

that the puppies had been deprived of their mother's milk, the natural food at so tender an age.

Dr. Ozanam, in an important article, speaks of the anæsthetic properties of carbonic acid mixed with air. It is well known that carbonic acid produces asphyxia when inhaled in a state of purity; Dr. Ozanam, by mixing three parts of it with one part of atmospheric air, renders it innocuous. He describes his manner of applying it in the following case. Having to open a large tumour requiring incision to the depth of several inches, he complied with the request of his patient, a young man, who asked to be rendered insensible. The mixture above stated was accordingly introduced into an india-rubber bag capable of containing about $5\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; a long flexible tube, communicating with the bag by a stop-cock, and terminating in an opening applicable to the mouth and nostrils, was then adapted to the patient's face, but so as to allow of his inhaling atmospheric air along with the mixture. The stop-cock was then opened, the bag compressed, and the inhalation commenced: Anæsthesia was produced at the end of about two minutes, and during this time two remarkable phenomena were observed, viz., an acceleration of the action of breathing, and an abundant perspiration on the face. The surgical operation was performed without the slightest indication of pain on the part of the patient, the insensibility was therefore complete. Dr. Ozanam caused the inhalation to cease, and it was only then he applied the bistouri for the last time. This cut was felt by the patient, but the pain was extremely moderate, and the return of sensibility took place without any difficulty.

M. Flourens communicates some extraordinary facts concerning the brain, partly resulting from his own experiments. He quotes several instances, recorded in history, of cures effected, in cases in which the brain received serious injuries; among them that of a young officer in the time of the Fronde, whom Cardinal Mazarin had always refused to promote on the plea "that he had no brains." In one of the engagements of those stirring times, this young man received an enormous wound on his head. The surgeon in whose hands he was, astonished at the quantity of brain which issued from the wound, preserved it in spirits, and subsequently, after this patient had completely recovered, showed it to him. "Oh!" exclaimed the latter, "pray, send that to the Cardinal, to prove that I have more brains than he is aware of." Another case mentioned was that of a young man of 16, who had been struck by a stone on the left parietal bone. As the bone did not present any appearance of fracture, the treatment employed by the surgeon Lapeyronie, was of the simplest kind. But on the 25th day, the patient's right eye began to grow weak, and three days later its power of vision had ceased, the patient himself being in a state of absolute prostration. Lapeyronie made several incisions on the skull which he trepanned three times; the dura mater was relieved of a few splinters which pressed upon it, after which he opened it, and a quantity of purulent matter issued forth. Immediately the prostration ceased, and the patient recovered his eye sight, and the complete use of his other senses. At the end of two months he recovered his health entirely, although he had lost a considerable quantity of brain. M. Flourens then recalls to mind several experiments of his own on animals, which