

five years, it will be seen that the afflux of students of this description to that celebrated school still continues to increase.

		Nos.
In 1820 — 21,	. . . . .	754
1821 — 22,	. . . . .	817
1822 — 23,	. . . . .	867
1823 — 24,	. . . . .	870
1824 — 25,	. . . . .	905, to April.

A considerable number are stated to have been in attendance on the medical classes when this return was made up, who had not then matriculated; many of whom were however expected to do so in the course of the summer session, which would render the number for the present year still greater.—*Edin. Med. Journ. April, 1825.*

New Mode of Securing Anatomical Preparations in Spirits.—DR MACARTNEY, of the University of Dublin, has employed a thin plate of Indian rubber as a covering for preparation jars, in place of the former laborious and offensive one, by means of putrid bladder, sheet lead, &c.

It is essential that the Indian rubber should be painted or varnished, after which not the slightest evaporation of the spirits takes place. The material, by its elasticity, adapts itself to the variations in the volume of the contents of the jar from different temperatures, and thus removes the principal cause of the escape of the spirits.

It is probable that leather coated with Indian rubber, and painted, would answer as well as the rubber itself, by which the expense would be greatly diminished.—*Lond. Med. Repos.*

The Stomach Syphon, by Mr Bryce.—One of the most valuable applications of the *Syphon* with which we are acquainted, has been recently made by Mr Bryce, surgeon in Edinburgh.

The object of this invention is to throw fluids into the stomach, and to extract fluids from it, in cases where poison has been swallowed. In order to apply the syphon to this purpose, in place of syringes and pumps, Mr Bryce conceived the idea of making the longer leg of the syphon moveable, so that when the shorter leg was in the stomach the other could be raised *above* the mouth, or placed in the usual position *below* it. The following is a description of this instrument, &c.

To a common œsophagus tube, about twenty-six inches long, a tin tube of the same calibre is accurately fitted, by making

the one pass about an inch into the other. This tin tube is about three feet long; or, to be more portable, it may consist of two pieces each eighteen inches long, accurately fitted to each other as above mentioned, and the joinings made air-tight, by being neatly and firmly wrapped round with slips of wetted bladder. A bladder capable of holding about a quart of liquid is then to be firmly fixed to the other end of the tin tube; and this bladder at the part opposite the end of the tube, is to be provided with a ring and stopper, for the purpose of emptying it, or pouring fluids into it.

In using this instrument, the œsophagus tube (which forms one leg of the syphon) is to be introduced through the nose or mouth into the stomach, so as nearly to reach the bottom. The open end of the tin tube is then to be joined to the œsophagus tube, and the joining made air-tight. The bladder being then filled with water or any other fluid, the tin tube with its attached bladder is to be raised towards a perpendicular, when the fluid will instantly descend into the stomach.

In order to extract this fluid again, and with it the other contents of the stomach, it will only be necessary to depress the tin tube so as to bring the bladder *below* the level of the stomach, and thus form as it were a common syphon. And this process of filling and emptying the stomach alternately, may of course be repeated as often as it may be deemed necessary.—*Edin. Journ. of Science, July.*

Note.—In the *Edin. Med. Journ.* for April, and in the *REPOSITORY* for July, (p. 66) a case of poisoning by opium is given, in which this simple instrument was successfully employed by Dr Alison of Edinburgh.—*Lond. Med. Repos.*

Remarks respecting the Coroner's Inquest held on a Patient who died in St. George's Hospital. By a disinterested Physician.—*It has never come to my knowledge to have heard of such utter

* It may be proper to state, that these remarks are written by a physician known to, and justly respected by, the profession—of much eminence in one of the largest country towns, not in any way connected with hospitals, and no farther interested in this matter than his laudable zeal for the respectability of the profession leads him to warn the unheeding part of it, that eagerly catch at whatever is calculated to lower those who are more eminent than themselves, from adopting a mode of conduct, or countenancing the diffusion of opinions, which can in no ways elevate themselves or promote their own interests, but which will inevitably—if so promoted—bring discredit upon the profession generally, and lower themselves with all above them. They may rest assured that they who adopt a line of conduct, which we here warn against, will not be the individuals who will rise in the general anarchy of professional feeling and conduct which these practices will occasion.—The editors need not add, that, by giving these remarks insertion, with this note of approval, they may be considered as entirely approving of, and adopting the sentiments which it contains.