

rendering less certain the amount of it inhaled. To avoid this, the method I have always performed is to give it by times, and thereby we are enabled to watch its effects; and if I were desired to administer a stimulant to bring on intoxication, if the favor was withheld from the person himself, I would give it in this way, namely, in doses, at short intervals, giving time to watch its effects, and thereby enabling us to observe its stages. Then if I would do this in the effect of a stimulant conveyed into the stomach, I would feel more compelled to do so in the case of one conveyed into the lungs, when the suspension of their function cannot take place without serious consequence, as it would, if atmospheric air were altogether excluded during the inhalation, independent of the chloroform influence in occasioning deadly narcosis in an over-dose. I have been in the habit of using an inhaler of morocco leather like a funnel with opening sufficient to admit the atmospheric air, this forms a mask over the mouth and nose. In surgical cases, for an adult, I place a tea-spoonful of the chloroform on a piece of lint, changing it for a fresh dose on a fresh piece of lint, on each reapplication of the inhaler, and I make the patient breathe first for three minutes regardless of the loss produced by expiration. Intervals for one minute, reapplying it again a second time for two minutes, followed again with the minute's interval, and after this, alternating its application and intermission each minute till insensibility ensue. For children I give half a teaspoonful, and conduct the process in the same way. In midwifery cases, I never put less than two teaspoonsful, on the lint to begin with, and I apply the mask shortly before the commencement of a pain, stopping when the pain is going on, resuming the continued inspiration of teaspoonful doses with the minute's intermission to the very last stage, when the head is pressing on the Perineum and when the agony is most acute. On the withdrawal of the mask, on each occasion, it will be seen that I never reapply it without a fresh dose of chloroform on a fresh piece of lint. In this way then, a full amount of chloroform and a full amount of air, are at the same time admitted, during the period of their being inhaled, and any danger is watched by the probationary period, giving sufficient time for watching dangerous symptoms. The full amount of chloroform vapor taken, which is supposed to be 7 or 8 per cent, to atmospheric air will be duly administered; and the full narcotic effect will never take place till within the lapse of a few of the re-applications, (the continuous or even attempted administration of the medicine never producing effect till about ten minutes), the insensibility occurring, therefore, at such a period in the revolution of the application, as will give due announcement of anything like danger. In this communication I have not dwelt on the disadvantages of other means of