June 30th by the Anchor Line on the *City of Rome*. The Doctor and family will then leave the party and travel in Switzerland, down the Rhine, and locate for the winter in Berlin, where Mrs. Pettyjohn will pursue her musical studies, and his son Wallace continue his illustrative art. The Doctor will be in Chicago during the greater portion of May in attendance on the Methodist General Conference, to which he is a delegate. His Chicago address will be The Stewart Building, 92 State St. While it is not yet definitely decided, it is the wish of the Doctor's many medical friends that he take the college professorship he has been offered and locate in Chicago in consultation practice in his specialty.

Dr. and Mrs. Pettyjohn will be greatly missed socially in this village, where their pleasant and sociable ways have made them a host of friends who will join us in the best of wishes for their future. Our loss will be others' gain, and we prophesy that, wherever they locate, friends will flock to them as they always do to those whose companionship is so agreeable.—*Alma Argus* (Mich.)

DIONIN: A NEW MORPHINE DERIVATIVE.

A NEW morphine derivative has recently been introduced to which the name "dionin" has been given. It is described by Ludwig Hesse (*Pharm. Centralh.*, XL., p. 5) as the hydrochlorate of morphine mono-ethyl ether, or ethyl-morphine, having the composition

$$C_2H_5O\atop HO>C_{17}H_{17}NOHCl\times H_2O.$$

It occurs as a white, somewhat bitter, micro-crystalline powder, which, under the microscope, is seen to consist of fine needles. It melts at 123 to 125 degrees C. and decomposes at the latter temperature. Dionin appears to be very serviceable, therapeutically, because it affords neutral solutions which may be advantageously employed subcutaneously. It is soluble in about seven parts of water, in about 1.4 parts of alcohol, and in about 20 parts of syrup; while it is insoluble in ether and in chloroform. It is precipitated from its solutions by most of the alkaloidal reagents. The pure base, morphine mono-ethyl ether or ethyl-morphine, is readily liberated by alkalies, and crystallizes from water also with one molecule of water of crystallization. It is quite insoluble in water, 1 part dissolving in 286 parts of the latter; it is very soluble, however, in alcohol, 100 parts of the latter dissolving 140 parts of the base. It is also easily soluble in ether, but