

dred hairs, with an average allowance of ten seconds for each hair, and immediately afterwards washed that part with a weak solution of acetic acid, so as to neutralize the alkaline effect of the products of the (—) electrode.

On her return to the office the next day, I found the reaction so very slight that I ventured to take out over three hundred hairs at one sitting with equally good results. The following days I even exceeded this number, so that in nine sittings every objectionable hair on her face was removed.

In not one instance did I apply the needle twice to the same hair, and always applied it to about fifty or more before I stopped to extract them, which is very quickly done, the hairs after the electrolysis being perfectly loose.

After a lapse of about six weeks I found a return of about three per cent., which, after similar treatment, were also completely destroyed, so that now, after seven months, the face of the lady is in excellent condition.—*Jas. A. Bach, M.D., in Therapeutic Gazette.*

DELIVERY DURING HYPNOSIS.—A pregnant woman, aged 26, was admitted into the obstetrical clinic of C. Braun, in Vienna. Dr. Pritzl, who reports the case in the *Wiener Medical Wochschr.*, 1886, No. 21, says that it was accidentally discovered that she could easily be brought into a hypnotic state. The hypnotic sleep in her case set in rapidly and had no bad consequences of any kind. When, therefore, during the delivery the labor pains became very severe, he concluded to put her into the hypnotic state. He easily succeeded in doing so. The labor remained vigorous, the pauses became longer, and abdominal pressure continued to act; at the same time the os of the uterus dilated well, and the delivery was happily concluded. The placenta was then delivered into the vagina, and removed by the hand. On awakening, the patient felt very strong and did not remember any pain.

A remarkable fact was that abdominal pressure was brought about by reflex, for the patient being totally unconscious, no action of hers could have excited the pressure. Very little blood was lost during the delivery.—*Med. and Sur. Reporter.*

INGLUVIN.

A very learned name for a remedy is ingluvin. It is the essential principle of the gizzard, and bears the same relation to poultry that pepsin does to the higher animals. The honor of its discovery and utilization, in its crude state, remotely dates with the Chinese gastronomer, as well as to the Caucasian chemist in its refined condition. From time immemorial the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire have used the gizzard of chickens and ducks in nearly all made dishes. Their writers have recommended the practice as a sovereign treatment of dyspepsia, weak stomach, and vomiting. A favorite prescription of Chinese physicians for chronic indigestion is to cut up and digest chicken gizzards in hot water until they are reduced to a pulp, and then add some spices. A tablespoonful or two of the resulting paste is taken at each meal until the patient has entirely recovered. From China the practice passed to other parts of Asia, and was adopted here and there among the Mediterranean peoples. Strange to say, it was never learned by the great nations of Europe until the latter part of the present century. On the other hand, the organic chemists of Europe discovered, about 1850, a powerful nitrogenous radical in the gizzard. Experiments thereafter showed it to possess many of the qualities of pepsin. These experiments led to its isolation. Numberless experiments have proven it to be a very valuable addition to therapeutics. When pepsin refuses to act, and where in severe cases it has even been rejected by the stomach, ingluvin effected relief rapidly and with the greatest ease.

Prof. Roberts Bartholow, in his late work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," says:—"Ingluvin: This is a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callous gallinaceous*. Dose, gr. v.—℥ j.

Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting at pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence, and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be