

occured in the case of an out-patient who was about to have a very large boil on the arm incised. While anæsthesia was being induced in the usual way the man suddenly became cyanotic and the respiration and cardiac movements ceased. Artificial respiration was persevered with for an hour and a half, but was of no avail. At the post-mortem examination there were found adhesions in both lungs; the heart was fatty and easily torn. The microscope showed that there was fatty and parenchymatous degeneration of the liver and kidneys as well as of the heart. There was no hyperæmic condition of the brain as in death under chloroform. It would seem, therefore, that whatever anæsthetic had been employed the patient might have died; so that no serious degree of blame can be attached to the bromide of ethyl.—*Lancet*.

**THE BEST NUTRITIVE ENEMA.**—Ewald, as a result of experiments, found that eggs, even though not peptonized, were, to a considerable extent, absorbed by the rectal mucous membrane. According to the *Mercure Medical* for April 1st, Huber, of Zurich, has recently repeated Ewald's experiments in Prof. Eichhorst's clinic, and announces that the absorption of raw eggs is greatly aided by the addition of common salt, in the proportion of fifteen grains to each egg, are the best for nutritive enema. His method of procedure is as follows: two or three eggs are taken, and thirty to forty-five grains of salt are added. They are slowly injected by means of a soft rubber tube, carried as high up the bowels as possible. Three such enemata are given daily. An hour before each enema the rectum is cleaned out by means of a large injection of warm water.—*N. Y. Med. Times*.

The beak of the mosquito is simply a tool box, wherein the mosquito keeps six miniature surgical instruments in perfect working order. Two of these instruments are exact counterparts of the surgeon's lance, one is a spear with a double-barbed head, the fourth is a needle of exquisite fineness, a saw and a pump going to make up the complement. The spear is the largest of the six tools, and is used for making the initial puncture; next the lances or knives are brought into play to cause the blood to flow more freely. In case this last operation fails of having the desired effect, the saw and the needle are carefully and feelingly inserted in a lateral direction in the victim's flesh. The pump, the most delicate of all six of the instruments, is used in transferring the blood to the insects' stomach.—*Discovery*.—*Doctor's Weekly*.

**INDUCTION OF PREMATURE LABOR BY GLYCERINE INJECTIONS.**—Pelzer, *Centralbl. f. Gynäk.*, No. 2,

1892, gave a very satisfactory account of his experience of this method. He employs chemically pure, sterilized glycerine. A hundred cubic centimeters are thrown up between the membranes and the uterine wall. Full precautions are taken, not only against sepsis, but also against the entrance of air into the uterine cavity. In a short time regular pains set in. The membranes present well, and labor is usually easy. In two cases where labor was induced on account of contracted pelvis, the pains set in, in the first case, within half an hour, in the second, after an hour. Glycerine injections are, in Pelzer's experience, valuable not only for the induction of premature labor, but also for accelerating delivery at term. In uterine atony it proves very efficacious.—*Medical and Surgical Record*.

MR. TYNDALL has been giving some startling statistics concerning nursing as a livelihood. A healthy girl of 17, he says, who becomes a nurse dies twenty-one years sooner than a girl of the same age moving in the general population. That is to say, a hospital nurse of 25 has the same expectation of life as a person 58 has, who is a member of the community at large. Every one is aware of the additional risks that inhere in the service of the trained nurse, but these figures are sufficiently startling. It is not probable, however, that they will deter many from the career, but they will increase the appreciation of the public for the self-sacrifice and often personal heroism of the hospital nurse.

AN officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go, take the front foot at the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee-joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought."—*Ex.*

FOR bronchitis, *Guy's Hospital Gazette* suggests the following:—

R.—Ammonii carbonat . . . gr. xvj.  
Syrup. tolu . . . . . f 3 iv.  
Tinct. scillæ . . . . . ℥ xl.  
Tinct. cinchonæ comp. . . f 3 ij.  
Spirit. chloroform . . . . ℥ iv.  
Aquæ rosæ . . . . . f 3 ij.—M.

Sig.—A fluid drachm every four hours.