

which it was exhibited by my friend and assistant, Dr. Black, and myself, for above an hour, with the usual anæsthetic effects, the pulse latterly became extremely feeble and weak. In another case in which it was exhibited by Dr. Black, the patient who had taken chloroform several times before, was unaware that the new anæsthetic was different from the old; her pulse continued steady and firm, although she is the subject of valvular disease of the heart. The surgical operations in which I have used chlorocarbon have been, the closure of a vesicovaginal fistula, the division of the cervix uteri, the enlargement of the orifice of the vagina, and the application of potassa fusa to a large flat nævus upon the chest of a young infant. In all of these cases it answered quite well as an anæsthetic. The child did not waken up for more than an hour and a half after the employment of the caustic, which was used so as to produce a large slough. Its pulse was rapid and weak during the greatest degree of anæsthetic sleep. One of the mice exposed to its influence, and which was removed from the tumbler where the experiment upon it was made, as soon as the animal fell over, breathed imperfectly for some time after being laid upon the table, and then died.

"Chlorocarbon, when applied externally to the skin, acts much less as a stimulant and irritant than chloroform, and will hence, I believe, in all likelihood be found of use as a local anæsthetic in the composition of sedative liniments.

"In two cases of severe hystericalgia I have injected air loaded with the vapours of chlorocarbon into the vagina. The simplest apparatus for this purpose consists of a common enema syringe, with the nozzle introduced into the vagina, and the other extremity of the apparatus placed an inch or more down into the interior of a four-ounce phial, containing a small quantity—as an ounce or so—of the fluid whose vapour it is wished to inject through the syringe. Both patients were at once temporarily relieved from pain."

NEW TEST FOR ARSENIC.

The wonderful delicacy of the previous tests for arsenic which have been thought to be almost perfect, are surpassed by the electrical test. By means of a simple apparatus all the arsenic in a substance may be rapidly extracted. Place a solution of arsenic matter in a platinum vessel, plunge a zinc wire into the liquid, and the arsenic will appear on the platinum; by prolonging the action the whole of the arsenic may be extracted from the compound. This process is superior in sensibility, and as it requires far less manipulation of the suspected substance, is much more trustworthy for toxicological examinations than the methods now in use.