found in one experiment that 10–12 c.c. of a saturated solution of bichromate caused toxic symptoms in a rabbit in fifteen minutes, followed by death in three-quarters of an hour.

The symptoms of poisoning by bichromates seem to vary greatly. In almost all cases the usual symptoms produced by violent, irritant poisons were recognized—*i.e.*, vomiting, diarrhœa, collapse, cramps in the limbs, intense abdominal pain and cold extremities. In nearly all cases ending fatally within a few hours, we find noted the dusky, cyanotic appearance of the face and neck, so marked in the case above described, hands shrivelled and blue like a person in an advanced stage of cholera, cold breath, respiration hurried and shallow or labored and slow, pulse feeble and slow, cold perspiration, severe rigors, followed by narcosis, paralysis of the limbs, and dilatation of the pupils. Besides the above, where the patient has lived many days or survived the effects of the poison, there have been described soreness of the mouth and throat, a feeling of intense uneasiness and languor, with tendency to syncope, specks before the eyes, suppression of urine, and jaundice.

Dr. Wilson (*Med. Gazette*, vol. xxxiii, p. 734) describes the case of a man found dead in bed twelve hours after taking the poison, without any signs of vomiting or purging. The patient was heard to snore loudly during the night. Bichromate of potash was found in his stomach.

In a case reported by Dr. McCrorie (*Glasgow Med. Journal*, May, 1881), difficult wheezing respiration was also a marked symptom.

These cases are particularly noted, because this slow, labored respiration was found by us to be the earliest and to remain up to death the most prominent symptom of rabbits poisoned by this salt.

Very little indeed has been noted regarding the post-mortem appearances produced by this poison. In most cases there are more or less severe signs of gastric and intestinal inflammation, dark engorged liver and kidneys, and in one or two cases the dark appearance of the blood is described. The pathological changes brought about by subcutaneous injection of soluble