

DOUGLAS-CRAWFORD (*Lancet*) reports a case of coma from the application of carbolic acid to the unbroken skin, occurring in a girl of four. It having been proposed to perform Macewen's osteotomy on both legs, lotions of carbolic acid (1 to 40) were applied. At the end of four hours, the child being as well as usual, the limbs were scrubbed with turpentine, and the compresses reapplied. At the end of forty minutes the child was found in an unnatural deep sleep; at the end of two hours she was in a marked collapse and coma. Upon removal of the compresses and active stimulation continued for a number of hours, the child recovered, and by the following day she was well, excepting for some pallor and rapidity of the pulse.—*American Medical*.

EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER.

Marckwald (*Münch. Med. Woch.*) made daily injections of small doses of antipyrin in frogs and rabbits, and caused a destruction of the liver cells which induced a cirrhosis of the liver itself. If we compare the action of the antipyrin with the action of other agents which have been shown to produce cirrhosis of the liver and the condition of the human cirrhotic liver, we may assume that every agent which has the power to destroy liver cells must in continued (chronic) action produce a cirrhosis of the liver, unless some condition outside the liver hinders its action.—*Medical Age*.