

the State board that he is properly qualified, after which his name is duly registered. May not some form of State examination and registration equally well find application in the case of graduate nurses? We are not suggesting a panacea—registration will not cure all defects in nurses, but it will at least afford some sort of a guaranty, and to a certain extent put it in the power of the public to learn for itself the legal status of any woman who offers herself as a nurse for their sick; at the same time it will serve as a hall mark, as it were, upon the woman who has spent time and labor to render herself a good nurse, and will distinguish her from the nondescript individual who so often poses as a trained nurse.

In this paper reference has mainly been made to changes which have occurred in the nursing world on this continent during the past decade. But even should we be inclined to flatter ourselves that America has led the van, it must not be supposed that other countries have been far behind in these matters. It should be a matter for sincere congratulation that there has been established an *entente cordiale* between the members of the nursing profession in all countries, whereby we have been brought into closer touch than ever before. One professional link has been forged between America and England in the form of the International Council of Nurses, which has as its object "the furtherance of the social and professional progress of all nurses and the maintenance of a high standard of nursing ethics and *esprit de corps*," and to which we trust nursing associations in all countries may become affiliated in the course of time.

It is a satisfaction to be able to record that in no civilized country has the development of the nursing profession been at a standstill, and everywhere our members have been working out their own problems according to their several needs. A more comprehensive account of the work being done by nurses throughout the world will be found in the Proceedings of the Third International Congress of Nurses held in Buffalo in September, 1902.*

While the greater part of the progress in nursing has been mainly due to the efforts of nurses themselves, they have been fortunate in securing in their undertakings the active sympathy of the medical profession and of hospital authorities who have appreciated the fact that the better the nurse the more are their own efforts strengthened. It still remains for the well-to-do laity to realize how necessary and important to them is every step taken for the betterment of the nurse. After all, the sole object of all the work and progress is to render the greatest good to the greatest number when sick and in sore need of the best that human skill can afford, and were some portion of the financial aid so lavishly poured out upon university and other institutions of learning given to render the profession of nursing still more worthy of its name, such an outlay would assuredly be returned in good measure pressed down and running over.

Isabel Hampton Robb.

NUTGALL.—*Galla*, U. S.; Br., *Galls*; *Galla*; *Galla halapensis*; *G. Turcica*; *G. levantica*; *G. tinctoria*; *G. quercina*. Excrescences on *Quercus lusitanica* Lam. (*Q. infectoria* Olivier, fam. *Cupuliferæ*), caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Cynips* (*Diptolepia*, Latreille) *Galla tinctoria*, Olivier (Class *Insecta*, Order *Hymenoptera*).

The species of oak here named is very variable and widely disseminated, growing over the greater part of Southern Europe, in the Levant, and in Western Asia. The variety which produces the galls is usually a mere shrub less than six feet high. The insect named is a small, wasp-like fly. The female punctures certain of the unexpanded buds, leaving a single egg in each, thus

*This report may be obtained through the American Journal of Nursing, published at 624 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

causing it to develop into a gall, instead of a leafy branch. A spherical cavity is formed by the growth of the gall, its lining being of a different structure from that of the remainder of the gall. The larva, when fully developed, gnaws its way out, leaving a pinhole perforation. After this occurrence the gall presents quite a different appearance, being larger, lighter in color and weight, and less rich in active constituents, such galls being distinguished in commerce as White galls, and less highly esteemed than those collected at an earlier period.

