Bromide of ethyl is eliminated nearly entirely, if not completely, by the respiratory passages, whatever may have been the mode of absorption. At most only traces of it are found in the urine when it has been introduced into the stomach, and an extremely small quantity can be detected in that liquid when it has been inhaled. The author finds that bromide of ethyl does not decompose in the organism to form an alkaline bromide, such as bromide of sodium, a salt that is easily eliminated by the renal passages.

From his experiments the author concludes that bromide of ethyl is an anæsthetic agent possessing properties intermediate between those of chloroform, bromoform, and ether.

## LUTING FOR CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

At a meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemical Society, Professor Barnard S. Proctor gave the following details regarding the preparation of luting for ether, sulphide of carbon, or other volatile liquids:

| No.  | I.                                | No. 3                           |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Clay<br>Water<br>Glycerine .                   | · · 30<br>· · 3<br>· . 8          | Clay5Gelatine2Water2Glycerine6  |
| No.  | 2.                                | No. 4.                          |
| Clay<br>Gum Tragacanth<br>Water<br>Glycerine . | · · 30<br>· · I<br>· · 3<br>· . 8 | Felt.2Gelatine2Water2Glycerine6 |

Where a clay luting is required to retain its impervious character for a length of time, the addition of glycerine by preventing its drying imparts that character; but if glycerine and clay alone are used, the mass becomes softer by exposure, from the absorption of moisture. In the luting No. I the glycerine and water are present in such proportion as to give it little tendency to become either harder or softer.

A joint made with No. 1, if not kept rigid, ceases to be tight; but No. 2 will allow of a little motion, especially if rather more moist. No. 3 gives more flexibility, but requires to be applied warm, and of course will not resist heat—even a gentle heat—in use.

The presence of the clay makes the gelatine less fluid while warm, and consequently more convenient in application. Fluidity is still more completely got rid of in the following. No. 4 takes the form of a washer, and may be applied warm to delicate apparatus,