

thod of local anæsthesia which depends largely for its action on the pressure exerted on the nerve tissue.

Dr. Schleich has carried his method beyond the usually selected cases in minor surgery, and has used it in all major and minor operations, placing on record some 3,000 cases in which he reports good results. In employing this method a small area of skin or mucous membrane is anæsthetized with ether spray or carbolic acid (10 p.c.), and the hypodermic needle is inserted parallel with and just beneath the surface. The fluid when forced in rapidly forms a wheal or bubble, and this bubble represents to us the whole thing in a nutshell, for this bubble or wheal may be punctured or incised within certain limits without causing pain. It is made anæsthetic by infiltration œdema, and, whether the fluid is pure water merely or the solution of Schleich, the result is nearly the same; but Schleich found that the effect is considerably heightened for surgical operations by adding minute quantities of cocaine, morphine sulphate, and sodium chloride. The amounts of these ingredients are so small—about one to 500, or one-fifth of one per cent. in the strongest solution—that one can scarcely credit the fact that they are effective.

The formulæ for the solutions are :—To 1 litre or quart of sterilized water, to which has been added 20 drops of a 5 p.c. sol. carbolic acid, add :

No. 1, or strongest, sol.

Cocaine mur.....	2.0	g.m.
Morph. sulph.....	0.25	g.m.
Sod. chlor. (sterilized).....	2.0	g.m.

No. 2, or medium, sol.

To the litre as above,

Cocaine mur.....	1.0	g.m.
Morph. sulph.....	0.25	g.m.
Sod. chlor. (sterilized).....	2.0	g.m.

No. 3, or weakest, sol.

To the litre as above,

Cocaine mur.....	0.1	g.m.
Morph. sulph.....	0.05	g.m.
Soda chlor. (sterilized).....	2.0	g.m.