

The above directions are chiefly Dr. H. R. Silvester's method of restoring the apparently dead or drowned, and have been approved of by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

**TREATMENT AFTER NATURAL BREATHING HAS BEEN RESTORED.**

**RULE 5.—To induce circulation and warmth.**—Wrap the Patient in dry blankets, and commence rubbing the limbs upwards, firmly and energetically. The friction must be continued under the blankets or over the dry clothing.

Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the arm pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. Warm clothing may generally be obtained from the bystanders.

On the restoration of life, when the power of swallowing has returned; a teaspoonful of warm water, small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee should be given. The Patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged. During reaction large mustard-plasters to the chest and below the shoulders will greatly relieve the distressed breathing.

**WHEN APPARENTLY DEAD FROM INTENSE COLD.**—Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

**WHEN FROM INTOXICATION.**—Lay the individual on his side on a bed, with his head raised. The Patient should be induced to vomit. Stimulants should be avoided.

**IF FROM APOPLEXY OR STROKE.**—Cold should be applied to the head, which should be kept well raised. Tight clothing should be removed from the neck and chest.

**APPEARANCES WHICH GENERALLY INDICATE DEATH.**—There is no breathing or heart's action; the pupils are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the face clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue appearing between the teeth, and the mouth and nostrils are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increases.

### To Correspondents.

**Carmine Injection for Capillaries.**—Dr. Carter, of Leamington, in the Archives of Medicine, recommends the following. Pure carmine, 1 drachm; ℥j. ann. fort. (P. L.) 2 drachms; glacial acetic acid (50° Fr.) ℥m. ; solution of gelatine (1 to 6 water) 2 oz.; water ℥j. or. Dissolve the carmine in the solution of ammonia and water, and filter if necessary. To this add 1/2 oz. of the hot solution of gelatine, and mix thoroughly. With the remaining 1/2 oz. of gelatine solution mix the acetic acid, and then drop this, little by little into the solution of carmine, stirring briskly during the whole time.

If properly prepared, this injection will, I believe, be found to be the most penetrating one that has yet been introduced. With it I have succeeded in filling the capillaries of the brain, spinal cord, eye, tongue, pericardium and base of the nose, the lungs, liver, pancreas, kidneys, and other organs of various domestic animals. Besides injecting with this fluid may be mounted either in Canada balsam, weak spirit, acidulated glycerine, or other preservative fluid, which will not dissolve or act injuriously upon the carmine or gelatine.

**McKenzie's Dead Shot Worm Candy.**—One ounce of finely powdered camphine is put into every three pounds of common white stick candy. Any confectioner can mix it in before pulling. The sticks are about four inches long, weigh half an ounce, and contain five grains of camphine.

**Theriacs.**—For children of 6 months, 1 stick; those from 1 to 2 years, 2 sticks; and when 4 years of age or upwards 3 sticks. A dose is to be taken at night, and another early in the morning, fasting.

**Chloroform.**—Lethely's test for the presence of ether or alcohol, is to add the suspected chloroform to a solution of the white of egg; if pure no change will result, but coagulation will be produced if ether or alcohol be present.

**Santonin Worm Powder.**—These consist of 26 grains, each of santonin and loaf sugar, rubbed into a fine powder, with a very small quantity of carmine to colour it, and divided into six powders. *Dose.* From 1 to 2 years, half a powder; 3 to 5 years, a whole powder; over 6 years, two powders; and grown persons 3 powder. A dose is to be given at night, and another in the morning, fasting, employing the latter with some opening medicine.

**Thompsonian No. 38, or Rheumatic Drops.**—Take two ounces of bruised myrrh, one drachm of Cayenne pepper, and one pint of the best brandy; mix, and let them stand for ten days, shaking often; then filter for use.

**Dose.**—One or two teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water. It is employed as a household remedy for colic, dyspepsia, colds and rheumatism, and is much used as a liniment for sprains, and as a stimulant to sluggish ulcers. Druggists generally substitute alcohol for the brandy.

