

and the water flowing over his face; though not bargained for, he got a good washing, and he certainly was much in need of ablation. A second syringe full was thrown in, and the corn, swollen to too great a size to be forced through the opening of the nostril, rested against it, and was removed with the finger.

The children did not in either case appear to have swallowed any of the water; there was no coughing nor strangling, and it all flowed out through the opposite nostril. The simplicity and success of this plan are such that it is well worthy of the attention of the physician and the surgeon.—*Nelson's American Lancet.*

DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.

THE unfortunate result attending the inhalation of chloroform by Mrs. Morgan, on Saturday afternoon last, has naturally excited in the community a good deal of distrust in regard to the use of that article as an anæsthetic agent. We publish the following statement of the affair as prepared by Dr. Emery himself. He says:—

"Between the hours of one and two o'clock, on the 5th instant, I commenced to administer chloroform to Mrs. P. A. Morgan, at her request, for the purpose removing of some teeth. I commenced with a small quantity—should think from two to three drachms on a sponge. She inhaled it without difficulty for a minute or two. Her voice was not strong, but uniform. She then commenced to be excited, and said that I was going to extract her teeth, and she should know all about it. She said that Mrs. Paige, the lady who accompanied her, was getting the forceps to extract them with. I think about one minute had passed during this conversation and excitement. I then removed the sponge from her mouth, and in a few minutes she became quiet, and satisfied that there had been no attempts made to remove her teeth. In a few moments I commenced the operation again with the same amount of chloroform.

"She inhaled it without difficulty,

about as long as she did before, and became so much excited that she got up out of the chair, and insisted that I had extracted her teeth. She spat on the floor, and looked to see if it was blood, and she insisted that some one was coming into the room who she did not want to see. I sat her down in the chair again, and she then went into a spasm, closed her teeth, and breathed with difficulty. I sprinkled water on her face, and the muscles relaxed; and I asked her to get up and we would place her on the lounge. She made an effort to rise, and with my assistance she stood on her feet, and then instantly sank to the floor. With the assistance of Mrs. Paige, I placed her on the lounge, and then there was a rush of blood to the brain. I sprinkled water in her face again, but she showed no signs of being conscious. Mrs. Paige went for assistance, and I immediately commenced artificial respiration by insufflation, and kept it up until Dr. Stedman came in, which was but a few minutes."

The jury returned the verdict "that the deceased came to her death from the effects of the chloroform, and that the chloroform was a pure article, and was given at the urgent solicitation of the deceased, and with all proper care and discretion." They further say, "from the testimony and opinion of medical experts in this case, the jury feel compelled to caution the public against the use of chloroform, as being a dangerous anæsthetic agent."—*Boston Journal.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy was held yesterday in the Smithsonian building; present, twenty-eight members from various States and the District of Columbia. After the meeting was called to order by Dr. J. P. Dake, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the General Secretary, the list of members of the Institute was read and corrected. At this juncture Dr. A. T. Bull, of London, Canada West, was introduced. He came as a representa-