

movable rod which rests on it). Further, the epigastrium, and even the abdomen below, present an inspiratory projection, which shows that the enlargement of the chest is effected during this artificial inspiration not merely by the raising of the ribs and the sternum, but also by the descent of the diaphragm. All returns to the former position when the lever is raised again.

These complete respiratory movements may be repeated fifteen to eighteen times in a minute, as in the living man.

By means of a tube fixed into the windpipe of the body, and communicating with a graduated reservoir of air over a vessel of water, M. Woillez has measured the quantity of air which thus penetrates into the chest at each pressure of the lever. He finds that this is, on an average, *one litre*; whereas the physiological average is only *half a litre*. More than a hundred litres of air can be made to traverse the lungs of the asphyxiated person in ten minutes.

It is easy, then, to see the advantages presented by this apparatus for treatment of the asphyxiated, especially drowning persons and new-born infants. In all cases of asphyxia by vitiated or insufficient air, or by certain poisonings, in paralysis of the respiratory muscles, in most dysphoric affections, in asphyxia by bronchial mucosities, or that due to inhalations of chloroform, and lastly, in determining some cases of apparent death, the stiophore may be used to produce an efficacious artificial respiration.

This respiration is without danger to the lungs, which are not liable to rupture, however strong the action of the lever. This innocuity is due to the fact that the force of penetration of the air into the lungs is never superior in this case (as also in the case of normal life), to the weight of the atmosphere.

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UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

We are pleased to see that at the adjourned meeting of the above society, the motion for dissolution was not brought up again. The meetings of the society will be held semi-monthly, two out of three evenings to be devoted to regular debate, and the third to be for social purposes in discussing any literary topic. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. F. J. Keller, B.C.L.; 1st Vice-President, Mr. C. L. De Salaberry; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. R. D. McGibbon; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. McGowan, B.A.; Recording Secretary, Mr. F. D. Monk; Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Lyman, B.A.; Councillors, Messrs. D. MacMaster, B.C.L., M. Hutchison, B.C.L., R. Huntington, B.A., H. T. Duffy, B.A., R. Robertson and J. Ross.