

of the polar and of the inter-polar portion of the current.

We are in a position to formulate the following supplementary conclusions:—First, we may suppress experimentally the calorific effects of the current and still attain the same destruction and vitality of microbe.

Second—The positive pole alone weakens or destroys the vitality of pathogenic organisms, which on the contrary are not affected by the negative pole or by the inter-polar portion of the current.

Third—The antiseptic action of the positive pole is effective in a distinct culture medium entirely separate from the negative pole at a smaller electrical intensity than it was in the first experiment (where, the two poles being contiguous, reciprocally weaken their action.) Thus the positive pole does not destroy bacteria at 50 millamperes applied during a period during 5 to 30 minutes, but beyond that attention commences and increases progressively, becoming constant after the first five minutes between 100 and 150 millamperes.

Fourth.—The general conclusion arrived at from our researches is that the continuous current employed in medicinal doses, (from 50 to 300 millamperes), has no decided action on bacteria cultures in a homogeneous medium, and that the unique action of the positive pole is therefore due to the disengagements of acids and of oxygen gas as we shall demonstrate next communication.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.

Hydrochlorate of cocaine.....	10 grains.
Sulphate of morphine.....	10 grains.
Hydrate of chloral	10 grains.
Carbolic acid.....	10 grains.
Rose water.....	10 fl. drachms.

Dissolve and inject with a hypodermic syringe into the gums close to the roots of the tooth two or three minutes before drawing the tooth.

This solution acts as a local anæsthetic and teeth can be drawn after using it without causing pain.—A. D. B., Grand Rapids, Mich., in *The Formulary*.

REPORT ON PROGRESS IN DEMATOLOGY AND SYPHILIDOLOGY.

BY JAMES M. JACK, M.D.
MONTREAL.

GLYCERINUM SAPONATUM,—Dr. Hebra has just brought before the profession a new vehicle namely Glycerinum Saponatum.—This is an alkaline fat obtained in the manufacturing of soap. It is dried then cut into small pieces and dissolved in glycerine; this product is heated and filtered—when cool you have a soft yellow, elastic, transparent mass, which is also odorless and melts at body heat,—and soluble in water. He claims it is very efficacious in lupus tyloma, etc.

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Dr. J. W. White of the University of Pennsylvania recommends the use of the following mixture Salal 3½ gr : Oleoresin Cubebs 5 gr : Balsam Copaiba (Para) 10 gr : Pepsin 1 gr ; in capsules for the treatment of Acute Urethritis.

In about two-thirds of his cases the discharge ceased in a week. In the majority it was necessary also to use an injection and for this he recommends 2 to 10 grs. of Sulpho-Carbolate Zinci in a 10 to 15 per cent Solution of Peroxide of Hydrogen.

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SALYCLATE OF MERCURY IN SYPHYLIS.—In the treatment of syphilis we naturally use a drug in which we get a prompt action without unduly irritating the gastro-intestinal tract, judging from a paper of Dr. A. E. Buchler on 32 cases, in only 3 instances was the course of treatment attended by symptoms of mercurialism and in two diarrhoea when the patient had taken respectively 36 and 50 pills—the doses given being ½ gr : pill three times a day—this drug caused a rapid involution of the cutaneous manifestations and likewise those of the mucous membranes. If comparisons are admissible