

as previously stated, a pound or nearly so of blood, furnishes an amount of blood in the body of about 19 pounds.

A pound of blood represents nearly eight or ten pounds of the entire weight of the body; and therefore the whole sum would be equivalent to, or represent, a weight of about 152 lbs. And again 24 pounds of the whole weight of the body, representing nearly an English foot, 152 pounds would represent or be equivalent to a height of 5 feet 10 inches and a fraction.

To conclude, a man inspiring 19 cubic inches of air ought to have circulating through him 19 pounds of blood; he should weigh about 152 lbs., and should be about 5 feet 10 inches in height.

In an examination of pulmonic affections to avoid error, certain precautions are necessary in the calculation of the expansions. For example, a right handed person, whose thoracic muscles are more developed on the right side than on the left, would exhibit a greater antero-posterior expansion on the side of greater development, and might lead to incorrect conclusions as regards the left lung. If we examine attentively the three expansions of one lung, and compare them with those of the other lung, the one which exhibits the less amount of expansion in the three directions may be declared, with certainty, a diseased one.

In investigating the inspiration, and especially that which is not forced, we determine the amount of air which favours the maintenance of life. If the air is pure, even notwithstanding the health should suffer or fail, we ought to look for the causes in some constitutional deficiency of the healthy organism. But if on the contrary the air is impure, the constitution of the individual being otherwise in a healthy condition, the treatment of the consecutive diseases should be exclusively directed to the purification of the circumambient air.

This nozological statement may be reduced to the two following corollaries, that all diseases have their origin either in the atmosphere or in the constitution of the individual.

Thence follow two general indications of importance:—

1. To improve the condition of the atmosphere when the constitution of the individual is sound.
2. To ameliorate the constitution of the individual when the atmospheric conditions are perfect.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

ART. XXII.—*Winter falls of rain and snow in Montreal.* By A. HALL, M.D., &c.

As a great deal of curiosity has been exhibited with reference to the relative amounts of rain and snow which have fallen during this last winter and the one preceding, I have compiled the following two tables from my meteorological register, and the facts disclosed are certainly curious enough in their way. Contrary to common expectation, it appears that nearly 14½ inches of snow fell more last winter than this one, with 3.73 inches extra of rain; yet, the amount of snow in the streets last month gave the general im-