Warm cloth kept for a few moments on the part will aid the process. There must be no oozing. Where there is much surface of wound, it is advisable to protect it with a little isinglass plaster or a bit of lint from the smarting effects of the chloroform, which, however, pass off when the first coat dries. If the coats are put on in too rapid succession it does not consolidate nearly so rapidly, nor is it so effectual as a bond. It adheres to the dry skin for a long time. The approach of a warm iron at any time softens it to a removable consistence, or it peels off in due course naturally.—*Dublin Med. Press*, Jan. 23, 1861.

12. *Purifying and Scenting Cod-Liver Oil and Castor Oil.*—M. JEANNEL, calling to mind the remarkable effect which bitter almonds exert in removing the odour of so powerful a scent as musk, has made various experiments on the removal of the disagreeable odour and taste of cod-liver oil. The results are: 1. That the essential oil of bitter almonds in the proportion of seven and a half grains to twenty-five drachms of even the most infected oil, is completely successful; the dose of the essence requisite varying with the degree of the fetidity of the oil. 2. One grain of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid dissolved in water, will disinfect, but does not perfume, the same amount of oil. 3. Distilled laurel-water is, however, the best means of effecting the result, it sufficing to shake well in a bottle, the oil with once or twice its volume of distilled laurel-water, according to the strength of this, and the degree of infection of the oil. The liquids are then to be separated by a funnel after forty-eight hours' rest; and if the oil is not sufficiently clarified, it may be rendered limpid by filtering through paper. This confers upon even the brownest oil a slight and pleasant flavour of bitter almonds, which abides in the mouth. Of course it does not remove rancidity, which is a very different thing from the fishy odour and taste. Three drops of essence of bitter almonds communicate a very agreeable flavour to twenty-five drachms of even nauseous castor oil, and render its administration easy.—*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Dec. 29, 1860, from *Journ. de Pharm.*, 1860.

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, AND PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

13. *Restoration of Suspended Animation in Persons apparently drowned.*—A paper on this subject, by Dr. CHRISTIAN, was recently (Jan. 22, 1861) read before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

Two societies, the Royal Humane Society and the National Life-boat Institution, issue instructions, which are widely circulated, as to the best mode of restoring suspended animation in persons apparently drowned. These rules differ not only in detail, but in principle. 1st. As to the mode of performing artificial respiration. 2d. As to the propriety of using the warm bath. On each of these matters the author stated his desire to elicit an expression of opinion from the Fellows of the Society, after laying before them some considerable experience acquired during twelve years as Medical Officer to the Royal Humane Society in Hyde-park. The number of cases of submersion for twelve years was 443. Of these, 181 were rescued and recovered without treatment; 165 were brought to and recovered by treatment at the Receiving-house; and 97 were brought dead or the treatment was unsuccessful. The number of cases of submersion for the last four years was 140. Of these 68 were rescued and recovered without treatment; 38 were brought to Receiving-house and recovered; and 34 were brought dead or were not restored. 15 of these cases were treated by the Marshall Hall Method, and 3 recoveries followed: the rest were treated by the rules mentioned below. As to the mode of performing artificial respiration, the method recommended by the Life-boat Institution is what Dr. Marshall Hall called his "Ready Method," while that now used by the Royal Humane Society is the method of Dr. Silvester. On Dr. Marshall Hall bringing his method under the notice of the Royal Humane Society, the committee