

1861-62.

October,.....	4.25	Inap.	4.25
November,.....	1.69	4.30	2.83
December,.....	1.54	11.95	2.98
January,.....	0.10	46.58	4.87
February,.....	Inap.	27.35	3.03
March,.....	2.18	23.15	4.27
April,.....	0.73	3.40	1.52
Total,.....	10.49	121.73	23.75

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FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW DURING THE WINTERS FROM 1855-56 TO 1861-62, FROM OCTOBER TO MAY—SEVEN MONTHS.

Winter.	Total rain.	Total snow.	Total rain and melted snow.
1855-56	14.02	108.35	25.34
1856-57	12.04	127.52	25.26
1857-58	13.94	79.25	24.37
1858-59	10.65	82.00	19.65
1859-60	11.21	115.75	21.18
1860-61	14.22	136.19	28.35
1861-62	10.49	121.73	23.75

Montreal, May 10th, 1862.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The various remedies now in use for stopping a copious flow of blood, though generally active enough, as for instance lunar caustic, are not equally applicable in all cases, and any addition to the list of such remedies is always acceptable to the profession. Latterly a plant called *Bengarvar Gamba* (*Pilea Tibotii*), has been brought over from Java, which possesses extraordinary hæmostatic qualities. It is a kind of fern, yielding a mass of delicate filaments, so light and flexible as to float a long time in the air. The colour varies according to their thicknesses, from a brownish gold hue to a greenish black. Six grains of these filaments form a sufficient quantity to stop the bleeding of an artery a twelfth of an inch in diameter. This substance displays such avidity for water, that it becomes soaked through and sinks to the bottom of the vessel containing it in less than half a minute. If exposed to heat, it exhales an empyreumatic odour, and if it be burnt it explodes. Its styptic properties are naturally attributable to the rapidity with which its filaments, acting by capillary attraction, absorb the aqueous parts of the blood, and thus causes its immediate coagulation. Moreover, the elasticity of these filaments, swollen by the absorption of the liquid, causes them to form a kind of impenetrable plug, which, adhering to the wound, keeps it well closed. The advantages of this styptic over those already known are the promptness of the effect and the possibility of forming the coagulum where other agents fail, as for instance, in carcinomatous and scorbutic ulcers. Before using it, it must be triturated—a certain quantity is then applied to the wound, and a compress adapted over it. The styptic thus penetrates into the narrowest fissures, and instantly produces the desired effect.

A woman at Aumale has lately been delivered of a child, provided with a strange appendage resembling a tail. It was attached above the sacrum to the