

constitution of that fluid in the bloodvessels, which we know it capable of exciting out of the body; thus filling the blood with organic matter in a state of retrograde metamorphosis; but, as this decomposition of the blood, when produced by ozone, is never accompanied by signs of putrefaction, if the supply of ozone be kept up, we do not *always* have those malignant effects produced, which generally follow the introduction into the system of putrefying food, or water containing decomposing animal matters, or the inhalation of foul air.

But, if from any cause, the elements of this ozone decomposition be retained in the blood, after the supply of ozone ceases, then the individual is placed in the same condition, as the one who ate the spoiled oysters: and if at this time, we should be visited by that peculiar atmospheric condition, or poison associated with cholera, it is pretty sure to leave plenty of victims behind it; the ozone having acted as a predisposing, rather than exciting cause.

Prof. Hoppe has shewn in frogs and rabbits, that ozone in large doses, produces intense hyperæmia of the parts with which it comes in contact, followed by general symptoms of irritant poisoning, ending in paralysis of the heart and death.

Scouteten, in his work on ozone, asserts that an excess of ozone in the air is a cause of catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of mucous membranes; and Heidenrich has observed the same effects from it, thus strengthening the idea lately thrown out that these diseases are only the external, and visible manifestations of certain pre-existing morbid changes in the blood.

We know that congestion of secreting organs, interferes with their eliminating power, and hence we can readily understand how we may sometimes have the elements of decomposed blood and tissues retained in the system long after the cause which produced them has passed away.

We are told that in 1775 the influenza visited Aberdeen, but did not show itself at Frazerburg, where there was a putrid fever very fatal at that time.

Now ozone is destroyed by the miasm, or contagion, of different forms of fever, while it in turn completely destroys this miasm, if the ozone be in sufficient amount; but suppose there was not enough at the time in the air, to destroy completely the fever poison, and leave some free ozone in the air, we can readily understand why the influenza jumped over Frazerburg, and attacked all the country round about.

Again: we are told that in a certain part of Ireland, after the influenza of 1803, a low fever, almost constantly present there, disappeared for a considerable time, and we may infer that the cause of the influenza destroyed the fever poison without being itself altogether destroyed, as at Frazerburg.

We are also told that the influenza of 1803 in London, superseded, or deferred the usual diseases of the spring, as measles and scarlatina, and the same is said to have been the case in France in 1775, but during the summer these complaints appeared with more than their usual violence, as if the influenza had first destroyed their poisons, and then left the constitution more than usually pre-disposed to malignant action, when the exciting cause of these fevers should be again renewed.

The poisons of measles, scarlatina, and small-pox, have not the power thus to postpone the effects of each other, and we know of nothing so likely to do this as ozone, supposing it to have been present,

and the rapidity with which influenza travels would strengthen the idea that its cause is something developed or carried by electrical influence in the wind, as we know is the case, in regard to ozone. (To be continued.)

RESUSCITATION OF THE DROWNED.—Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, having lately tried a number of important experiments upon animals, with a view of ascertaining the value of artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, has arrived at the conclusion that all such means of restoring respiration is not only useless, but injurious. That the first object should be to restore the circulation, when the respiration will naturally follow of itself (Of the several lower animals which he subjected to the influence of chloroform, until the respirations were brought down to one and a half in the minute, only those recovered which were allowed to remain unmolested: whilst those on which the various methods of artificial respiration were tried, invariably died.)

A similar illustration was afforded by the fate of Captain Harrison of the "Great Eastern," who, having been capsized in a boat, was brought out of the water to his ship, alive and capable of speaking and drinking, yet, under the influence of Dr. Hall's plan of restoration, he succumbed after twenty minutes; whilst a sailor, in a similar state of suspended animation, being placed in the engine-room and left alone, recovered. A young lady, on whom chloroform had produced a very alarming effect, was, by Dr. Richardson's advice, placed in the fresh air and left alone, and she came round; but Dr. Snow, using in a similar case galvanism, lost his patient.

In Dr. Richardson's opinion, the cause of death is not entirely due to the presence in the lungs of water and carbonic acid, but in part to a mechanical cause. The circulation through the lungs partakes somewhat of the character of a syphon. While ever so small a stream is circulating, there are hopes of its increasing strength; but if it has once been entirely broken off, the power of the heart will be insufficient to re-establish it. The somewhat violent action used in artificial breathing might be the means of checking this small current, and so produce fatal results. He recommends that those whose animation was suspended should be left alone in a warm room, of the temperature of 130° Fahr., if possible. Friction of the limbs might be of service, though he does not place any great confidence in it. The congestion of the lung sometimes noticed depends on the circumstances. If an animal be plunged head foremost into water, and there held till dead, no congestion will be found; but, if it be allowed to come occasionally to the surface and obtain a little air, intense congestion will be produced.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

CHLORATE OF POTASH IN BRONCHITIS.—Dr. Labord, in a paper on this subject, arrives at the following conclusions: Chlorate of potash incontrovertibly exerts a modifying influence on inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Simple acute catarrhal bronchitis, and even capillary bronchitis, as well as chronic catarrhal bronchitis, during its exacerbations, are capable of being influenced by the chlorate. The effects produced by its use are the following: The expectoration is rapidly modified, becoming at first more fluid and diluted, then diminishing in quantity, and finally