

all concerned in this matter would hasten to turn on the searchlight. What a satisfying thing it would be if Mr. Hickson's visit had to its credit the cure of a case of cancer, or infantile paralysis, or locomotor ataxia, or cataract. We have been anxiously waiting for such an example.

DR. GLOVER'S CANCER TREATMENT.

So far the medical profession has little before it but lay newspaper statements. We claim that it is time something in the way of a scientific report appeared from some authoritative source. It is to be hoped that there will be no delay in giving out some definite word soon. It should now be possible to say something by way of a progress account on the number of cases treated, the number of deaths, the number not improved, the number improved, the extent of the improvement, and the location of the cancers.

All this information is urgently needed, and could be made available for the medical profession. In asking this we are not asking for anything that would be difficult to furnish, and it would be very interesting to the medical profession. We take it that this is the only true way to proceed in a matter of this sort. Great medical discoveries should be made known in the medical press or before some medical body, and not through the lay press. We hope this treatment will speedily be got into proper channels in this regard.

HISTORICAL BRIEFS.

The first general anesthetic was recorded in Genesis Chapter 11 verse 21, "And the Lord caused a deep Sleep to fall on Adam, and he slept, and he took one of his ribs and closed the flesh thereof."

Cocaine was first used by Carl Koller in 1884.

Eucaïne was first used by Merling in 1896.

Novocaine was used by Alfred Einhorn in 1905.

Ether.—Though not authentically recorded, Dr. Crawford Williamson Long of Danielville, Ga., probably performed the first operation with ether as an anesthetic. In March, 1842, Dr. Long removed a cyst from the neck of a patient, using ether as a general anesthetic.

Nitrous Oxide.—Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., began the use of nitrous oxide in his dental practice. The death of a patient from an over dose of the anesthetic caused him to give up his practice and later to commit suicide.

—THE LEUCOCYTE.