

injected, and consequent speedy action, as well as smallness of the dose, compared to that necessary to produce similar results when taken by the mouth. Mr. Hunter was most indefatigable in disseminating his views, and met with a large amount of success in England, but it was in France and Germany that it was most favourably received. This can be accounted for by the conservative character of the great mass of English physicians, who seldom can see any advantage in things that are new and untried. Within the last year or two it has gained much headway in Britain, although Dr. Anstie, in one of his recent publications, informs us "there are many who still fail to see the use of giving medicine in this way." The author of this little volume states that even in the United States much prejudice did and does still exist among some against its use, but that now that its great value as a therapeutical agent is becoming so apparent, its adoption is becoming much more universal. Several varieties of syringes are described, and a decided preference given for a pure silver one, properly graduated. We fail to see that he has given sufficient reasons for this preference, and after considerable experience in the method of hypodermic medication we have found every purpose answered by an ordinary rubber syringe, and in some cases, such as the injection of certain minerals, it is decidedly preferable to any other. In the manner of giving the injection we gather one useful hint, and that is, to inject slowly, drop by drop, so to speak. This should be done so that the fluid may diffuse itself without rupturing any small vessels or the fibres of the connective tissue. Under the head of general therapeutics, lists are given of articles used for hypodermic injection. The first embraces all articles that have ever been employed in this way; the second, those that are really necessary for the ordinary contingencies of practice. They are the following:—Morphia (sulphate), atropia (sulphate), strychnine (sulphate), quinia (sulphate). As we have before mentioned, our experience during the last five years has been considerable in this method of employing remedies, and when we state that this experience is of two kinds, viz., its employment some fifty odd times on ourselves, and its administration several hundred times to patients, we think that perhaps some value may be attributed to our statements. Our experience, therefore, leads us to refuse to accept the last table of solutions given in this book as complete. We do not find there any mention made of the liq. opii sedativus (Battley), which, we think, is, as a general rule, to be far preferred to the sulphate of morphia, when the effects of an opiate are desired. It was this solution that was employed upon ourselves, and which we have made use of constantly till a few months ago, when we were induced to try the sulphate of morphia, from several articles we had read in medical periodicals. We have the notes of twelve