

sons, to exclude the air when giving chloroform or ether. But while never measuring the quantity of chloroform, nor watching the pulse, some attention was paid to these matters with the new anæsthetic, measuring the quantity and often noting the pulse.

I was first struck with the rapidity of action of the Bromide as compared with that of ether or chloroform, in inducing complete anæsthesia; and more still with the suddenness of the return to consciousness. So sudden indeed was this return that it appeared to some of those present on certain occasions that the patient had not slept at all.

In only one case was there difficulty in inducing anæsthesia. Upon a stout muscular young man an attempt was too suddenly made, and without any warning by my assistant, to bring him under the influence of the bromide. Considerable cerebral excitement was manifested, and the violent muscular resistance offered, rendered the proper application of the towel extremely difficult. This was the only exception to what was observed in all the other cases, and could have been easily avoided by making an equally rapid influence, but with a more thorough assent on the part of the patient,—the greater ease with which this anæsthetic is inhaled facilitating its use. With the exception noted there was scarcely any emotion, and no struggling, save in the case of an infant, who could form no appreciation of the ordeal to which it was being subjected. As is the case with other anæsthetics, there was increased rapidity of the heart's action, and greater general arterial tension, as Dr. Levis terms it. With the increased frequency of the heart's action, there is, as might be supposed, increased frequency in respiratory movements, but less than with ether or chloroform; and less heaving than with the nitrous oxide gas.

In not one case have I noticed vomiting, and this alone would seem to give it a great advantage over chloroform, which, though occurring more frequently with the latter than it should, due in great measure to faulty administration, yet sometimes occurring notwithstanding every effort to prevent it.

The following notes of the exhibition of the new anæsthetic are not so complete as could be desired. They may be premised by stating that I was never accustomed to measure the quantity of chloroform or of ether administered to a

patient; nor during the employment of either anæsthetic to pay any attention whatever to the pulse. Rarely if ever do I feel the pulse at the wrist or elsewhere, being firmly of opinion that when death does take place, the heart is always the last to register the untoward event.

In the trial of the bromide of ethyl I, for the most part, disregarded the pulse, but when noted it was recorded either by my colleague, Dr. Brunelle, or the interne Mr. St. Jacques or my student, Mr. Bastian, or myself but not by them or by myself, and for the reason given, with anything approaching that exactness which obtained in Paris when the anæsthetic was undergoing trial there. The first trial were at the Hotel Dieu, then in the city, and also at Belœil.

1st. Mrs. P. M., æt. 26. Reduction of femoral hernia. 3 iiss. Bromide of Ethyl, (C₂ H⁵ Br.) Complete anæsthesia in two minutes, which lasted seven minutes. Five seconds after I announced reduction, i.e. after removal of the anæsthetic, patient was perfectly conscious. Pulse was not noted in this case, but breathing was scarcely increased in frequency. No stertor; no vomiting; and return to perfect and sudden consciousness was as quickly as after laughing gas. One of the Sisters of the Hospital and Mr. Bastian were present.

2nd. Scirrhus Breast.—Mrs. —æet. 38 Pulse before operation was 74, and at no time during operation above 80. Respiration was scarcely influenced; and anæsthesia was complete in 55 seconds; and was kept up for 18 minutes, with 3 vss. of C² H⁵ Br. Hospital staff present.

3rd. Double Club Foot.—Patient, æt. 6 weeks, Complete anæsthesia in 30 seconds. Continued during division of plantar-fascia and posterior tibials of both sides. Removal of anæsthetic was followed in less than four seconds by complete consciousness, and full and entire wakefulness. Dr. Perrault, of St. Hyacinthe, besides Hospital staff, present.

4th. Hon. Mr. O., æt., 55, for examination of elbow joint. 3 ij. was administered; considerable excitement and struggling, from anæsthetic having been too early removed. An additional two drachm induced desired condition, and almost immediately after its removal entire consciousness returned. Dr. Brunelle present.

5th. Amputation above wrist joint.—Patient L. M., of Belœil, æt. 72. Dr. Perrault, who