To be still further assured upon that point, I performed the following experiment :—

Experiment.—I removed from a large rabbit nearly one-half of the cranium, and opening the dura mater, laid bare the cerebrum and its membranes. I had thus almost the whole superior and external surface of one hemisphere exposed to view. I now injected one grain of chloral into the cellular tissue. In about two minutes the surface became redder and the vessels larger. I now injected five grains. The surface of the brain became of a dark blue color, and protruded through the opening in the skull. In something less than five minutes, however, a change ensued. The color gradually changed to red, the brain sunk again below the surface of the opening, and a state of anæmia ensued. With these changes the animal fell asleep. At the end of half an hour the surface of the brain was colorless, and no blood vessel could be perceived. After seven hours and thirty-three minutes from the first injection, the brain again resumed a pale red color, and the animal awoke.

I regard these experiments as showing conclusively that the first effect of hydrate of chloral is to cause congestion of the cerebral blood vessels, and that subsequently it induced the opposite condition. With a small dose, this latter effect is not reached, congestion only being produced.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

(To be Continued.)

PERMANENT SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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There are several points which seem to me of considerable importance in regard to so-called permanent sets of artificial teeth, which are seldom if ever alluded to in either the dental periodicals or societies, and in regard to which the only text-book I have upon the subject is unsatisfactory. Among these is the length of time that should elapse between the extraction of teeth and the insertion of artificial substitutes. The instructions I have seen upon this subject seem to be based upon the idea that after a certain period, varying from six months to two years, or an average of about a year, all changes affecting the fit of a plate cease. That this is a fallacy it requires but little observation to prove. Who has not frequent opportunity of