DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ULCERS OF THE FACE.

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LUPUS.	RODENT ULCER.	EPITHELIOMA.	SYPHILIS.	STRUMA.
In young people.	In elderly patients.	In adult life.	In children.	In children.
Attacks skin of ala of nose.	Favorite position the skin of lower eyelid.	Attacks junction of skin and mucous membrane—lips, nose, eyelids.	Affects corners of mouth and margins of nose with deep scars.	Superficial eczematous ulceration, with crusting on lips and nose, leaving no scars behind.
Commences in a discolored tubercle.	Commences often in a brown horny patch.	Commences as a small irregular tubercle.	Commences often in vesicles or blebs.	
Ulceration superficial, and slowly spreading across the cheeks, healing at one part and breaking down at another.	Spreads steadily with no induration.	Infiltrates from first and extends rapidly.	In adults.	
No glandular affection.	No tendency to heal.	Glands involved.	Superficial, more or less circular multiple ulcers about any part of face, with scars of healed ones; or, deep unhealthy cavities from breaking down of gummata.	
Not usually painful.	No glandular affection.	Painful		
	Not painful.			

SACCHARINE AN INTENSELY SWEET SUBSTANCE FROM COAL-TAR.—This remarkable substance, as prepared by Fahlberg, of New York, is made from toluene, a derivative of coal-tar. It is a white, crystalline substance, difficultly soluble in cold water, more easily in hot, crystallizing out or cooling in short, thick prisms, apparently monoclinic. Saccharine melts at 200° C., partially decomposing and giving off the smell of bitter almonds. Even when the amount present is so small as one part in 70,000 of water, the neutralized solution has a distinct sweet taste—as sweet, that is, as that of one part of cane or beet-root sugar in 250 parts of water; so, therefore, saccharine would seem to possess 280 times the sweetness of ordinary sugar. Its salts possess a strongly saccharine taste. Aducco and Mosso, studying the physiological action of this body, found that frogs could be kept for days, and with impunity, in a neutralized watery solution. Dogs also exhibited no ill effects when saccharine was discovered unchanged in the urine; it seems to undergo no change in the body. It does not influence the quantity or specific gravity of the urine, nor does it cause any change in the urea and sulphuric acid excreted; the chlorides are slightly increased. The presence of saccharine in the urine delays decomposition. Stutzer, as well as Aducco and Mosso, obtained similar results in the human subject, 5 grammes daily having no ill effect, passing away by the kidneys and appearing neither in the saliva, nor in the milk, nor in the fæces; the appetite remained unaffected. Now, 5 grammes of saccharine, it must be noted, are equal in sweetening power to more than two and a half pounds of sugar. From this it will be seen that Fahlberg's saccharine may become, in certain cases, a useful substitute for sugar. In diabetes, Dreschfeld has determined no alteration, either in the quantity of urine or in the amount of sugar passed. According to Levinstein, diabetic patients in Berlin have been treated with it for several months without experiencing any ill effects. Its use is further indicated by obesity. Saccharine has scarcely any retarding effect upon the digestion of either proteids or hydrocarbons, and in two cases of acid dyspepsia Dreschfeld found that it relieved some of the troublesome symptoms. Stutzer has noticed that when added in small quantities it increases the diastatic action of malt in presence of sugar. As an indication of other possible uses it may be remarked that Levinstein, at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, in Manchester, exhibited a specimen of quinine, in which the bitter taste has been masked by the addition of a small quantity of saccharine.—*J. G. Adams in Medical Chronicle.—N. C. Med. Jour.*