

and it required careful examination to be certain of its exact nature. It was brought on by pressure, round the neck, of tight shirt collars, the patient being in a state of great debility. Under a tonic regimen, with quinine, iron, iodide of potassium, in small doses internally, and iodine externally, the pulsation gradually ceased, so that twelve months afterwards the only vestige was a small hardness of one lobe. In the second case, (a female,) the bronchocele was much larger, the pulsation even more pronounced, and with great distension of the veins of the neck. This was combined with disease of the heart, ascites, and anasarca of the legs. Under diuretics (including digitalis and iodide of potassium) and iron, the dropsical symptoms were removed, and at the same time the pulsation and venous distension ceased, and she was restored in five months to comparative health. Iodine externally somewhat diminished the bronchocele. Sir Benjamin Brodie, who saw the first case, in a letter given, states that he has only seen one other. In both cases, that undue prominence of the eyeballs which often attends bronchocele in the anæmic, was well marked, and remained, though diminished.

Dr. E. SMITH was not aware that the disease was so rare as the author supposed. He related the case of a young lady which some years since came under his observation. The disease was well marked, and was connected with a uterine affection. The more prominent symptoms were removed by iron, but the patient was not entirely cured.

Mr. BRODHURST thought that the connexion of prominence of the eyeball with bronchocele was not so common as some English and French writers had supposed. He inquired the experience of members on this point.

Mr. WYNN WILLIAMS referred to a debate which had taken place a short time since in the Society, and which was fully reported in THE LANCET at the time, on the connexion which existed between bronchocele and a prominent condition of the eyeball—a symptom which usually disappeared under the influence of iron.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF OZONIZED COD-LIVER OIL ON THE PULSE.

BY E. SYMES THOMPSON, M.D.,
ASSISTANT-PHYSICIAN TO KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, ETC.

The author began by reminding the Society of a paper by his father, Dr. Theophilus Thompson, published in the "Transactions,"* in which the attention of the profession was first drawn to this subject. He recorded the cases of about twenty patients at King's College Hospital, to whom the ozonized oil was administered. The usual dose was two drachms twice a day. Scarcely any effect was observed from doses of one drachm. The influence of the oil on the pulse increased in proportion to the dose in which it was given, the effect of half-ounce doses, two or three times a day, being more marked than that of smaller quantities. The following table exhibits as simply and concisely as possible the results:—

Table showing the Changes of Pulse under Ozonized Cod-liver Oil.

Name.	Sex.	Disease.	Time of taking Oil.	Pulse.	
				Before.	After.
J. P.	M.	Phthisis, 1st stage.	7 days.	116	98
J. S.	M.	Ditto.	7 "	120	108
W. B.	M.	Tuberculous larynx.	21 "	112	92
M. H.	F.	Phthisis, 2nd stage.	7 "	80	80
E. A. W.	F.	Ditto.	14 "	140	112
C. H.	F.	Phthisis, 1st stage.	14 "	100	104
R. N.	M.	Phthisis, 3rd "	7 "	150	116
E. D.	M.	Phthisis, 2nd "	7 "	138	112
J. O'D.	M.	Empysema.	4 "	104	86
M. M.	F.	Phthisis, 2nd stage.	5 "	140	108
E. R.	F.	Anæmia.	4 "	120	116
M. S.	F.	Phthisis, 3rd stage.	2 "	94	92
E. H.	F.	Phthisis, 2nd "	10 "	104	88
W. S.	M.	Phthisis, 1st "	7 "	104	104
P. E.	M.	Phthisis, 3rd "	4 "	104	96
S. E.	F.	Phthisis, 2nd "	20 "	120	92
G. M.	M.	Phthisis, 3rd "	4 "	140	120
H. C.	F.	Phthisis, 1st "	2 "	108	95
W. H.	M.	Phthisis, 1st "	5 "	120	96
J. R.	M.	Phthisis, 1st "	9 "	120	98

* Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, vol. xiii., 1860.

The author also recorded the effects of ozone in another form. He had made use of the ozonized water (as prepared by Condy), and found its influence in retarding the pulse considerable. In reference to a belief still prevalent amongst some members of the profession that ozone was a high oxide of hydrogen, the author remarked that he had used the peroxide of hydrogen (prepared by Messrs. Bullock), and found that it exerted no special influence on the pulse, which was more often accelerated than retarded under its use, which seemed to corroborate the conclusions of Dr. Andrews, who showed (in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," vol. 146, page 1, *et seq.*) that ozone was not an oxide of hydrogen, but simply an allotropic modification of oxygen. Of the 20 cases in which ozonized oil was given, in 11 the pulse was reduced more than 20 beats a minute; in 4, upwards of 10 beats; in 1, no effect was produced; and in 1 only was any permanent acceleration observed, and this could only be fully accounted for by disturbing circumstances. Of the 7 cases in which ozonized water was given, in 3 the pulse was lowered more than 20 beats, in 3 about 10 beats, and in 1 it was at one time retarded, and at another accelerated.

Dr. Thompson drew special attention to the importance of the inquiry as connected with the treatment of phthisis, since in this disease anything that could retard the excessive rapidity of the vital changes would likewise check the development and progress of the disease. He showed that this had long been realized by the profession, and mentioned several remedies that had been used for this end, especially digitalis, which, though useful in some cases, was greatly inferior to ozone, being both less certain in its action, and often dangerous from its cumulative tendency; while ozone exerted on the heart not a depressing, but a strengthening and invigorating influence. It was suggested that the explanation of the remarkable effect of ozone in phthisis might be found in the greater affinity which phthisical blood had with oxygen, an affinity which it also preserved when in the allotropic form of ozone.

Before concluding, the author alluded to a paper recently published by a French physician, "On the Use of Ozonized Oil of Turpentine in Hæmoptysis," in which the suggestions made by Dr. Theophilus Thompson in 1859 had been followed, and observed that he had himself prescribed turpentine with ozonized cod-liver-oil in hæmoptysis with much benefit.

Dr. E. SMITH referred to the difficulty of arriving at any definite conclusion respecting the influence of any agent on the pulse. This might be affected by emotional causes, by the time at which the patient had taken food, and other circumstances which might vitiate the results.

Dr. THOMPSON admitted the cogency of the objection, but as the observations had been made between the hours of one and three, when the patients had generally dined, and as the results had been in the main uniform, he thought that they might be fairly considered as affording sufficient evidence that the remedy administered had been productive of the results which he had ventured to lay before the Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

was held on the 1st inst. The Report of the Council showed that fifteen Fellows of the Society had either died or resigned, whilst nineteen had been elected. The receipts had been £1395, the expenditure £1404. The funded property now amounted to £3450. The Index of the Society's books, thanks to the sub-librarian, was now complete. The amalgamation of other Societies with the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society had been postponed in consequence of some legal difficulties.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Mr. SKEY reported to the Society the names, and read the obituary, of the Fellows deceased during the previous year, the majority of whom are well known to the profession. The list comprised twelve Fellows, and was as follows:—Giorgio Regnoli; Dr. George Walker; Mr. Ormerod; Dr. J. C. Turner; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart.; J. P. Maunoir, of Geneva; Mr. Norman; Dr. Addison; Dr. Van Oven; Dr. Theophilus Thompson; Dr. Charles Coote; Dr. William Baly. The President then addressed the Society to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen,—The two years of my presidency have elapsed, and I resign my office to my successor, in whom we have selected a gentleman who is known to us by his renowned name and by his high character, both as a physician and an accomplished man. The Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society is a large and valuable institution to our profession. As compared with our great colleges of medicine and surgery, it deals with the matured intellect of the man, while the services of the col-