

tumultuous excitement, dissipate the apprehension and anxiety, and relieve the surgeon from an embarrassing and perhaps doubtful operation, were it only temporarily, it is surely a valuable addition to our resources.—*Med. Gazette.*

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### POISONOUS EFFECTS OF ORANGE PEEL.

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Now that oranges are in every child's mouth in California, it is well enough for parents to know that fatal consequences may follow the swallowing of the rind. Many years ago we had in charge two little girls, sisters, four and six years of age, who were seized with violent inflammation of the bowels from this cause. One of them died in convulsions, and the other had a narrow escape. Since that time quite a number of instances similar in character have come under our observation. Quite recently we have seen a child something over a year old, that was attacked with violent dysenteric symptoms for which no cause could be assigned. The attack came on during the passage of the family on the steamer San Diego. The symptoms were so identical with those which we had previously noticed to arise from poisoning by orange-peel, that we were induced to inquire particularly if the child had had an opportunity of getting this substance in its mouth. We were informed that it had been playing with an orange and nibbling at it just before the attack of disease. The discharges from the bowels were frequent and painful, and consisted of blood and mucus. After a week of severe enteric inflammation, the child died. We have no doubt the disease was brought on by the rind of the orange. Though but a small quantity must have been swallowed, yet a very small quantity of such an indigestible and irritating substance will often produce the most serious consequences. The oil of the rind is highly acid, and adds greatly to the noxious quality of the indigestible mass. We learn that it is a common practice among the children at some of our public schools to eat the rind, and that juvenile merchants have been known to trade off the inside of the fruit for the skin.—*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journal.*

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The name given to Chloral by the Germans, is, Trichlorethylhydrocarbonoxyl. For variety, they sometimes call it Trichloracetoxylwasserstoff, or Trichloroacetyl oxydhydrat.