**Citrate of Iron and Strichnia.**—This should contain a part of strichnia in a hundred of the combined salts; it made as follows:—Citrate of iron two Troy ounces and scruple, (800 grs.); strichnia and citric acid, of each 4 grains; water, ten ounces. Dissolve the strichnia with aid of the citric acid, in an ounce of the water, and this in the remainder. Mix the two solutions, evaporate to the consistency of a syrup, and pour it on plates to dry scales. The addition of the strichnia does not change the appearance of the citrate of iron. This double salt is the favourite preservative in atonic dyspepsia, chorea, &c. in suppressed menstruation. Five grains contain a twentieth of a grain of strichnia. The dose is from three to four grains, three times a day.

**Lunar-caustic points.**—The points lately introduced which are moulded sharp, and warranted "perfectly long" Surgeon Hirschbottom remarks are "thick as combs" to the ordinary lunar-caustic stick, and should not be used on surgical cases, as they possess scarcely any power in controlling inflammation, and are useless in the raw wounds.

**Medical Works published in Great Britain from 15th September, to the 15th October, 1863, with the sizes, numbers of pages, publishers names, and price in sterling.**

Anderson, J. M.'s—Practical Treatise upon Eczema (including its Lichenous, Impetiginous, and Pruriginous Varieties. 8vo. pp. 142, cloth, 5s. (Churchill.)  
Cannon, (Edwin)—On the Aneurysm, or Puffy Degeneration of the Cornæ. 8vo. pp. 230, cloth, 10s. 6d. (His works.)

Fox, (Thibury)—Skin Diseases of Parasitic Origin, their Nature and Treatment; including the Description of Relations of the Fungus found in Man. 8vo. pp. 222, 6d. (Harcourt.)

Mudge, (Henry)—A Guide to the Treatment of Diseases without Alcoholic Liquors. 12mo. pp. 182, cloth, 2s. (Jarrold.)

Kirkce, (W. H.)—Handbook of Physiology 5th edition post. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d. (Walford.)

Collum, (Zerah)—An Inquiry into the Nature of Heat and into its Mode of Action in the Phenomena of Combustion, Vaporization, &c. 8vo. pp. 162, sewed, 2s. (By Richardson, (Thomas) and Watts, (Henry)—Chemical Technology; or Chemistry in its Application to the Arts and Manufactures. 2nd edit., vol. 1, part 3. 8vo. pp. 4, cloth, 3s. (Balliere.)

Jenny, (Edward)—On the Origin of the Vaccine Infection. 4to. pp. 4, sewed, 1s. (Ellis.)  
Staples, (Joseph)—The Diary of a London Physician. 12mo. pp. 330, boards, 2s. (Ward & Lock.)

### Periodicals received since 15th October.

London Medical Times, to Oct. 31st. American Med. Times, to Nov. 7th. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, to Nov. 12th. Philadelphia Med. and Surg. Reporter, to 31st. Philadelphia Dental Cosmos, Nov. Pacific Med. Journal, San Francisco, Sept. San Francisco Med. Press & Buffalo Med. and Surg. Journal, Oct. Phila. Med. Lib. and Library, Nov. London Chemist and Druggist, 3 American Druggist's Circular, Nov. London Public Circular, to Oct. 15th. Cincinnati Lancet and Observer, Nov.

### Books and Pamphlets received during the Month.

A Practical Treatise on the Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Congenital Malformations of the Head and Anus. By W. Bodenhamer, M.D., Illustrated. Pp. 306. Wood, New York, 1863. From the Author.

Some valuable back numbers of the San Francisco Medical Press, from L. L. Lane, M.D., Professor of Physics in the University of the Pacific. The Editor.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Medical Society, an Essay on the Reality and Certainty of Medicine, by Will Wiman, M.D., of Cambridge.

An Introductory Address delivered before the students Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, October 12th, 1863, by Professor Samuel H. Dickson. From the Author.

### Subscriptions paid since 15th October.

Dr. J. J. Bray, Stratford; Dr. P. Provost, Mr. E. H. M. R. J. Dever, and Mr. W. Warrington, all of Montreal; Dr. J. T. Dunn, Rockville; Dr. A. H. Paget, Dr. S. H. Steel, Abernethy, Montmouthshire; Dr. Cantrell, Belleville; Dr. James McLutoun, Martintown; Ardagh Orilla, Dr. O. Yates, Dr. H. Yates, Dr. B. W. Dr. O. Strange, Dr. J. R. Dickson, Dr. M. J. Lovell, Mr. R. White, all of Kingston.

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