

great pain, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects. I had a continual desire to run and bite, not human beings but animals, and everything near me. I drank with difficulty, and remarked that the sight of the water distressed me more than the pain in the throat, and I think that, by shutting the eyes, patients suffering under hydrophobia would be able to drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from my index finger, and run up the shoulder. In this state, fancying myself past cure, I took a vapor bath with the intention of suffocating myself. When the bath was at a heat of 52 centigrade (93, 3, 5, Fahrenheit) all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic, and I have never felt anything more of them, I have treated more than 80 persons bitten by mad animals, and I have not lost a single case." When a person has been bitten by a mad dog, he must for seven successive days take a "Russian Bath," as it is called, of 51 to 63 degrees. This is the preventative remedy. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapour bath, rapidly increased to 37 centigrade and then slowly raised to 63; the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete. Dr. Buisson mentions, among other curious facts, that an American who had been bitten by a rattlesnake about a league from his home, and wished to die amidst his family, ran to his house, and there, going to bed, perspired profusely, and the wound healed like a simple cut. The bite of the tarantula adds the Doctor, is cured by dancing, the perspiration which ensues eliminating the virus; and if a child is made to take a bath after vaccination, the vaccine does not take.

Benzol in Canadian Petroleum.

In a note to a long and interesting paper on certain hydro-carbons obtained from petroleum, read before the Royal Society, on April 6th, by Mr. C. Schorlemmer, of Owen's College, Manchester, it is stated by that gentleman that he has found "a not inconsiderable quantity of hydro-carbons of the benzol series in Canadian petroleum." He first found traces of these compounds in some petroleum oils upon which he was experimenting, and which he supposed to be American. Pelouze and Cahours, however, state positively that the American petroleum used by them did not contain hydro-carbons of the benzol family. Knowing, therefore, the marvellous accuracy with which all experiments have been carried out by these famous chemists, Mr. Schorlemmer thought it not impossible that there had been some accidental or intentional mixture. He accordingly endeavored to procure an authentic specimen of crude Pennsylvania petroleum, but unsuccessfully, as none had come into the Liverpool market for several months. He, however, succeeded in getting some real Canadian rock-oil, in the shape of thick, black liquid, having a very unpleasant odor. He distilled it, and treated the portion, boiling below 302° F. (150° C.) with concentrated nitric acid, which acted upon it with great violence. The acid liquid was then diluted with water, and heavy nitro-compounds separated, possessing the characteristic odor of bitter almonds, belonging to nitro-benzol and its congeners. These were treat-

ed with tin and hydrochloric acid, and the solution obtained distilled with caustic potash. The aqueous distillate, in which drops of an oily fluid, possessing several of the properties of aniline, were found, gave, with a solution of hydrochlorate of lime, the most distinct violet color, showing without question, that aniline was present. The test was further affirmed by the addition of a few grains of bichloride of mercury, which formed rosaniline crimson. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Canadian petroleum contains the series of benzol compounds, which, as our readers know, form the starting-point of the aniline dyes. The importance of this discovery depends, in a great measure, upon the amount of benzol compounds to be obtained from Canadian petroleum; and we could have wished that Mr. Schorlemmer had given us a more definite idea of the amount of these bodies contained in the crude oil than "a not inconsiderable quantity." When will chemists give up the use of such terms as "a little," "a small amount," etc.? Whether the American oil will yield these bodies remains to be proved, and we should advise those of our readers who possess authentic specimens of American oil—and there must be many such—to try the simple series of experiments necessary to prove the presence or absence of these important hydro carbons.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Business Rules.

An Eastern paper gives the following reasonable and excellent rules for young men commencing business:—

The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never under any circumstances assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on the cost.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly: of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment; therefore, generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much and do little.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear of the law; for, even if you gain your case you are generally a loser.

Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine-drinking and smoking cigars are bad habits; they impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.