DESCRIPTION.—Nearly spherical, about 2.5 cm. (1 in.) or less in diameter, with a short stipe, the surface smooth,

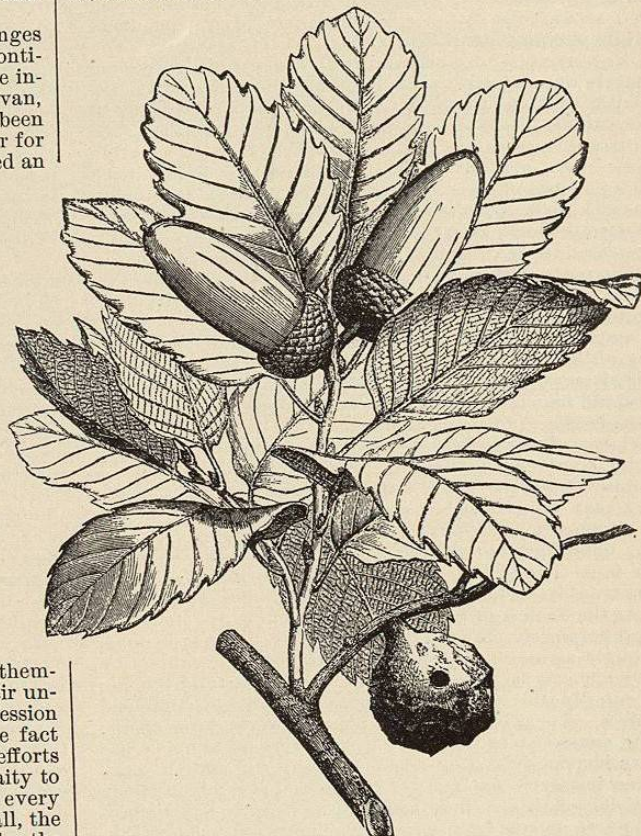


FIG. 3607.—The Nutgall Oak, Showing Leaves, Acorns, and One Nutgall. (Baillon.)

except for a number of short, thick tubercles toward the summit; externally deep greenish- or bluish-gray or blackish; heavy and hard, but readily broken with a hammer, exhibiting a more or less dense granular fracture, sometimes with a waxy lustre; internally, yellowish or pale brownish-gray, with a central nucleus or a cavity containing the more or less perfectly developed insect. The granular tissue of the nucleus is mostly filled with small starch granules and surrounded by a layer of thick-walled cells forming a shell, on the outside of which is the cellular tissue containing the tannin. This tissue has often a radiated appearance near the shell, and contains toward the surface small scattered bundles of vascular tissue. Nutgalls are nearly inodorous and have a very astringent taste. Light, spongy, and whitish-colored nutgalls should be rejected.

Nutgalls are distinguished in commerce according to their color, the *blue* or *black* galls of Syria (Aleppo) being preferred. *Smyrna* galls are usually of a grayish olive green, more spongy in texture and intermixed with *white* galls.

Many other varieties of galls, especially the Chinese variety, have a similar composition and uses, though sub-

stitution or adulteration of the medicinal article is hardly to be looked for. Chinese galls are large, occasionally three inches in length, oblong-ovoid and somewhat flattened, coarsely tuberculate, the tubercles very irregular in size and often prolonged into branches. This gall is of a yellowish-gray color, densely and softly tomentose or velvety, light in weight and hollow, the wall being thin and crustaceous.

Nutgalls contain upward of sixty per cent. of gallotannic acid, two or three per cent. of gallic acid, occurring as a natural derivative of the former, and small amounts of resin, sugar, and starch.

ACTION AND USES.—The properties of nutgall are those of tannic and gallic acids, in a degree corresponding with their percentages as stated above, and the reader is referred to those drugs for an account of its action and uses.

The official preparations of nutgall are the tincture, containing twenty per cent. of nutgall with ten per cent. of glycerin, and the ointment, which consists of twenty per cent. of the drug rubbed up with eighty per cent. of benzoinated lard.

Henry H. Rusby.

NUTMEG.—(*Myristica*, U. S.; Br. *Semen Myristica*; Ger. Muskatnuss; Fr. Muscade.) The dried ripe seed of *Myristica fragrans* Houttuyn (fam. *Myristicaceæ*), deprived of its testa.

