

so as to diagnose the position of the vertex, and made no subsequent examination until the membranes were ruptured, when he found the breech presenting. After delivery, a tumor was found on the upper part of the left parietal bone, just where it ought to be in third positions.—*Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Sciences.*

Materia Medica and Chemistry.

ELECTRICITY IN HOUSEHOLD USE.

Boston claims the birth of the philosopher who first drew electricity from the clouds: and New York, the residence of him who utilized it in the art of telegraphy; and now Philadelphia demonstrates her right to the great brotherhood of practical science, by a new and beautiful application of it to an important domestic purpose. The name of Cornelius is soon to rank with those of Franklin and Morse.

Henceforth that very useful, heretofore indispensable, generally disagreeable, and oft times dangerous little article, the lucifer match, may be dispensed with. Its days are numbered, and it may be said to have received its mortal wound by a stroke of lightning.

The improvement which elicits these remarks is called the *Electrical Bracket*, and consists of an ornamental attachment to the ordinary gas burner, by which the gas may be lighted at any moment by the instantaneous production of a spark of electricity. The means of accomplishing this is as simple as it is ingenious, and so easily operated that an infant cannot make a mistake.

The application of electricity to the ignition of the current of gas issuing from an ordinary burner is not a new thing. Many public apartments, as the Representatives' Hall at Washington, the Cooper Institute in New York, and others, having had arrangements for the simultaneous lighting of the gas gets for some years. But the apparatus there employed is the ordinary voltaic battery of cups, plates, acids, &c., requiring daily and careful attention, and sometimes failing in spite of the best supervision.

The genius of Robert Cornelius, of Philadelphia, has furnished us with an arrangement for the creation of the electric spark, entirely different and avoiding all the paraphernalia of the old method.

The means he employs is simple friction of two surfaces of suitable material, by a movement as simple and easy as the turning of a key. The apparatus consists of a brass cup of about the size and shape of an