

experiments lasted, although it had been freely bathed with the solution. In stronger solutions made with ether, it seems to have given satisfaction in dentistry⁴, and the small quantities used here would probably be perfectly safe.

2. The antiseptic power of the drug is said to be considerable. We have not tested it in this direction.

3. As regards the hypnotic effect, it is hard to test this in animals with certainty, but undoubtedly a certain amount of drowsiness and hebetude is produced with moderate doses, increasing as the dose is increased, to deep torpor.

Houghton and Aldrich found that .2 gm. per kilo of body weight produced complete anesthesia in dogs, but results show that a somewhat larger dose than this is required for this purpose, but that about .275 produces a perfect anesthesia for experimental purposes. The pulse respiration and blood pressure remain good for hours, and the animal is completely insen-

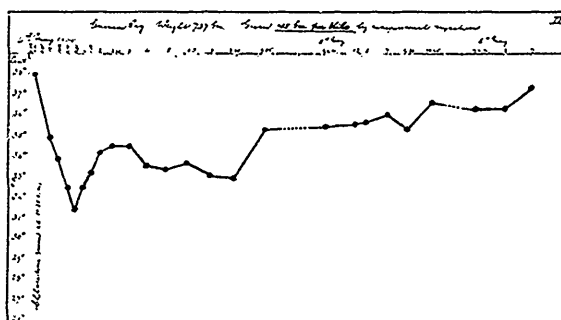


CHART 2.

sible to pain. But it does not recover. After many hours, during which the body temperature has been steadily falling (we will refer to this point below), the pulse and respiration become very slow, the blood pressure falls and the animal dies of heart failure. (Charts 5 and 6.)

A curious point to be noticed here, however, is, that if the administration of chloretone be preceded by that of chloroform, a smaller dose of the former seems to be sufficient to keep up the anesthesia. As low a dose as .15 gm. per kilo of body weight produced anesthesia, while .2 gm. did not do so when no chloroform was used. This peculiarity may account for the different results obtained by different observers.

If a dose, even insufficient to produce anesthesia, *e.g.*, .2 gm. per kilo, is given to a dog, the animal exhibits a considerable fall in body temperature. (Chart 5.) He is drowsy, and when roused, staggers and falls, and this inco-ordination of movement