

ing. This point rapidly increased in size, and produced a growing island of healthy skin in the midst of raw tissues. Now (fifty-eight days after the transplanting) the new skin has extended to the border of the ulcer, cutting the raw surface into two portions. For the space of an inch square a dry, white cuticle is seen, surrounded by a bluish film, which marks the most recently formed skin. This bluish pellicle has become intimately fused with the old edges of the ulcer.

In this very successful skin grafting process, Prof. Chisolm finds an easy means of rapidly healing chronic ulcers, especially those occurring from accidents, burns, &c., in young and vigorous patients. It is only necessary to multiply the number of grefts of healthy skin, and the raw surface, however large, will soon be covered with a natural integumentary tissue.

I have seen under the care of this surgeon several cases of successful skin grafting—all of them doing well and promising the best results. I have reported the most advanced, the largest and most rapid growth of those cases experimented upon, believing that this new step in conservative surgery cannot but interest all who practise this branch of medicine—*Baltimore Med. Journal*.

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DEATH FROM BICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE.—The *British Medical Journal* of May 7th reports a case which occurred at Guy's Hospital, after iridectomy had been performed on both eyes. One measured drachm of the anæsthetic was used. While it was administered for the first operation, the patient struggled violently and turned blue. The methylene was withdrawn before the operation was finished, and he became quiet. During the administration for the second operation, his behavior was normal, and complete abolishment of pain was not produced. About three minutes after the operation was finished, his breathing began to grow feeble and the radial pulse failed. Galvanism for ten minutes and artificial respiration for an hour failed to restore the vital functions.

Post-mortem examination failed to throw any light on the cause and mode of death.