

quantity of a four per cent. solution injected and seven minims of a two per cent. solution. The largest quantity of a four per cent. solution used was fifteen minims for the excision of a carbuncle of the neck. The smallest quantity of a two per cent solution used was four minims, for the excision of an epithelioma of the face. There were thirty-nine cases of abscess. The majority of these abscesses were situated upon the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet respectively. Some of them were of large size, and the operation included a more or less extensive incision through the infiltrated and inflamed overlying skin. There were also abscesses in other regions. Two carbuncles were excised from the neck. There were several cases of phimosis, several of ganglion of the wrist, several small tumors of the face, and several sequestrotomies of the hands and feet.

In general the analgesia during the operation was satisfactory. A certain number of patients complained of moderate pain from the prick of the needle. In the cases of extensive inflammatory infiltration, notably in the hand, considerable pain was complained of for several hours after the incision was made.

Several important variations in the technique of this method are noteworthy and valuable. They bear the names of various authors, but were doubtless familiar to most of us before we ever heard the names of these writers. For the production of analgesia in the sound skin, a fine needle is introduced obliquely into the skin until these opening at its point is buried; a fraction of a minim of cocaine solution is then injected, producing, if properly done, a small anæmic elevation at the site of the puncture. After waiting a few seconds the needle is reintroduced a short distance from, at, or within the border of this elevation, producing another elevation of like character. These injections are continued along the line and to the limit of the proposed incision. If the cut is to go deeper than the skin, the subcutaneous tissues are punctured in the same line and similarly anæsthetized. If it is necessary to incise inflamed tissues, the inflamed area may be encircled by a series of intracutaneous injections made in the surrounding healthy integument. The operation may then be made upon the inflamed part with little or no pain.

The hand and to some extent also the foot are favorable places in which to practise another modification of this method. The limb is elevated; a rubber constrictor is made to encircle it at a point between the site of the proposed operation and the trunk, and is drawn tightly enough to cut off completely the blood supply from the parts. After waiting