

paper. One of Schleich's tubes contains one and a half grains of cocaine, one-third of a grain of morphine, and three grains of common salt. This is dissolved in 100 cc. of sterilized water. The opinion was held that it was to a great extent the water that distended the tissues and mainly produced the anæsthesia. It further proved that the result, to a great extent, was due to the injection of the liquid with considerable force, as this distended the nerves and rendered them non-sensitive. Under this form of anæsthesia some severe operations had been performed, such as radical cure for hernia, inguinal colotomy for cancer of the rectum, ventrifixation of the uterus. Schleich employs this form of anæsthesia for abdominal sections. Opening abscesses and extraction of teeth can be performed in this way with comfort to the patient.

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GOUTY ECZEMA.—Dr. H. H. Whitehouse, in a clinic on gouty eczema (*Post-Graduate*) recommends the ingestion of all the water that can be taken. The administration of a good purge, followed by the aperient:

R	Magnesii sulphatis .....	℥vi.
	Ferri sulphatis .....	℥i.
	Acidi sulphurici diluti .....	℥iii.
	Syrupi zinziberis.	

Locally:

R	Ac. carbolicæ .....	℥ss.
	Pulv. calaminæ, prep. ....	℥i.
	Zinci oxidi .....	℥ii.
	Glycerini .....	℥iii.
	Liq. plumbi acet., dil .....	℥iv.
	Aquæ rosæ .....	℥iv.

Followed by alkaline tonics. Alcohol and all stimulating foods are to be avoided.

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DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN PRESENT STATUS.—In the discussion of a paper by Louis Fischer on "The Present Status of the Diphtheria Question" (*Post-Graduate*, February, '96). Dr. W. H. Porter reports Dr. W. H. Park as stating that where antitoxin had been used for immunizing supposedly healthy children, it frequently produced a pretty marked rise in temperature, accompanied by a moderate albuminuria. Was not such an agent damaging to the animal economy? As a curative agent it was admitted to be useless in cases of mixed infection, which were the ones needing treatment worst. The others were combated easily ordinarily. Fault was to be found with statistics. It had been said that in about 30 or 40 per cent. of the cases in which the clinical symptoms were those of diphtheria, the bacilli are not found, and in this class the mortality