Nutmeg is the product of a handsome, small, evergreen, dioecious tree, native of the Molucca Islands, now widely cultivated in tropical regions, such cultivated trees, mostly in the Malay Archipelago, supplying the commercial article. The fruit is fleshy, one-seeded, and when ripe much resembles the peach. The fleshy pericarp is tardily dehiscent and the seed is enclosed, though only partially covered, by a fleshy network, consisting of the aril. This is removed and dried to form *mace* (which see), leaving the seed as an oval body faintly grooved, where the aril has rested upon it. It is dried by a slow and tedious process, requiring about two months. When dry the nutmegs are beaten to break the testa, from which the kernel has now shrunken away, and the latter then constitutes the official nutmeg. It is nearly an inch in length and somewhat more than half as broad, oval to ovoid, very slightly flattened in one direction and not quite equilateral, of a rich brown color, slightly shining, more or less furrowed, with a circular scar at the broader end, from which a slight groove runs to a deeper depression near the smaller end. When cut transversely it exhibits a pale, brownish-yellow surface, of a fatty lustre, and marked by narrow curved brown lines entering from the surface and containing folds of the tegmen or inner coat. The odor is strong and agreeable, the taste similar and somewhat bitter. The ordinary nutmeg of commerce differs from this in being grayish-white from a partial covering of lime, which serves the purpose of protecting it against the attacks of insects, to which it is very liable. Such nutmegs are distinguished as "limed" or "Dutch," the others as "brown" or "Penang."

The important constituent of nutmeg is its volatile oil, stated in most books to amount to from two to eight per cent., but of which there is very much more. The other constituents are the following: about forty per cent. of fixed oil, of which about three-fourths is removable by expression, a small amount of an unstudied bitter principle, starch, protein, gum, and other ordinary constituents. The volatile oil (*Oleum Myristica*, U. S., Br., or *Oleum Nucista Æthereum*) varies considerably in character, according as a larger or smaller percentage has been distilled from the nutmeg. When freshly distilled it is colorless, but grows yellow or even reddish and thicker with age, at the same time changing its odor to a heavy and somewhat disagreeable character. It has a pleasant flavor, followed by a warming and biting or slightly acid effect. Its specific gravity ranges from 0.87 to 0.90 at 15° C. (59° F.). It is soluble in an equal volume of alcohol, the solution being neutral, and in the same amount of glacial acetic acid; it is freely soluble in carbon disulphide. It consists chiefly of *myristicinol*

($C_{15}H_{14}O$?) and *myristicin* ($C_{15}H_{14}O_2$), together with pinene, myristinic acid, and other unimportant substances. This oil possesses the properties of nutmeg in an intensified degree. The commercial article holds a small amount of the fixed oil in solution. The fixed oil (*Oleum Myristica Expressum*, *Oleum Nucista*, *Adeps* or *Butyrum Myristica* or *Nucista*, *Nutmeg Butter*) is expressed by the aid of heat. It usually occurs in the form of cakes, wrapped in palm leaves, is solid and firm at ordinary temperatures, melting at about 45° C. (113° F.), has a mottled, orange-brown and whitish color, a specific gravity of about 0.995, a pleasant buttery taste, but with a slight fragrance and taste of nutmeg, due to the presence of a little of the volatile oil in solution. It dissolves in four parts of boiling alcohol or in two of warm ether. It consists chiefly of *myristin*, $C_{15}H_{14}(C_4H_7O_2)_2$, with three or four per cent. of free myristic acid. This oil is very much subject to adulteration with, or substitution by, the fixed oils derived from other species of *myristica*, especially that from *M. fatua* Houttuyn. This fat has no special medicinal properties but merely those of other vegetable fats.

Whole nutmegs are at the present day scarcely ever sophisticated, though the long, wild, or male nutmegs above mentioned as being used to adulterate nutmeg butter, as well as some other species, are occasionally offered for them. Artificial nutmegs, pressed from a prepared paste and very inferior in odor and taste, have been frequently reported. Ground nutmeg is usually adulterated, often very heavily so, and the freshly grated article should be insisted upon.

