

finger-ends just below the lower end of the breast-bone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

As soon as attempts at natural respiration occur, cease effort and favor them by ammonia to nostrils.

Marshall Hall's Method.—Clean out the mouth, loosen clothing, and lay the patient upon a hard surface on his face, in such a way that the forehead shall rest upon the arm laid transversely under it. Slowly and regularly turn the patient over upon the side and a little beyond it, then back again upon the face, momentary pressure being applied to the spine as the patient reaches a prone position, so as completely to empty the lungs. Repeat regularly fifteen times a minute.

Drowning, Etc.—1. Remove from the mouth and nostrils all obstructions to the free passage of air to the lungs; loosen the clothing about the chest.

2. Extend the arms in the direction of the body above the head, bringing them as near together as practicable. When the capacity of the chest is thus enlarged, throw fresh air into the lungs by a flexible tube passed into the trachea, or by blowing into the mouth, taking care to keep the glottis open. Then replace the arms, pressing firmly upon the sides and sternum. Repeat these motions of the arms and chest perseveringly ten or fifteen times a minute.

3. While extending the arms, let an assistant pass a strong solution of ammonia close under the nose, keeping the lips closed.

Sunstroke.—There are two kinds. No. 1 is a form of exhaustion; the surface is wet and cold, and the temperature, as shown by thermometer, is much lowered. In this form put the patient in a hot bath, or apply external heat freely in some way. Give strong, hot whisky-punch and ammonia. If the case is severe, inject hypodermically twenty drops of the tincture of digitalis, and if this fail water of ammonia (℥ss), into a vein of upper extremity.

No. 2 is the true sunstroke. In it the surface is intensely hot. Put the patient in a bath of very cold water, placing ice freely around the head, or use the cold douche. Give, if convulsions threaten, a hypodermic injection (gr. $\frac{1}{3}$) of morphia; also, exhibit fifteen to twenty grains of quinine. Alcohol rarely does good.

NASAL DOUCHES.

Chloral hydratis, ℥ss; aquæ, ℥vj.
Potassii chloratis, ℥j; aquæ, Oj.
Potassii permang., gr. ss-j; aquæ, ℥x.
Sodii chloridi, ℥ss; aquæ, Oj.
Sodii hyposulphitis, ℥ss; aquæ, ℥iv.
Zinci sulpho-carbol., gr. x; aquæ, ℥v.

The above are used in ozæna, lupus of the nose, nasal eczema, and acute coryza.

GARGLES.

The doses here given are to be added to one pint of water:—

Acidi carbolici, ℥ss-ij.	Krameriaæ fld. ext., ℥ss.
" muriatici, ℥i-iv.	Myrrhæ tinct., ℥j.
" nitrici, gtt. lx.	Phénol-sodique, ℥ss-ij.
" tannici, ℥ss-ij.	Potassii chloratis, ℥ss-ij.
Aluminis, ℥ss-j.	" permang., ℥i-ij.
Ammonii chloridi, ℥i-iv.	Quercus alb. fld. ext., ℥ss-j.
Calcis chlorinatae, ℥i-ij.	Rhois glabr. fld. ext., ℥j.
Catechu vel tinct., ℥ss.	Salviæ, ℥ss-j.
Cubebæ fld. ext., ℥ss.	Sodii boratis, ℥ij.
Ferri chlor. tinct., ℥ss.	" hyposulphitis, ℥ss-ij.
Ferri et ammonii sulph., ℥ss-ij.	Zinci sulphatis, gr. xv-lx.

Ice.
Lime-water
Mineral
Efferves
duced
ran
(Its)
Camp
Brandy.
Paregori
Solution
Aromatic
Comp. ti
Comp. sp
Bicarbon
Bicarbon
Magnesia
Camphor
Calomel
Blue pill.

Bromine.
Carbolic
Charcoal
Chlorine
Chloride
Chlorinat
Chlorinat
Corrosive

AVERAG

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" 2s
" 3s
From 7t
" 14t
" 21s
In old ag

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