

the rubber disc will not fit closely and the gas will escape. I sometimes use a cone-shaped tube one-half inch at the base and tapering to a point. The tube is three inches long, slightly curved. If that does not close it pack with gauze around the tube.

When generating oxidization is so rapid that considerable water is converted into steam and carried over, condensing into water again in the bag, and, if not drawn off, will be forced into the womb, causing terrible suffering and inflammation, as I found out by experience. If the bag is hung up and the cut-off loosened the water will flow out, when the gas burns at the tube without flickering or spurting the water is all out.

I have been making some experiments with the gas upon meats in various stages of decomposition, but at the present can only say that it arrests decomposition at once. I have some meats that have been in the gas for eight weeks, but have not removed them as yet from the jars.

For treating ulcers I use a cupping glass attached to the bag. Use cullodin varnish or bicycle cement around the rim to prevent the escape of gas. The smell or sound will warn you if gas is escaping. I throw the bag upon the floor and place my foot upon it to get the pressure.—Medical Council.

DAMPNESS OF DWELLINGS.

To estimate the dampness of a house the "Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette" in its last issue gives the following rule:—In the room in question a couple of pounds of fresh lime should be placed, after hermetically closing doors and windows. In twenty-four hours it should be weighed, and if the lime has absorbed more than ten grammes of water (that is more than one per cent.) the room should be considered damp and classed as unhealthy. The question of the dampness of dwellings is a frequent cause of dispute between landlord and tenant, naturally solved in the negative by the former. The question can be settled in the future by the test of the hydration of lime, which will give irrefutable proof of the validity of such complaint.

EDITORIAL.

The two Gallicians tried and convicted at the late Assizes held in this city by Mr Justice Killam, for the brutal murder of an old man and four little children, following so shortly after the murder and attempted murder by Paul Brown, affords unpleasant evidence that some of the foreigners coming amongst us are anything but desirable neighbors, particularly in sparsely settled districts, and before importing them wholesale it would be well to find out the standard of morality that prevails amongst them. Among the Gallicians, if report speaks true, it would be found of a very low order, but still they come, or rather are brought. The recent trial has an incident of interest in a forensic medical point of view. One of the strong grounds relied on to prove Brown's insanity was his desire to be hung rather than confined in an asylum. Yet one of these Gallician's, a young man about 23 years old, after the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, said in open court that he hoped the criminal court would not sentence him to torture or to prison for 20 years or for life, but send him to the gallows. There was no plea of insanity set up in this case, and yet on precisely similar grounds a commission, composed of two medical men engaged in lunacy practice, pronounced Brown insane, he having stated the same desire. It has eked out since the trial that while serving his sentence of three years in the penitentiary for a previous offence, that he took some poisonous liquid used in the shoe department of the prison where he was employed. Probably smarting under a real or fancied injury, with an ill balanced mind such as Brown has, the act would hardly justify its being ascribed to lunacy. If he really desired to put an end to his life, the means were ready to his hand in the various instruments used in the shoe shop with