

following cases, and the effect in them was what was witnessed in others.

F.—M.—, æt. 6 years,—admitted for club foot, was given gr. xv Chloral Hydr., before I commenced tenotomy. It caused neither sleep nor any other perceptible change. Half-an-hour subsequently, 3 iiss. chloroform were administered by inhalation and acted as if no chloral had been taken. Three tendons were divided. The somnolent action was not more lengthened than usual after chloroform in children. She woke up quite bright and without any unpleasant after result.

A.—M.—, came into hospital with ankylosis, of the knee. Before excising the joint I wished anæsthesia to be induced to see whether the union was really bony or false. ʒij chloral were exhibited at 25 minutes past 10 a. m., September 10, 1870. At 11, no sleep had supervened. It was thought he was beginning to be drowsy. He was then removed to the operating theatre and put under chloroform. 3 ij were succeeded by the usual narcosis. It was not preceded by excitement nor special deviation. On trying to move the joint he cried out several times and more chloroform was given. Chloral did not appear to modify in any way the action of the latter. On the 19th, when excision was performed, chloroform was given without chloral, and the result (as appears from notes taken by Messrs. Stark and Mitchell) was as on the former trial when the two were given.

So far from suspending feeling in the nerves of common sensibility, chloral, when administered to animals, was found by Demarquay to be followed by a condition of exquisite HYPERÆSTHESIA." In one of my cases the skin was very sensitive two hours after 3 ss. of the medicine had been taken. Mr. Webb in his report, remarks, "When I put my hand on his pulse he drew his hand away as if I had touched him with a red hot coal." In another instance the sensibility of the surface of the abdomen seemed remarkably increased. But with these exceptions no hyperæsthesia was noted by the other patients to whom chloral was exhibited. When used by hypodermic injection it is also apt to be followed by a state of hyperæsthesia in the part.

Another point of difference between the actions of chloral and chloroform is, that, after chloral, REFLEX ACTION is often HEIGHTENED, and when not so, is nearly, if not quite, unimpaired; but after the latter agent reflex action is suspended.

Again, so far from acting like chloroform, it has been said to act against it, and to give rise to EXCITEMENT which lasted as long as the inhalation continued. I think I have seen something of this, but never to any very appreciable extent, and perhaps it was not more than might have been after chloroform alone.