liquid predigested foods in the market, dissolved in three ounces of warm normal salt solution introduced slowly through a soft catheter, inserted into the rectum a distance of two to three inches.

This form of treatment cannot supplant the operative treatment of acute appendicitis, but it can and should be used to reduce the mortality by changing the class of cases in which the mortality is greatest into another class in which the mortality is very small after operation.—*Med. News.*

SHOCK PRODUCED BY GENERAL ANESTHESIA.

F. B. Turck, Chicago. The complex clinical picture of the after effects of chloroform or ether anesthesia is made more clear by experimental research, from which may be deduced the following facts:

The circulatory disturbance is a direct result of the chloroform or ether acting on the vasomotor centers.

The prolonged effect of chloroform and ether on the splanchnic circulation results in congestion associated with fall in temperature. Temperature may fall without fall in blood pressure.

The direct effect of the toxins of chloroform and ether acting on cells, with disturbance of metabolism, may produce toxic products.

The resulting elaboration of toxins produces symptoms of "auto-intoxication," associated with the formation of hemolytic and agglutinating bodies, and precipitins.

Indirect toxic effects result from retention of toxic products through disturbances of elimination.

There is lessened resistance of the blood serum to normal excreted toxins.

There is lessened resistance of the blood serum to bacterial toxins.

There is diminished resistance to the development of saprophytic and pathogenic micro-organisms.

This may be partly explained by the changes observed in the sera, such as diminished antiferment properties, hemolysis, agglutination, precipitins, etc.

That reflex effects result, such as reflex irritation set up by the excretion of the anesthetic into the stomach and intestines.

As the result of atony there is the formation of toxins in the stomach and intestines through bacterial growth.