aqueous solution were found to allow of the anæsthetic action of water upon the nerve filaments. The anæsthetic drugs, cocaine, ac. carbol, and morphine have a special characteristic: *i.e.*, their addition in very small quantities to the .2 per cent. salt solution prevented the paresthesia incident to injection of simple saline solution and the infiltration of inflamed or hyperæsthetic areas could be made without pain.

The narcotics were more active when used in the .2 per cent. salt solution and could be used in even lower attenuations, for instance, .01 per cent. cocaine in a .2 per cent. salt solution prevented paresthesia. It was also found that if the solutions were used cold, their efficacy was increased many fold, and that when used at the temperature of the body, little or no anæsthesia followed.

The following formulas are advocated by Schleich :\*

Ŗ	Cocaine mur	.20
	Morph. mur	.025
	Natr. chlor	,20
	Aqu. dest. ad	100.
M.	Sterilisat. adde. sol. ac. carbol. 5 per cent.	gtt ij.

S. Solution No. 1, strong. For operation upon highly inflamed or hyperæsthetic areas.

₿.	Cocaine mur	.10
	Morph. mur	.025
	Natr. chlor	.20
	Aqu. dest. ad	100.
М.	Sterilisat, adde, ac. carbol. 5 per cent. gtt	ii.

S. Solution No. 2, medium. For most operations.

Ŗ.	Cocaine mur	.01
	Morph. mur	.005
	Natr. chlor	.20
	Aqu. dest. ad	100.
М.	Sterilisat.	•

S. Solution No. 3, weak. For superficial operations upon nearly normal tissues.

At my request, Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have prepared soluble tablets from which these solutions may be extemporaneously made by dissolving one tablet in one hundred cubic centimeters (about 33% fluidounces) of distilled or boiled water. These will be found convenient in practice.

All are to be kept strictly sterile; glass stoppers or scorched

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The "keeping" qualities of these solutions are improved by the addition of a few drops (gtt jji) of a 5 per cent. solution of trikresol, as recommended by Parke, Davis & Co.