

11½ P. M. Being much improved as to her present condition and future prospect, I returned home.

7 A. M. Has been kept on foot during the greater part of the night. Entire subsidence of all narcotic symptoms. Suffers from head-ache and slight gastric derangement. Ordered ℞ Ol. Ricini ℥i *instante*.

5 P. M. Thorough evacuation of the bowels, head relieved, skin moist, pulse regular, eyes natural except slightly increased vascularity of conjunctiva. From this date improvement was marked, and at the expiration of three days her health did not appear to suffer from any inordinate action.

The smallest fatal dose of tincture in any adult that I find recorded is two drachms. (Taylor on poisons p. 208.)

Within the last few weeks two cases of accidental poisoning have come under my notice. One from Fly Powder, taken by a child 2½ years old. As it occurred shortly after a meal and the quantity taken was small, the circumstances were favorable; however, vomiting as a result of the poison having taken place in a very few moments, attended by faintness and depression, and tending to continue at short intervals, I found it necessary to administer a mixture of milk and albumen. This being continued at intervals, produced a very decided and beneficial effect. The vomiting gradually subsided, and next morning the child appeared perfectly recovered, only evincing by his external aspect that the system had recently been subjected to some action beyond the normal state of affairs.

M. V., ætat 2 years, swallowed a strong solution of caustic potassa, which had been placed unknowingly within her reach. The mouth, tongue, pharynx, and upper portion of larynx and œsophagus suffered primarily from its violent alkaline action.

Oleum Olivæ was administered *ad libitum*, thus neutralizing the alkali and causing the expulsion of saponified material. Laryngitis having set in, was opposed by active antiphlogistic treatment; however, a very decided false membrane formed. For the first four days the child expectorated a tenacious and adhesive secretion, and at the termination of the fifth day, after a severe attack of coughing, this false membrane was removed. It appeared thin and tolerably firm, passing in a degree the mould of the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior part of the larynx. Here the improvement was even greater than after the disappearance of the mechanical effect of the tumefaction of the loose tissue of the glottis.

From this date the restlessness, intense dyspnoea and jactitation of body gradually subsided. Each succeeding hour tended to remove the exist-