

cat in his arms, or with his clothes dripping with kerosene oil, or with a rattlesnake coiled around his neck, with as much right as he may smoke there? Because it is not customary to carry asafœdida in the pocket—nobody thinks about it; if it were the custom we should hear a fearful cry from the smokers themselves. If a man treads upon another's foot, he apologizes; but he will carelessly void offensive smoke into his very throat, and never think that he does anything reprehensible. If a man dislikes smoking he can keep out of the street. But the right of the tobacco-hater in the street is equal to that of the tobacco-lover; to refrain from smoking in public places is not granting a concession, but *not* to refrain is violating a right. Upon actual right, without reference to the sanction of custom, a man would be perfectly justifiable in resenting the smoking of tobacco near him as a personal affront.

The Work of the Heart.

A WRITER in one of the journals has been calculating the amount of work done by the heart; and estimates that each day the force exerted by the right ventricle in propelling the blood through the lungs is equal to that necessary to lift $34\frac{1}{2}$ tons one foot; and the energy of the left ventricle would lift 89.7 tons a foot; making in all 124.2 tons. This single muscle, then, does more than a third as much labour as a working man during his ten hours toil; and it is calculated that one ounce of the heart does a third more labour than an equal weight of the muscles of the arm during a severe boat-race. It is calculated that the heart's energy is equivalent to what would raise its own weight (about $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) 19,754 feet in an hour. But 1,000 feet per hour is about what an active pedestrian climbing a mountain can accomplish; while, at a trial of locomotives on an Alpine railway, the successful engine lifted its own weight but 2,700 feet in one hour.

POISONED STOCKINGS.—Various stories of fatal cases of poisoning by wearing stockings and other articles dyed with *cor-ralline red*, appeared in foreign papers, and have been reprinted here. M. Guyot, in the *Comptes Rendes* of Aug. 6. 1869, gives the results of an exhaustive series of experiments, which prove that cor-ralline is not a poison, whether taken internally even in large doses, or infused directly into the blood.