

membrane acted as a valve to retain it, and the deposition of the foreign matter could readily take place,—the friction of the sides of the tooth against the sides of the cavity keeping it clean there, and the apex, from want of, or only very slight motion, permitting it to remain as deposited.

Prof. McQuillen spoke of the new remedy, the hydrate of chloral, some of which he exhibited, and, directing attention at the same time to the possible use that might be made of it in excavating sensitive teeth and in the extraction of others, he then proceeded to make the following experiments:

I. A solution was made, which was allowed to stand some minutes before using, and from the evaporation of the volatile portion it lost its effective properties, so that, when injected under the skin of a frog, it only produced slight insensibility of the eye.

II. Ten grain were dissolved in water, and by the hypodermic syringe were thrown under the skin of the thigh of a frog. In ten minutes there was a complete anesthesia, with a tetanoid and injected condition of the lower extremities, particularly the one to which the application was made. Death, without any appearance of pain, followed in eleven minutes, and upon opening the thorax the heart was completely paralyzed, not even answering to the prick of a knife.

III. Five grains as above in a frog showed the effect in two minutes. Animal died in about fifteen minutes, with the same symptoms as No. 2. The blood in each of these were very dark.

IV. Ten grains were used as before, under the skin of the thorax of a cat; after being held quiet for thirty minutes, she seemed indisposed to move, but remained wide awake.

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A meeting was held on Wednesday, April 6, 1870. The Vice-President, Prof. Kingsbur, in the chair.

Dr. Carl Emmanuel Tellander, of Stockholm, Sweden, presented, through the Corresponding Secretary, some very curious and beautifully constructed extracting forceps, that were made by him in 1840, after patterns used by Dr. Burdell, of New York city. These instruments were about seventeen and a half inches long, the beaks being about two and three-quarter inches to the joint, thus preventing that leverage which such an unusually long handle would give, and at the same time admitting of spring enough to grip very securely without much danger of crushing teeth. It