

FORMATION OF EPIDERMIS BY THE TRANSPLANTING OF HAIRS (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 1, 1876).—Dr. Schweininger reports successful results in inducing cicatrization by transplanting to granulating surfaces hairs pulled out by the roots. Placed upon ulcers, they formed as many centres of new epithelial growth, which spread outwards, coalesced, and produced rapid and complete cicatrization. These islands proceeded without doubt from the cells of the outer rootsheath, which is continuous with the epidermal cells of the rete mucosum, so that epithelium is here developed from pre-existing epithelial cells.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—A death from chloroform is reported from St. Thomas's Hospital. The patient, a labourer, aged forty-five, was admitted as an in-patient suffering from some disease about the trochanter of the right femur, and in order to make a thorough examination, and open up some old sinuses, he was placed on the operating-table and chloroform administered. Before complete anæsthesia had been induced, the pulse suddenly stopped. The breathing continued for some two or three minutes afterwards, during which every available method was tried to restore the heart's action, but without success. At the post-mortem examination, fatty degeneration of the heart was found, but all the other organs were healthy.

DOMESTIC DOSAGE OF MEDICINES (*British Medical Journal*, February 26, and *London Practitioner*, May, 1876).—Dr. Farquharson's Drop Table.

56 drops distilled water	= 60 minims.
113 " tinct. opii	= 60 "
114 " tinct. digitalis	= 60 "
100 " liq. morph. hydrochl.	= 60 "
80 " oxymel scillæ	= 60 "
75 " syrup papaveris	= 60 "
45 " glycerine	= 60 "
114 " spts. ætheris nitrosi	= 60 "
112 " tinct. camph. comp.	= 60 "
55 " acid. sulph. dil.	= 60 "
55 " olei ricini	= 60 "
110 " spts. terebinth.	= 60 "
100 " ol. anisi	= 60 "

THE ST. PETERSBURG LYING-IN ASYLUMS.—

In a recent inaugural dissertation, Dr. Stoltz gives an account of the working of the ten Lying-in Asylums that have been recently established at St. Petersburg. Established on account of the danger that exists in the agglomeration of puerperal women, these asylums have only three or four beds in each; and although many of these are placed in very insalubrious districts, a six years' experience has proved their great utility. Of the 7,907 women who have been delivered in them, only eighty, or 1.1 per cent., have died, while at the three hospitals the mortality has been 3.6 per cent.; so that the lives of 200 women have been saved which would have been lost in the old establishments. Besides their great convenience in being distributed over the city, the cost of these asylums is much less than that of the hospitals, the expense of each patient being in the latter from nineteen to twenty-three roubles, while in the asylums it is only twelve roubles.—*St. Pet. Med. Woch.*

FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—

M. Tripier, of Lyons, drew attention to certain dangers attending the administration of ether to children. In three patients, aged from five to eight years, this anæsthetic produced stoppage of respiration—but not, fortunately, of the heart. From experiments on animals, M. Tripier concluded that this result was due to the action of the ether upon the nervous centres, and not to the local irritant effect of the vapour upon the bronchial mucous membrane, as he at first believed. In such young subjects, then, he had discarded the use of ether, and had returned to chloroform.—M. Gallard read a paper "On some Changes in the Mucous Membrane of the Stomach," referring especially to the rupture of minute miliary aneurisms as an occasional cause of hæmatemesis.—M. Letievent, in a paper "On Resection of the Superior Maxilla," advocated the desirability of preserving the integrity of the infraorbital nerve, in order to avoid the muscular atrophy that follows its division. He drew a striking parallel between two cases—one in which this nerve was, and the other in which it was not, divided.—*Lancet.*