PROPERTIES AND USES.—Almost the entire use of nutmeg is for flavoring purposes, although it possesses useful properties as an ordinary aromatic stimulant and carminative. Many cases of mild, and several of rather severe poisoning by overdoses (from two to five nutmegs) are reported, the symptoms being those of a narcotic or severe depressant, in some respects similar to those of overdoses of camphor. There is no preparation, properly speaking, of nutmeg, though it enters into the aromatic powder and the compound tincture of lavender. Of the volatile oil there is an official five-per-cent. spirit, the dose of which is 2-4 c.c. (fl. 3 ss.-i.); the dose of the oil as a carminative is η i.— η ij., and a small amount of it enters into the aromatic spirit of ammonia.

Henry H. Rusby.

NUTRITION. See *Metabolism*.

NUX VOMICA.—U. S., Br., *Semen strychni*; P. G., *Semen nucis vomica*; *Poison Nut*; *Dog Buttons*; *Quaker Buttons*. The dried ripe seed of *Strychnos Nux vomica* L. (fam. *Loganiaceæ*).

Nux vomica seeds are produced in the East Indies by a small tree which bears a fruit similar in appearance to a small orange. There are from one to four seeds, usually with a few undeveloped ones, found embedded in the whitish, jelly-like pulp of the fruit. The smaller the number of seeds the larger they are likely to be, and the richer in active constituents. Although the principal constituent of the pulp of the fruit is the indifferently glucoside *loganin*, yet it also contains strychnine (about 1.5 per cent. in the dried pulp) and brucine (about one per cent.) and is highly poisonous. The leaves also contain a considerable percentage of brucine, and probably some strychnine, and are poisonous to cattle.

DESCRIPTION.—About 1.5-2.5 cm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ -1 in.) broad, lenticular, but irregularly curved, with an elevated central spot upon one or both sides and upon one side a low ridge

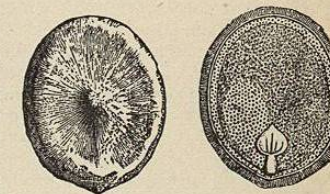


FIG. 3608.—Nux Vomica; outer surface and longitudinal section. (After Baillon.)

(the raphe) running thence to the edge; externally gray, greenish-gray or light yellowish-gray, silky in lustre and to the touch, densely clothed with a coat of closely appressed, shining hairs; internally hard, very tough, somewhat translucent, consisting of two discs of perisperm which enclose a thin, circular cavity and the embryo which has small heart-shaped, palmately nerved cotyledons; inodorous and intensely and persistently bitter.

Nux vomica seeds are so abundant and cheap that there would appear to be little temptation to adulterate them; yet not only is the powdered drug subject to adulteration, but, what is of more importance, it varies widely in quality. Hence the great importance of insisting upon official standards as to the alkaloidal assay of the preparations.

CONSTITUENTS.—The one important constituent of nux vomica, from a medicinal point of view, is strychnine. The activity of the drug is wholly dependent upon that substance, and the degree of this activity conforms closely to the amount which it contains, although the latter statement is subject to certain modifications, in accordance with the following facts. Associated with the strychnine is a certain quantity of the similar alkaloid brucine,—a quantity which either may be equal to, or may be twice as great as, that of the strychnine present. The action of this alkaloid is almost identical with that of strychnine, although variously estimated at from five to ten times weaker. This variation in the strength of brucine is undoubtedly due to the presence in it of variable amounts of strychnine, which it is almost impossible completely to remove. It is to be remembered that the alkaloids, besides being highly insoluble, exist in nux vomica intimately associated with an extremely tough, horny albuminous substance, so that if the powdered drug be taken, they may be less quickly and completely absorbed than when strychnine alone is administered. Constituents which are not important from a medicinal, though more or less so from a pharmaceutical, standpoint are the tannin-like *igasuric* or *strychnic acid* with which the alkaloids are combined, a considerable amount of fixed oil, a small amount of the glucoside loganin, a little gum, sugar, etc. The combined percentage of strychnine and brucine ranges from two to five per cent. or even more, of which the strychnine represents from one-third to one-half. Strychnine will be fully discussed under that title. *Brucine* (C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₄ + 4H₂O) occurs in very fine colorless crystals, forming a whitish powder, soluble in alcohol. It is distinguished from strychnine by being redened by nitric acid. It forms salts freely, several being upon the market; the sulphate, which is soluble in water, is the one chiefly employed.

