

Poisoning, Opium.—Quite rapid recovery is reported to have followed *warm* hypodermics of fluid extract coffee, in thirty minim doses. Caffeine citrate and atropia sulph. are also considered antidotes to opium.

Sciatica.—Chloroform and salol have been used with success hypodermically.

Sepsis.—Iodoform, turpentine, menthol, thymol, phenol, iodine, and camphor, dissolved in liquid vaseline, have been used and commended by Meunier. (See formulæ.)

Skin Diseases caused by animalculæ. Sulphuric, carbolic, salicylic, or sclerotinic acids, hypodermically, as in erysipelas.

Snake Bites.—Ammonia, brandy, carbolic or salicylic acids, are all recommended hypodermically in case of snake poison, and have been injected with benefit directly into a vein. Also permanganate of potash in solution, hypodermically.

Strychnia Poisoning.—Caffeine, one grain, hypodermic; alcohol in same way is also suggested; chloral injections are also mentioned.

Surgical Shock.—Quinine, six grains, hypodermically, with one-third grain of morphia. Also quinia hydrobromate, four grains.

Suspension of Salivary Secretion.—Pilocarpin, used as heretofore explained, excites salivation.

Syphilis has been treated by solutions of some of the mercurials, injected locally.

Tetanus.—Curare, physostigmine, strychnia, morphia and cocaine combined, and pilocarpin have been used.

Trichinosis.—Tincture of ergot and ergotine have effected speedy cures hypodermically, into muscles affected.

Urticaria.—Saturated solution of bisulphide of sodium, injected directly into the part affected. Chrysophanic acid, one-fifteenth to one-seventh grain, also used.

Varicose Veins.—Ergot or ergotine, injected *alongside* the veins, has been used with success.

FORMULÆ AND DOSES OF MEDICINES FOR INHALATIONS.

The following rules should be attended to to secure successful results:—

a. Use only the steam-atomizers. All other forms of the apparatus give irregular or too feeble currents, and should be discarded.

b. See that the points of the atomizing tubes are sharp and clean, not foul, cracked, or with their edges worn.

c. See that the steam is generated equally and with sufficient force, and that the solution used is free from all solid particles, and, unless otherwise ordered, at about the temperature of the body.

d. Never allow inhaling when the patient is excited, directly after eating, or immediately after exercise, unless special circumstances, as in hæmoptysis, demand haste.

e. Have the glass speculum inserted well into the mouth, and the line of its axis and of the propulsion of the spray coincident with that of the mouth.

f. When the pharynx, or even the larynx, is to be reached, the operation is very simple, and respiration should be natural; but when it is desired to make applications to the ultimate bronchi, the respirations should be regular, slow, deep, and few as possible, the lungs being well emptied at each expiration.

g. Do not protract the sitting until the patient is fatigued. Five minutes is generally long enough to commence with. In hæmoptysis this rule may sometimes be departed from with advantage.

h. Let the patient give his whole attention to the matter in hand.

i. In chronic disease, one, two, or three inhalations a day are usually sufficient. In acute disease they may be required much more often, as every hour in diphtheria.