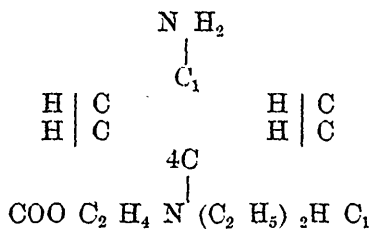


individuals of different ages, produces entirely different mental syndromes. Different cerebral diseases may produce identical mental syndromes. Mental syndromes, taken singly, do not enable the diagnostician to decide as to what cerebral disease they are symptomatic of. Examination of sensibility of motricity of the functions of language are indispensable. Dr. Marchand closes his paper with the following remarks: "Psychiatry is only a small branch of neurology. Its importance is due to the relations it bears to legal medicine and sociology.

**Novocain.**—The chemical composition and physiological properties of novocain are given in an article published in *Deutsch. Med. Wochenschrift*, 1905, No. 42, by Prof. Braun, a translation of which appears in the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, September, 1906. Novocain is the monochlorhydrate of p-amino-benzoyl-diethylamino-ethanol with the formula



The salt crystallizes from alcohol in needles which melt at 156 deg. C. It dissolves in water in the proportion of 1:1, and in cold alcohol as 1:30 (the description and pharmacology are given word for word as in Biberfeld's account). Prof. Braun gives details of tests made with different solutions of novocain, ranging from 1 to 10 per cent. He found that novocain was a local anesthetic with a strong, yet, in comparison with some others, a transitory action like that of tropacocain. In order to obtain results comparable with those got from cocain, it would be necessary to use concentrated solutions and large doses in proportion to the slight toxicity of novocain. However, the necessity for this is readily and successfully overcome by the addition of suprenin to the novocain solutions. For instance, taking a 0.1 per cent. isotonic novocain solution, to 100 c.cm. add 5 drops 1:1000 suprenin solution and inject into the skin of the forearm. Cutaneous wheals appear on the forearm and there is