

seventh day. His temperature reached 101 degrees, its highest point, on the second day, and gradually came down to normal by the fifth day. The wound healed by primary union. The patient was kept up to the end of the third week, and left the hospital three days later.—*Brooklyn Medical Journal*.

### COCAINE HABIT

We append some extracts from different papers, calling attention to the startling rapidity with which the cocaine evil is developing. One of the leading chemists in this city called our attention a short time since to the increasing demand for this valuable, but, when abused, either in the administration or the taking, pernicious drug. Chemists should be restricted in the sale of it, except on a physician's prescription, and then enter the same in the poisons register.

### COCAINE DEBAUCHERY.

Few people even in the profession of medicine know much about the cocaine habit, and to what extent it prevails in the lower walks of life in the large cities, writes Dr. E. R. Waterhouse in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. The recent exposure of a "cocaine joint," disguised as a drug store in the business part of this city (St. Louis) has made public that which was only known to a few. The patronage was largely from the lower classes of fallen women, men seldom using this narcotic.

This store had very well stocked shelves, but seldom was anything sold except cocaine; this was put up in packages, which sold at a dime. The cocaine fiend was admitted into a dark back room, and taking a seat, snuffed the powdered drug into the nose. A sort of dreamy intoxication followed. When they regained consciousness, should they desire more of the drug, they touched the bell, and in came the clerk with another dose, or if satisfied, they stole quietly out the back door into the alley.

The effect of using the drug so strong

is to paralyze the vaso-motor nerves of the nose, and as a result the blood vessels dilate, and the worst form of "rum-nose" is seen. One poor unfortunate has a nose nearly as large as a man's fist, as red as erysipelas, and as sore as a boil, with large nasty ulcers extending down the upper lip. The grip the drug gets upon the poor victim is far greater than from opium or morphine, and the downward road is travelled faster.

The crowd which filled this man's coffers began coming as early as nine o'clock in the evening, and at two or three o'clock in the night his room was full. Some would recover in a few hours and go their way, while others would lie in a stupor for half the following day. A few days ago the proprietor of this den was placed under arrest, under the law regulating the sale of poisons, but has his place still at full blast.

Hundreds of people buy this drug and snuff it at home, and some law should be passed to meet this new state of affairs. I have treated two cases of this habit, and find it very difficult to handle. The poor victim, when once under its charms, will hypothecate anything he may own or be able to steal to get cocaine, and in this way unscrupulous druggists reap an increasing benefit.—*Medical Times*.

### COCOA WINE AND ITS DANGERS.

There is no doubt that the steadily increasing consumption of cocoa wine is a subject which calls for comment and investigation. We find that cocoa wine and other medicated wines are largely sold to people who are considered, and consider themselves, to be total abstainers. It is not uncommon to hear the mother of a family say, "I never allow my girls to touch stimulants of any kind, but I give them each a glass of cocoa wine at eleven in the morning, and again at bedtime." Originally, cocoa wine was made from cocoa leaves; but it is now commonly a solution of the alkaloid in a sweet and usually strong alcoholic wine. According to the Board of Trade regulations, a wine containing a grain of any salt of cocaine