

occasion had counsel. On the 7th May the woman died. After death the husband and his brother injected arsenic suspended in water into the rectum and mouth, to embalm it. 105 days after death the body was exhumed, the stomach and rectum placed in one jar, and a portion of the liver and one kidney in another for analysis. Arsenious oxide in large quantity was found in the stomach and rectum, and calculated from the results of the analysis, the entire liver contained from 6 to 15 grains. Later the body was again exhumed and the brain and a part of the muscles from the calf of the leg were sent for examination, but no arsenic was found in them. The question was, granting that arsenic was injected into the mouth and rectum in the manner claimed, could it reach the liver and other organs outside the alimentary canal.

Experiment 1.—A large muskrat was killed. Arsenious oxide suspended in cold water was injected into the mouth and rectum. The rat placed in a pine box and buried. Twenty-five days afterwards it was disinterred and analysed. Arsenious oxide in appreciable amounts was found in the liver, kidneys and heart. The lungs contained more than the stomach, probably from the injection having passed down the trachea instead of the œsophagus.

Experiment 2.—A cadaver. Two or three days after death arsenious oxide suspended in cold water was injected into the mouth and rectum, and the body laid away in a dry cellar for twenty-five days. On examination the internal organs were in a fair state of preservation. Arsenious oxide was found to an appreciable amount in the left kidney, liver, lung, heart, and spleen.

Experiment 3.—By Prof. Kedzie, Mich. Agricultural College. A cat dead a few hours. The stomach and rectum injected with arsenious oxide suspended in water, and the cat buried for thirty-one days. The liver contained arsenic, as also the heart, spleen, and kidneys.

These experiments go to show that the diffusion of arsenic through the body is no proof that it was administered during life, nor that it had been the cause of death.

constant of the physical signs of heart disease, still their presence does not necessarily indicate the existence of incurable lesions, nor their absence that such lesions are not present. In forming a correct diagnosis and prognosis of any case, therefore, too much reliance must not be placed on the presence or absence of murmurs, as is too frequently the case, but other signs and symptoms must receive careful examination and consideration, for often on them alone is it possible to found a correct diagnosis.

The presystolic murmur of mitral stenosis, the most typical of all murmurs, occasionally disappears, the lesion still remaining. Mitral regurgitant murmurs, when due to simple relaxation of the heart's muscle, and dilatation of its cavities and orifices, as in chlorosis and general febrile conditions, in most cases completely disappear under appropriate treatment.

Tricuspid regurgitation is occasionally a temporary condition, due to bronchitis, etc., and when the cause is removed, this condition is recovered from, as is indicated by the disappearance of the murmurs.

Aortic systolic murmurs, due to a permanent lesion at the aortic orifice, may undergo changes in their intensity, but never completely disappear.

Aortic diastolic murmurs in certain extremely rare cases have been known to disappear. In these cases a systolic aortic bruit is always present, which remains persistent, and thus indicates the existence of the lesion.

Pulmonary systolic murmurs are persistent when due to an organic lesion; but if non-organic, may disappear temporarily or permanently.—*Med. News.*

FREE HYDROCHLORIC ACID IN GASTRIC DIGESTION.—Dr. Von den Velden, with Kussmaul's pump obtained matter in the course of digestion from the stomach. He experimented with these matters, to find free hydrochloric acid. The re-agent used was *tropéoline*, a yellow substance turning red in the presence of mineral acids, not affected by organic acids. In a typhoid patient, he observed the disappearance of free hydrochloric acid during the whole course of the fever, the acid re-appearing with convalescence. In a case of simple dilatation of the stomach, the acid was never wanting, in carcinoma it could never be found. The

DISAPPEARANCE OF CARDIAC MURMURS.—Mr. Greves gives the details of four cases in which murmurs had disappeared, and draws the following résumé:

Although murmurs are among the most

The following is a summary of Mr. Greves' article
The above remarks are...