

ANÆSTHETIC MIXTURES.

The following formulæ for the preparation of the anæsthetic mixtures, are given in the *Mediciniſche-chirurgiſche Rundſchau*. The A. C. E. mixture, according to this journal, is made by taking :

R.—Alcohol,	1 part.
Chloroform,	2 parts.
Ether,	3 “

Another method of making it is to use :

R.—Alcohol and ether,	1 part.
Chloroform,	3 parts.

With some the anæsthetic mixture is made by adding 4 parts of chloroform to 1 part of alcohol.

—*Med. News*.

POWDER FOR ACUTE ECZEMA.

La Semaine Médical gives the following prescription of Alexin-ki for this condition :

R.—Oxide of zinc,	15 grains.
Subnitrate of bismuth,	30 “
Powdered starch,	1½ drachms.
Powdered lycopodium,	1½ “

This powder is to be dusted over the parts which are affected, night and morning.—*Med. News*.

ARISTOL FOR FISSURED NIPPLES.

Vinay, in *Lyon Medical* has recommended the employment of aristol in the treatment of fissured nipples occurring during lactation. He uses it in cases in which there is much ulceration and pain. The mixture is as follows :

R.—Aristol,	1 drachm.
Liquid vaseline,	5 drachms.

This is to be applied to the breast and carefully wiped off before the child nurses. After its employment the pain diminishes and cicatrization goes on rapidly. In cases in which the glands become much involved this preparation of aristol may be rubbed into the enlargements with advantage.—*Med. News*.

VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

In the incoercible vomiting of pregnancy, the following is recommended by Huchard :

R. finct. iodini	
Chloroformis āā.....	3 ss.

M. Sig. : Five drops, morning and evening, at meal-time in water.

CAMPHOR A SOLVENT FOR IODOFORM.—Camphor increases the solubility of iodoform in alcohol and ether. While one hundred parts of alcohol ordinarily dissolves not more than one and one-fourth parts of iodoform, the same amount of a saturated solution of camphor is capable of taking up as much as ten parts.—*Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*.

INHALERS FOR CHLOROFORM AND METHYLENE.

The death from methylene, which we recently reported, has called forth various expressions of opinion concerning the methods of using chloroform and its ally methylene. Sir Spencer Wells has consistently advocated the employment of methylene, and has more than once indicated the way in which he believes that substance can be best administered. Methylene, whether it be a true chemical body or diluted chloroform, clearly acts very much as chloroform does, and hence must be watched and used with equal circumspection. By the employment of Junker's inhaler, especially that form recently introduced by Messrs. Rhone and Seseman, a very precise dilution of the anæsthetic can be effected. If twenty respirations are taken per minute, and two drams allowed as the quantity used in fifteen minutes, two-fifths of a minim will be evaporated for every respiration; but only one-half of this is actually inhaled, the rest being blown away during expiration. If six drams last an hour, as Sir Spencer Wells asserts, only three-tenths of a minim will, taking the average, be evaporated per respiration. The greatest quantity of the anæsthetic is, of course, required to establish initial anesthesia, very small quantities being needed to maintain the patient in that state. So that the larger dose, two-fifths, of a minim, probably represents approximately the amount of the drug inhaled at the commencement, while the smaller, three tenths of a minim, is taken at the close of the operation. For it is certain that as the layer of chloroform becomes thinner and thinner by evaporation, the quantity of vapor taken up by the air blown through it becomes less and less. The use of a flannel mask, by insuring full and free expiration, certainly enhances the value of the inhaler by increasing its safety. The fact should never be lost sight of that many of the dangers ascribed to chloroform and its congeners are in fact due to the imperfections of the methods used in their exhibition.—*London Lancet*.

QUILL DRAINAGE TUBES.

Dr. Newell (*Medical Record*) states that Dr. Beach is using for drainage large sized goose-quills, perforated at intervals and preserved in sublimate or carbolic acid solutions; they are said to be unirritating.

ERYSIPELAS.

Rosenbach claims to obtain brilliant results by just washing the parts and the surrounding skin with soap and then applying each day a solution of carbolic acid (five per cent) dissolved in absolute alcohol.