ACTION AND USES.—Excepting as to the preparations and dosage, an account of the action and uses of nux vomica would be a duplication of that given under *Strychnine*, to which the reader is referred. Brucine is somewhat used in a similar way, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, the total daily amount not to exceed gr. iiij. It is also sometimes applied externally to relieve itching.

The dose of nux vomica, in very fine powder, is 0.06–0.24 gm. (gr. i.–iv.). Of nux vomica the following are the official preparations, subject to assay by processes prescribed by the Pharmacopœia: The extract, to contain 15 per cent. of total alkaloid, dose 0.008–0.06 gm. (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. i.); the fluid extract, to contain 1.5 per cent. of total alkaloid, dose ℥ i.–iv.; the tincture, to be made by dissolving 20 gm. of the dried official extract in 1,000 c.c. of a mixture of three volumes of alcohol and one volume of water—this tincture to contain a total of 0.3 per cent. of the alkaloid, and the dose to be 0.3–1.8 c.c. (℥v.–xxx.). It will thus be seen that the fluid extract is five times as strong as the tincture, and the extract ten times as strong as the fluid extract.

NYE LITHIA SPRINGS.—Wythe Company, Virginia.
POST-OFFICE.—Wytheville. Hotel and boarding-houses.

ACCESS.—Via Norfolk and Western Railroad to Wythe-

ville, thence two miles over macadamized carriage roads to springs.

These springs are located in the southwestern part of Virginia, in a charming, picturesque locality, one-quarter of a mile from the corporate limits of Wytheville. The elevation of 2,360 feet above the sea level gives assurance of a cool and delightful summer temperature. The country about Wytheville has long been celebrated in the South as a summer health resort, and the yearly visitors came from far and near. The average yearly temperature of Wytheville is 53° F. The seasonal temperatures are as follows: Spring, 52° F.; summer, 70.6° F.; autumn, 53° F.; and winter, 32.3° F. The highest summer temperature observed during the past three years has been 88° F. in the shade. The region is quite free from malarial and miasmatic influences. The springs are surrounded by a tract of eighteen acres of the primeval oak forest, which furnishes a delightful shade in the summer. The accommodations for visitors are as yet somewhat limited, but a commodious hotel is in contemplation for the near future. Two good hotels and numerous excellent boarding-houses will be found in Wytheville. The springs are three in number, two lithia and one chalybeate. The summer temperature of the two lithia springs is respectively 53° and 54° F., and the chalybeate 56° F. The following analysis of two of the springs is furnished by Dr. George L. Nye, the resident physician:

NYE LITHIA SPRING, No. 1.

(Analyzed by W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University.)

ONE UNITED STATES GALLON CONTAINS:	
Solids.	Grains.
Calcium carbonate	10.63
Lithium carbonate	6.41
Iron and alumina oxide	.31
Silicic acid	1.19
Total	18.54

NYE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

(Analyzed by J. L. Jarman, of Emory and Henry College.)

ONE UNITED STATES GALLON CONTAINS:	
Solids.	Grains.
Potassium carbonate	0.01
Sodium carbonate	.81
Lithium carbonate	1.89
Calcium carbonate	11.60
Magnesium carbonate	2.35
Iron and alumina oxide	1.33
Silicic acid	.66
Total	18.65

Rating the lithium in these analyses as the bicarbonate it would amount respectively to 11.77 and 3.48 grains per gallon.

