

of water. This is applied warm on the lint, and of course the pain is eased. Did he try it without the laudanum? Most practitioners have had satisfactory results with this lotion without any salicylate of soda at all.

The Treatment of Delirium Tremens.—The great object in treatment is to supply the system with nourishment. This is the text of an article in the January number of the PRACTITIONER, by Dr. F. P. Atkinson. Death in alcoholism depends upon loss of sleep, but that depends in its turn upon want of food. The most important part of the treatment is to improve the quality of the blood as quickly as possible, by throwing into the system frequent supplies of light, nourishing, and easily digestible food. Dr. Atkinson suggests half a tin of Brand's liquid essence of beef and half a pint of milk, to be taken alternately every two hours. The beef essence is to be obtained at any leading chemist's. It is remarkably easily taken, and very palatable. The expense of it is its only drawback. The milk might be rendered much more pleasant to take by the addition of iced soda water.

The first dose of twenty-five grains of chloral, with thirty minims of compound tincture of cardamoms does not usually produce much effect, inasmuch as the brain is without the nourishment it requires; but after the second dose the food begins to tell, and sleep generally results. After ten or twelve hours' sleep has been obtained, the chloral may be stopped, and a mixture of five minims of the tincture of nux vomica with thirty minims of the compound tincture of gentian, may be given with it. This restores the tone of the nervous system and stomach, and creates an appetite. A little tincture of euonymin may next be substituted for the nux vomica, and some Carlsbad salt may be given in the morning when required.

Dr. Atkinson is glad to think that the homœopathic, or the "hair-of-the-dog-that-

bit-you" plan of treatment, is well nigh exploded. A body is saturated with a poison, and to obviate the effects of that poison we give more of it.

Apomorphia in Cases of Poisoning.—The alkaloid should be kept in a solution of 1 in 50 strength, and be given subcutaneously in doses of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 minims (1/15—1/5 grain). Emesis occurs in from two to five minutes, the contents of the stomach being usually voided in one rush without previous nausea, but with violent and visible muscular action of the stomach walls.

Dr. A. Routh* injected five minims of the above solution in a case of poisoning by oxalic acid. Emesis occurred in $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes by the watch. The case did not recover. A lady had swallowed two bottles and a half of brandy. Shortly afterwards she became comatose, respiration stertorous and infrequent, pupils dilated and insensible, jaws clenched, pulse slow, and intermitting two or three beats in every eight. Three drops and a half of the solution were injected, and in exactly three minutes and a half, about a pint of alcoholic liquid was expelled, and altogether, in about five minutes, a quart (measured) of hardly altered brandy was vomited. The pulse and respiration now improved, the pupils becoming slightly sensible. After twelve hours' sleep she awoke none the worse.

The advantages of apomorphia are its celerity of action and that it can be given under the skin. It fails to cause vomiting in chloroform narcosis, but no other drug seems to be antagonistic to it, and there is no reason why it should not be used to get rid of even morphia itself.

The editor of the *Lancet*, in his review of the *Annus Medicus*, 1882, alludes to the introduction of apomorphia as one of the events of the year, and calls attention to the remarkable cases above cited. Apomorphia is mentioned in few of the materia medica books even of the last year. Far-