

mentation, but that there is also a deficiency of gastric power, pepsin may be given. Pepsin is best taken in acid mixtures, and should be given at the acid stage of the digestion. At the same time, if the administration of the drug is postponed for a short time after meals, it comes at a time when the power of the gastric juice is about exhausted.

R Pepsin. fort., - - 3j
 Creasot., - - - gtt. x
 Bis. Sub. Carb., - 5ijss

M. Et. ft. pulv. No. xxx.

One of these powders, in a small gelatine capsule, can be given one hour after each meal. Again, in this same line of thought, we have agents, like powdered charcoal, which act as absorbents of the gases, and are, at the same time, anti-putrefactive and anti-fermentative in their action. Powdered charcoal, with soda or bismuth, may be given a couple of hours after meals, and in the class of cases of which I have been speaking, may afford a great deal of temporary relief. When charcoal is given, the patient should be informed that it will cause blackening of the stools.—*The Polyclinic.*

Anæsthesia with Chloroform and Oxygen.—Dr. Kreutzmann (*Cent. f. Gyn.*) recommends a mixture of oxygen and chloroform vapors as an anæsthetic in obstetric and surgical practice. The mixture may be made by passing freshly prepared and pure oxygen through chloroform on its way to the inhaler. Neudörfer injects a small quantity of chloroform into a balloon filled with oxygen, administering through a face piece. It is claimed for this method that anæsthesia is at once established after a few deep inspirations without the least excitement, and that there are no disagreeable after-effects, the patient awaking promptly on ceasing the anæsthetic as from a refreshing sleep.

Grafts of Chicken Skin.—G. Martin reports a case (translated from the French for *Physician and Surgeon*) of a child whose entire scalp was burned, and eight months later grafts of the skin of fowls were used with the result of obtaining