

relaxation, without muscular contractions, without rigidity, without being accompanied or followed by nausea or vomiting, although the amylene was given soon after eating. In all the awakening was rapid, complete; they preserved their gaiety, were not incommoded, innervated, irritated, or disagreeable during the rest of the day.

As soon as the anæsthesia is complete M. Giraldes suspends the inhalations. The explorations and the operations requiring but little time, he has not thought proper to prolong the inhalations too long. He gives no opinion upon the probable duration of anæsthesia, yet he believes that amylemic anæsthesia can be long enough for performing the great operations of surgery.

M. Giraldes adds, in terminating, that the vapors of amylene, even when they have a marked odour, are respired without effort, without producing any efforts of cough, any convulsive movements of the larynx, nor those contractions of the jaws, those cephalic congestions which are sometimes observed after the inhalation of chloroform.

Children receive amylene without any repugnance. The odour of this substance neither irritates nor fatigues the air-passages. No apparatus is necessary for putting to sleep the little patients; a sponge in a cone of oiled-cloth opened at the bottom is sufficient.

The anæsthetic action is rapid; the resistance rarely surpasses one or two minutes.

The insensibility is complete without carrying it so far as to produce muscular resolution. It is much easier not to exceed the effects you wish with amylene than with chloroform, to limit yourself to a transient and superficial anæsthesia proportioned to the end to be attained.

With chloroform a greater action is produced than is desired, a profound anæsthesia is determined, a complete resolution of the limbs, whilst with amylene you are almost certain of not obtaining them unless you desire to do so by persistent inhalation.

If you desire a profound anæsthesia accompanied with muscular resolution, this result can be attained by means of amylene, by prolonging sufficiently its action. This is an important difference between this substance and chloroform. From the moment that the patient ceases to respire amylene, the effects of this agent diminish with rapidity. The absolute insolubility, and the excessive volatility of this body result in a rapid elimination and a prompt diminution of the symptoms.

With chloroform, on the contrary, of which the volatility is much less, the effects are more prolonged; sometimes they are increased after the inhalations have ceased.

The recovery is complete and rapid. From an anæsthesia of short