

squeezes the gases together as to cause them to combine; and if the experiment be made with care, the heat of combination may raise the platinum to bright redness, so as to cause the remainder of the mixture to explode. The promptness of this action is greatly augmented by reducing the platinum to a state of fine division. A pellet of "spongy platinum," for instance, plunged into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, causes the gases to explode instantly. In virtue of its extreme porosity, a similar power is possessed by charcoal. It is not strong enough to cause the oxygen and the hydrogen to combine like the spongy platinum, but it so squeezes the more condensable vapors together, and also acts with such condensing power upon the oxygen of the air, as to bring both within the combining distance, thus enabling the oxygen to attack and destroy the vapors in the pores of the charcoal. In this way, effluvia of all kinds may be virtually burnt up, and this is the principle of the excellent charcoal respirators invented by Dr. Stenhouse. Armed with one of these, you may go into the foulest-smelling place without having your nose offended. Some of you will remember Dr. Stenhouse lecturing in this room with a suspicious-looking vessel in front of the table. That vessel contained a decomposing cat. It was covered with a layer of charcoal, and nobody knew until told of it what the vessel contained.

I may be permitted in passing to give my testimony as to the efficacy of these charcoal respirators in providing warm air for the lungs. Not only is the sensible heat of the breath in part absorbed by the charcoal, but the considerable amount of latent heat which accompanies the aqueous vapor from the lungs is rendered free by the condensation of the vapor in the pores of the charcoal. Each particle of charcoal is thus converted into an incipient ember, and warms the air as it passes inwards.

But while powerful to arrest vapors, the charcoal respirator is ineffectual as regards smoke. The particles get freely through the respirator. In a series of them tested downstairs, from half a minute to a minute was the limit of endurance. This might be exceeded by Faraday's method of emptying the lungs completely, and then filling them before going into a smoky atmosphere. In fact, each solid smoke particle is itself a bit of charcoal, and carries on it, and in it, its little load of irritating vapors. It is this, far more than the particles of carbon them-