The waters have long been highly prized in the treatment of a variety of disorders. Dr. Nye presents numerous reports of cases from competent physicians illustrating the beneficial influence of these waters in diabetes and other urinary disorders. Their action in cases of dyspepsia and intestinal affections is also very advantageous. The chalybeate water is in high repute among physicians for the relief of menstrual and uterine disorders consequent upon anæmia.

James K. Crook.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.—*The Water-lily Family.* This small family of aquatic plants contributes several large, coarse, spongy, dark-colored rhizomes which have been used in medicine. The white water-lilies pertain to the genus *Castalia* Salisb., though long miscalled *Nymphæa*, the latter name still being applied to them as drugs. The species most used are *C. alba* (L.) Lyons (*Nymphæa a.* L.), the European white water-lily, *C. odorata* (Dryander) Woodv. et Wood (*Nymphæa o.* Dryander), the Fragrant or Sweet-scented white water-lily, chiefly of Eastern North America, and the *C. tuberosa* (Paine) Greene, the tuberous white water-lily, chiefly of Central North

America. The yellow water-lilies or pond-lilies, Spatter-docks, or Flatter docks, pertain to the genus *Nymphæa* L., though long miscalled *Nuphar*. The species of this genus which has been most employed, and the nature of which is best known, is *N. lutea* L., the European yellow pond-lily. From this rhizome has been extracted the white amorphous alkaloid *nupharine*, to which its bitter properties are probably due. The constituents of the other species named are but little known, though they contain bitter principles apparently similar to nupharine. All contain resin, tannin, starch, and gum.

The uses of these drugs are not based upon any scientific knowledge other than that they are mild astringents and bitter tonics. In this way they have been used as astringent gargles, intestinal astringents, and for local applications in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. The dose of the fluid extract is i.–iv. cc. (fl. ʒ $\frac{1}{4}$ –i.). Henry H. Rusby.

NYSTAGMUS is an involuntary rhythmic contraction of the ocular muscles producing oscillation of the eyeballs. It is due to imperfect cortical innervation of the voluntary muscles of the eye, and may result from either central or peripheral causes, or from both. The movements, which usually affect both eyes, may be vertical, rotatory, or lateral, but the most common form is from side to side. It is most commonly observed in eyes that are defective congenitally, as in albinos, or from coloboma of the choroid, microphthalmos, etc. Various inflammatory or degenerative diseases of the eyes, chiefly when they occur in early infancy or childhood, frequently cause nystagmus. This condition must not be confounded with the slight tremor observed upon voluntary movement of the eyes in efforts at fixation in various directions which is so often found in association with weakness of the ocular muscles.

Nystagmus may be acquired, and is often seen in those employed in coal mines, and is due to the work being done in cramped positions under poor illumination, the gaze being directed obliquely upward. Fatigue is thus induced in the superior recti and inferior obliques, and also in the internal and external recti muscles, finally causing their spasmodic action. This type of nystagmus may also be regarded as a fatigue neurosis.

Nystagmus also occurs in various diseases of the nervous system, and is often a conspicuous symptom in multiple sclerosis, cerebellar disease, and Friedreich's hereditary ataxia. It occurs in many diseases of the brain, such as tumor, softening, hemorrhage, meningitis, sinus thrombosis, etc. As a localizing symptom it is of no value, but it is an important diagnostic sign in the early stage of degenerative affections of the central nervous system.

In multiple sclerosis nystagmus is a frequent symptom. Spontaneous movements like those seen in albinism or in congenital ocular defects are rare. The nystagmus is usually manifested when the eyes are moved voluntarily in various directions, especially on lateral movement.

In cerebellar disease nystagmus has been classified as an irritative symptom, being ascribed to pressure on the pons and corpora quadrigemina.

William M. Leszynsky.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.—Geneseo County, New York.

POST-OFFICE.—Medina, Orleans County.

ACCESS.—Via New York Central Railroad to Medina, a station forty miles west of Rochester, thence six miles south by stage.

The springs are not used as a resort, but the waters have been sold to some extent. The accompanying analyses show the waters to possess exceptional properties.

