

18 cats, 13 of whom were afterwards found in a steel-trap, set for the purpose in the doctor's back yard, each with a fore-leg broken. He also tried a similar experiment upon seven cows belonging to his wife, six of whom were afterwards run over by railway trains—the White River and Sheboygan Railroad running directly through the cow pasture—and sustained compound fracture of more or less of their legs. Having thus fully established the fact that broken leg is produced by a parasite infesting the trousers, Dr. Buhl maintains, and with much plausibility, that by inoculating human trousers with this parasite after it has been artificially bred in trousers supplied for the purpose to cattle, men will be fully protected against broken legs. So far as the non-scientific mind can perceive, the Doctor's plan is an admirable one. If we can by so simple a measure as the inoculation of trousers put an end to the widespread havoc yearly wrought by broken legs, humanity will owe to Dr. Buhl a debt which it can never repay, and the name of Buhl will be inscribed on all sorts of monuments by the side of the equally revered names of Koch and Jenner.—*Medical News*.

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VASELINE.—This article has become almost indispensable. We are, however, most familiar with its external employment. It is not unlikely, though, that it may prove to possess valuable properties when administered internally. It has recently been very highly recommended by a competent observer as a prophylactic in diphtheria and whooping cough. It deserves a trial in these diseases.

SUBACUTE ATONIC DYSPEPSIA.—By J. R. BLACK, M.D.—“The preparation I have found to answer a most admirable purpose in such instances is neither strictly a food nor a medicine, but a sort of nondescript, betwixt and between. I allude to maltine, pepsin and pancreatine. As is well known, it is the half-way digested albuminoids and saccharine elements of wheat, barley and oats. Largely abounding in diastase, and charged with the elements needful for carrying on the digestive process, all that is needed to complete the gastric process on a small quantity of appropriate food is heat and the vermicular action of the stomach. On more than one occasion have I noted, during the past few years, the invaluable properties of the above preparation, after all other resources had failed. For the debility succeeding the acute diseases of those whose stomachs are inherently weak, or for the irritable and weak state which the long-continued administration of medicines for some other disorder oftentimes engenders in the digestive organs, for the failure of energetic action during exhausting processes—as lactation, or large suppurative discharges, as well as for the gastric feebleness often attendant on tuberculosis—peptic maltine fills a place that no other preparation does, and in a truly satisfactory manner. It is altogether constructive; it is bland, even more so to the stomach than any food; it is not nauseating.”—*Cinn. Lancet and Clinic*.