

sweats, decrease of cough, a smaller number of bacilli in the sputum, and improvement in strength and general condition. Locally the injection is followed by induration of the skin.—*British Med. Jour.*

VALUE OF "ORGANIC EXTRACTS" (*Revue Internationale de Bibliographie*).—G. Bogden (de Jassy) has made a series of injections upon different patients with both testicular fluid and liquids procured from the gray substance of the brain. The results obtained, however, have only been minimal, and do not prove the efficacy of this mode of treatment. The author complains that these injections are unable to cure the affections against which they are directed, and that the slight amelioration experienced in certain instances, he is satisfied, was due purely to simple "suggestion."—*Medical Age*.

COCAINE FOR LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.—Dr. John Edwin Rhodes (*North American Practitioner*) writes: In experimenting with different drugs to use in a combination so that the constitutional effects of cocaine would be lessened, and the quantity decreased, Dr. Ingals and myself, in modifying a solution which was suggested by Dr. Witherstine, of Rochester, Minn., fixed upon the following, which we have used constantly for the past two years with much satisfaction:

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
 Strophanthin gr. 1-5
 Cocaine Hydrochloratis gr. xx
 Acidi Carbolic gr. v
 Aquæ Destillat. q. s. ad ̄5
 M. Sig.: Local anæsthetic.

This solution has served on three or four occasions for tracheotomy, five to eight minims being injected, and producing almost complete local anæsthesia with no constitutional disturbance. It has also been used in aspiration of the chest, two to four minims being injected at the

site of puncture just before using the aspirator. On several occasions the solution has been used by injection beneath the skin of two or three minims after having used it topically over the mucous membrane in operating for the removal of cartilage in marked anterior deflexion of the nasal septum close to the nostril. Some of these patients were children ten to twelve years of age, and affirmed that the operation was painless in most cases.

TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS OF THE FACE.—The following method of treatment is very successful in the hands of Dr. Petrini (Galatz), Clinical Professor of Syphilography and Dermatology at the Medical Faculty of Bucharest, in cases of erysipelas of the face:

In the first place a purgative is administered:

℞ Calomel gr. xij
 Resin of scammony gr. vj

Mix and divide into two cachets to be taken on an empty stomach in the morning, with an interval of half an hour.

The affected part is painted night and morning for three or four days with a solution of corrosive sublimate in collodion:

℞ Corrosive sublimate gr. iss
 Collodion ̄ij
 F. S. A.—External use.

The collodion is spread on a thick layer over the margin of the erysipelatous patch, and for some distance over the surrounding healthy skin.

Since in cases of erysipelas of the face the infective organisms frequently gain admission through the nasal mucous membrane, Prof. Petrini recommends the irrigation of the nasal cavities with boracic acid lotion.

The patient is kept on a milk diet. As early as the second day of the attack two of the following pills are administered every two hours: