

of the fingers, and flexures of the arms. Twenty-six of them presented other symptoms of chronic poisoning, and one died after months of great suffering from ulcerations attacking various parts of her body.

Workmen, while engaged in stripping off old wall papers, containing arsenic, from rooms, are frequently attacked with diarrhoea, and other stomach derangements.

Hundreds of instances of dangerous illnesses have been published from time to time, which fully confirm the reckless use of arsenical pigments in various manufactures and the dangers arising therefrom. Scheele's Green consists of one part arsenious acid, two parts oxide of copper. Schweinfurt, Brunswick and Vienna, or Emerald green and Paris green are aceto-arsenites of copper. They are all equally as poisonous as white arsenic.

In wall paper printing the arsenical pigment is mixed with zinc and some organic matter, causing it to adhere to the paper, muslin or calico, and on becoming dry the pigment falls about as arsenical dust. Formerly the use of arsenic was confined to green papers, but since the danger of these has been exposed, green papers are made equally brilliant, containing no arsenic. These, however, often contain Prussian blue and chromate of lead, which, though less poisonous than arsenic, are apt also to fall off in dust and are unwholesome materials to be inhaled in this form.

In the binding of Dr. Draper's article on green papers, published in the State report of Massachusetts for 1872, with samples pasted therein in small stripes, it was found necessary to discontinue the issue of these samples, as the papers injuriously affected the binders of the volume during the short period of handling them.

These contained 50, 70 and 264 grains respectively of arsenical poison to the square yard of paper. The papers exhibited in the 1884 report by Prof. E. T. Wood contain few green pigments, but other colors such as pink, drab, red and grey, are found to be arsenical, yielding from 1 or 2 grains up to 50 or 60 grains per square yard of arsenic.

Thus arsenic is found in glazed and wall papers and cards of every tint, and may also be found mingled with lead in white enamel glaze on cardboard.

FABRICS.

Woollen goods are frequently dyed with arsenical, fuch-sine or aniline dye. Glazed calicoes frequently contain it in the facing. Muslin and tarratan used for mosquito curtains and for covering provisions and picture frames, both green and yellow, frequently contain a considerable quantity

of this poison. These should be well washed before use, as the dust is most irritating to the eyes, and will surely be distributed about the room.

ARSENICAL CARDS.

A case is also recorded by Mr. Hogg of a lady who suffered painful soreness of the tips of her fingers extending to the roots of the nails, the tenderness always increasing after playing cards, an amusement of which she was very fond, and she usually preferred green backed cards. By shuffling the cards, and holding them in the warm moist fingers a considerable quantity of the arsenical pigment may be detached and absorbed in the course of an evening.

The discontinuance of the use of cards soon caused a disappearance of these symptoms and the cause was discovered and avoided.

In one case upon analysis it was found that each card contained 0.126 grs arsenic, equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains to the pack.

In another case each card contained 1.6 grs. equal to 83 grs. of arsenic and 47 grs. of oxide of copper to the pack.

ARSENICAL BOOK COVER.

A curious case is narrated by Dr. Wood, of a child in Troy, N. Y. State, who made a paint palate of a pamphlet with a bright green cover, on which he mixed his colors, using a camel's hair brush, which he naturally, frequently transferred to his lips. The paints were non-arsenical, but unfortunately the bright green cover of the book was highly so, and upon being thus moistened was washed off and absorbed by the lips and tongue. The quantity of arsenic must have been very minute, but circumstances were favorable for absorption, and the child highly susceptible, for, ere he had finished his amusement, he fell into successive convulsions, and, though antidotes were at once administered (the paints being suspected) he suffered severely for three days, and, only by incessant labor, did the physicians save his life. On investigation of the source of the poison, the offending pamphlet, strange to say, was found to be the annual report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children encased in this pretty green poison-trap cover.

ARSENICAL GLOVES.

A gentleman, travelling, purchased in Hamburg a pair of marine blue gloves. His hands, which became warm, absorbed some of the arsenical pigment, and were soon covered with a peculiar eruption, and he suffered from general weakness. The gloves contained a considerable quantity of arsenic.

ARSENICAL RED STOCKINGS.

A gentleman purchased stockings dyed with aniline red, in New York, and