

rature of the room, according to French Canadian custom, being always 78° or 80° , there was little call on the lungs to keep up the animal temperature; absolute rest being enforced, a minimum of ærated blood was required by the muscles, so that the lungs required a very small quantity of fuel, which was almost all supplied by the starch of the bread, thus very little fat was required. We know that under starvation, or a deficient supply of food, the azotized and phosphorized materials of the blood disappear very rapidly, and the waste can be made up only from the muscles.

The selection of white bread instead of brown, was made expressly because it is so much less nutritious to the blood, containing only a fractional portion of phosphorus, which is found almost entirely in the bran.

A new Ophthalmoscope for photographing the posterior internal surface of the living eye. By A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D., Toronto.

CONSTRUCTION:—THE TUBES.

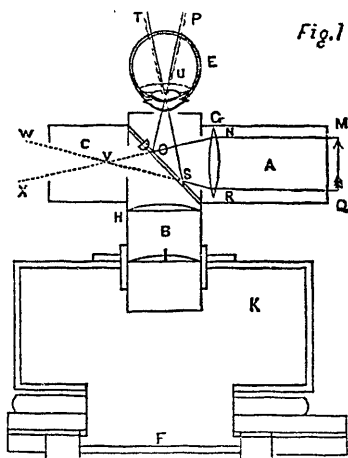


FIG. 1.

This instrument consists of a small photographic camera, to which are adapted two brass tubes (A and B) which meet each other at right angles (fig. 1), $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, being respectively 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The longer tube B moves freely in the aperture of the camera, and the shorter tube A is turned towards the source of light.

A tube of the same width C, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, is joined to the side