

third stage after the depression of the temperature, butylic alcohol produces distinct tremors, which we designate as delirium tremens. The nature of these muscular movements, and what relationship it has between the nervous system, muscles and blood are still unsolved questions.

Recovery rests entirely on the maintenance of the organic nervous power, so that a body must be sustained by external heat and by internal nourishment.

The appearance after death I will speak of further on.

Amylic alcohol is obtained by the fermentation of potato-starch. It is believed to be largely in use for the adulteration of wines and spirits. Its action on the human body is the same as butylic alcohol.

The alcohols of sodium and potassium are not much in use, but they act on the body as caustics, and will be found of great service in surgery.

Mercaptan or sulphur alcohol. The vapor of this produces somewhat similar effects when inhaled. It is not irritating to the breath. It soon produces a desire for sleep, with a strange, unhappy sensation, as if some impending trouble were at hand. This is succeeded by an extreme sensation of muscular fatigue. There is still a sensibility to pain, and no intoxication. The pulse is feeble and slow; recovery is rapid, especially in the open air.

We will now proceed to examine the influence of common or ethylic alcohol on animal life.

Alcohol may be made to enter the body by many channels. It can be introduced by injection either under the skin or into a vein. Exalted by heat into a form of vapor, it may be inhaled by man or animal, when it will penetrate into the lungs, will diffuse itself through the bronchial tubes, will pass into the minute air vesicles of the lungs, thence into the arterial canals, and so throughout the body. Or, again, the spirit can be taken by the more ordinary channel, the stomach. Through this latter channel it finds its way into the circulation by two modes. The greater portion is absorbed direct by the veins of the alimentary surface, finds its way straight into the larger veins, to the heart and onwards with the course of the blood. The other portion is