

j. Never use atomization for the purpose of general medication. It is simply a method of applying substances locally to the respiratory organs.

The following doses are calculated for an ordinary steam-atomizer, and are to be added to one ounce of water:—

1. Acid. carbolic., gtt. iii to x. *Use:* In phthisis
2. Acid. tannic., gr. i to xx. *Use:* In chronic catarrhal affections and laryngeal ulcerations.
3. Aluminis, gr. v to xxx. *Use:* In cases of excessive secretions from bronchi.
4. Ammonii chloridi, gr. ii to ʒij. *Use:* To promote expectoration in acute and chronic catarrh.
5. Aq. amygdal. amar., ʒj. (Add no water to this.) *Use:* In painful affections of upper air-passages and paroxysmal cough.
6. Aq. ferventis. *Use:* In acute inflammations of the mucous membrane, as in laryngitis.
7. Argenti nit., gr. i to x. *Use:* In ulcerations and follicular pharyngitis. A face-shield should be worn.
8. Calcis liq., ʒj. (Add no water to this.) *Use:* In diphtheria and croup.
9. Cannabis indicæ ext., gr. ¼ to j. *Use:* In chronic catarrh and emphysema.
10. Coni ext., gr. i to vj. *Use:* In irritative coughs and asthma.
11. Cupri sulphatis, gr. i to xx. *Use:* In chronic inflammations and coughs.
12. Ferri chloridi, gr. ⅛ to ij. *Use:* In pulmonary hemorrhage.
13. Ferri subsulphatis liq., ℥x to xl. *Use:* In pulmonary hemorrhage.
14. Hyoscyami ext., gr. ½. *Use:* In whooping-cough and spasmodic coughs.
15. Iodi tinct., gtt. j to xx. *Use:* In inflammatory affections of the larynx and pharynx.
16. Morphinæ acet., gr. ⅛ to ½. *Use:* In irritative cough and its constitutional effect.
17. Opii ext. aquos., gr. ¼ to ½. *Use:* In irritative cough.
18. Picis liq. infus., ʒi to ʒij. *Use:* In offensive bronchial secretions.
19. Plumbi acetatis, gr. iii to v. *Use:* In advanced stages of acute catarrhs. This is astringent and sedative.
20. Potassii carbonatis, gr. x to ʒij. *Use:* In follicular pharyngitis.
21. Potassii chloratis, gr. x to xx. *Use:* In chronic and sub-acute catarrhal affections.
22. Potassii bromidi, gr. i to x. *Use:* In spasmodic laryngeal affections.
23. Potassii iodidi, gr. ii to xx. *Use:* In granular inflammations, chronic bronchitis with emphysema.
24. Sodæ chloratæ liq., ʒ½ to j. *Use:* In offensive bronchial secretions.
25. Terebinthinæ ol., gtt. i to ij. *Use:* In chronic bronchitis with offensive secretions.
26. Zinci sulphatis, gr. i to vj. *Use:* In bronchorrhœa, etc.

THE USE OF THE THERMOMETER IN DISEASE.

The thermometer is a useful aid in diagnosis and prognosis, making exact that information which every physician constantly obtains by the touch. It is especially valuable in the chemical study of febrile disorders, as, since Galen, fever is essentially defined by the words, "preternatural heat."

The *axilla* is the best part for examination of temperature. The instrument should be kept there from three to five minutes at a time. Normally, in the arm-pit, the temperature averages 98.4° Fahr., with a range in health (Davy) from 99° to 97.92°. It is about 1° higher in tropical than in temperate climates. In the temperate it is *highest* on waking in the early morning, lowest at midnight. In tropical regions it is