

This exhibition will be held in the "Laboratoire de physique de la Faculté de Médecine" in Paris, and will include the instruments employed in electro-pathy, as well as demonstrations concerning electric methods, drawings, etc.

A NOTE ON CHLOROFORM.—Having gained confidence in chloroform, through an experimental method aiming at minimum dosage, and having as the chief factor of safety exclusive attention to the respiratory movements and rhythmical breathing, I have come to trust it under all circumstances where the unconscious state is compatible with life. The anaesthesia can be produced and maintained for one or two hours with from one drachm to three drachms of chloroform. The chest is bared, and the assistant is required to note the breathing and pay no attention to the pulse. The secret of the method is rhythmical breathing, uniform density of the chloroform vapor with the minimum quantity. This can be accomplished by covering the face with a handkerchief, pulling up a fold at the centre for an air space for the chloroform vapor, and dropping two to five drops a minute, one at a time, with the quantity regulated according to the breathing. Probably benefit might be secured in every case by breathing exercises as a part of the preparation treatment.—*Charles S. Morley, M.D., in New York Medical Journal.*

A DANGER TO SURGEONS.—An interesting observation made by Prof. Albert on himself emphasizes the importance of caution on the surgeon's part in the use of poisonous antiseptics, especially corrosive sublimate solutions. At a recent meeting of the Vienna Medical Society, the professor stated that for some time he had suffered from dyspepsia, for which no cause could be assigned by the physicians he had consulted. Lately the condition had become very troublesome, and the thought had occurred to him that the constant and free use of corrosive sublimate in his operations might have some share in the causation of the dyspepsia, by reason of the absorption of small amounts of this drug. Accordingly he had his urine examined by Prof. Ludwig, the entire quantity passed during twenty-four hours being tested. The examination revealed the presence of iodide of mercury in quantities comparatively large, if the manner of absorption of the substance be considered. While Prof. Albert is not positive that his dyspepsia is due to chronic mercurial poisoning, he thinks that the facts that his finger nails have lately become softer and that he has lost three healthy teeth seem to point in this direction.—*International Journal of Surgery.*

THE distinguished Semmelweiss, who taught German obstetric students—and, to a large extent, the obstetric world—the importance of clean hands, received only scant appreciation while he lived. After graduating in 1844, and suffering certain disappointments, he was appointed assistant in the Woman's Clinic in the Vienna General Hospital in 1846. He issued his celebrated stringent rules to the students in 1847, the result being a sudden and decided reduction in the mortality rates. He was not reappointed when his term expired in 1849 (he was practically dismissed), and was to some extent persecuted for political reasons. He then went to Pesth, where he was appointed