These springs are remarkable in the amount of free sulphuric acid which they contain—more, indeed, with one or two exceptions, than is to be found in any other waters known. Waters containing this acid in free state are exceedingly rare. It is said that none of the kind is known in Europe. Among the few known on this side of the Atlantic are the following: One in the town of Byron,

ONE UNITED STATES GALLON CONTAINS:

Solids.	Spring No. 1, (Silliman and Norton.) Grains.	Spring No. 2, (E. Emmons.) Grains.	Oak Orchard, acid water, (Prof. Porter.) Grains.
Sodium sulphate	6.34	....	3.16
Calcium sulphate	74.89	12.41	13.72
Potassium sulphate	5.52	....	2.48
Aluminum sulphate	21.69	....	6.41
Magnesium sulphate	35.60	4.98	8.49
Iron sulphate	....	39.23	....
Iron protosulphate	28.62	....	32.22
Sodium chloride	2.44	....	1.43
Silica	4.50	1.84	3.33
Organic matter	....	10.88	6.65
Sulphuric acid	134.73	129.06	133.31
Total	314.42	118.40	211.20

near the Oak Orchard Spring; the Tuscarora Sour Spring in Canada; the Matchless Mineral Well in Alabama; and several acid springs in Texas, California, and Virginia. According to Prof. J. H. Armsby, of Albany, the Oak Orchard water has been used with advantage in "ill-conditioned ulcers, diseases of the skin, passive hemorrhages, diarrhœas depending upon an atonic condition of the mucous membranes, and in depraved and impoverished conditions of the body from specific diseases and from intemperance." The water requires dilution before drinking.

James K. Crook.

OAK, WHITE.—*QUERCUS ALBA.* *Oak Bark.* "The bark of *Quercus alba* L. (fam. *Cupulifera*)," U. S. P. This species of oak-tree is one of the commonest and most abundant of its genus, as well as the largest, in Eastern and Central North America. It yields one of the most highly prized of American hard-wood timbers. The bark is thus officially described: "In nearly flat pieces, deprived of the corky layer, about a quarter of an inch (6 mm.) thick, pale brown; inner surface with short, sharp, longitudinal ridges; tough; of a coarse, fibrous fracture; a faint, tan-like odor, and a strongly astringent taste. As met with in the shops, it is usually an irregularly coarse, fibrous powder, which does not tinge the saliva yellow." The last character distinguishes it from the largely employed bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. In nearly all temperate countries some locally occurring oak is used as an astringent; the British oak, *Q. Robur* L., in Europe, the holly oak, *Q. Ilex*, in France and elsewhere. In our own country, also, other species besides the white oak are sometimes used and were formerly official (*Q. coccinea vel tinctoria*, Gray, etc.).

White oak bark is simply an astringent. It contains from five to ten per cent. of tannic acid—probably identical with the *quercitanic acid* of *Q. Robur*—and a little coloring matter.

It is used in decoction (5%) for cracked or tender nipples, indolent granulations, leucorrhœa, nasal catarrh, etc., and is occasionally given internally, in doses of i.–iv. gm. (gr. xv.–lx.). Finely powdered white oak is often blown into the nares to check hemorrhage.

Henry H. Rusby.

OBESITY. See *Adipositas*.

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.—**INDUCTION OF ABORTION.**—This means the interruption of pregnancy before the period at which the child is viable. It is an operation performed solely in the interests of the mother and, as Hirst says, should be undertaken as reluctantly as justifiable homicide. The indications are: pernicious vomiting, pulmonary and cardiac disease, nephritis, chorea, acute mania, melancholia, and pernicious anæmia. Pregnancy may have a very deleterious effect upon each of the above disorders, and in allowing gestation to continue, the physician may sacrifice the lives of both mother and child; the induction of abortion should be regarded only as the last resort and never be undertaken without consultation. Among the local conditions which may call for the termination of the pregnancy must be men-