

severe pain, lasting several hours, in the part from whence the skin was removed, although covered with boric acid ointment. During narcosis, a patch of skin the size of the hand was taken from the left breast, and upon return of consciousness the patient was surprised to feel nothing, the surface having been anointed with a 10 per cent. orthoform ointment. The bandaged breast was absolutely free from pain and remained so. On changing the dressing two days later no irritation of any kind was observed in the vicinity of the wound, whilst secretion was remarkably small and growth of skin normal.

Ulcers.—Equally satisfactory to the medical attendant and comforting to the patient is the action of orthoform on painful ulcers. A patient with exulcerated carcinoma of the face, who had suffered severe pain for months, was able by an application of orthoform to pass a painless night in sleep. Within a week nearly two ounces orthoform was applied in powder form to the face of this patient. This had not been possible if orthoform were not non-poisonous. Being also antiseptic and desiccative, orthoform answers excellently for ulcers of the feet and legs. The results were most satisfactory in a number of painful ulcers of the feet, where the very severe pain was relieved for many hours or days.

Ulcerated Throat.—An excellent prospect for the employment of orthoform in ulcerated throat is afforded. A number of patients severely affected had been treated with cocaine with only temporary relief. In about an hour the unpleasant sensations returned; the act of swallowing was painful and difficult, and the patients lost in weight. On the other hand, a single insufflation of orthoform powder dispersed the pain for twenty-four hours. The patients could take nourishment easily and their general condition and weight soon improved.—Extract from Clinical Reports (*Munch. med. Wochenschrift*, 1897, No. 34).

SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS BY FLUID PARTICLES.

FRAENKEL (*Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, January 9th, 1899) believes that the studies of Flügge in the spread of tuberculosis by fluid particles greatly weakens Cornet's doctrines. Flügge and his pupils have shown that during speaking and coughing minute particles are ejected from the mouth and upper air-passages which may, in the tuberculous, contain tubercle-bacilli. Schäffer demonstrated that leprosy patients who had lesions in the mouth and pharynx, while speaking expelled, during a period of ten minutes, thousands (up to 185,000) of lepra-bacilli. Bussenius, an assistant of Fränkel, found tubercle-bacilli on the lenses of his spectacles after examining laryngoscopically patients who coughed during the examination. Flügge found tubercle-bacilli in the saliva of tuberculous patients, especially in the morning; these bacilli are readily conveyed to the