

fortis"), *sulphuric* (oil of vitrol)—they should be neutralized as far as possible by some harmless alkali—lime water, for instance.

For *arsenic* and *paris-green*, the antidote is the freshly prepared *hydrated peroxide of iron*, which can be had from any apothecary. It is quite harmless in character and may be given in almost any quantity. An emetic should be immediately administered and free drinking of milk. White of egg and water, or flour and water, should be encouraged. They not only tend to dilute the poison, but encourage vomiting as well.

Bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), often used as a solution for destroying vermin about beds, is one of the most active poisons. When swallowed, the white of eggs should be at once given and often repeated. In the absence of eggs, common milk may be used, or wheat flour beaten up with water; followed, as a rule, by vomiting.

Opium, or the numerous preparations of it, is one of the most frequent causes of poison a physician is called in to treat. Very often, laudanum is confounded with paregoric and given by mistake. An active emetic should at once be given; and its narcotic effects on the brain at the same time, as far as possible, must be attended to; and if the respiration is falling much below twenty to a minute, the exposed body of the patient should be dashed with cold water, not neglecting the head, face and chest. After the cold water has been sufficiently used in this way, the body should be dried and hot application made to the extremities and other parts. A few tablespoonfuls of *very strong* freshly-made coffee is a useful thing to give.

A few words of advice with regard to poisons: Never keep them in your house if it can possibly be avoided. Let every bottle containing a poisonous liquid be marked in bold letters, *poison*. Never put medicines into old bottles without first washing off the directions, or old prescription. It frequently happens that very serious results have occurred from such carelessness.

GASES.

A few words also about poisonous gases, such as *carbonic acid gas*, *carbonic oxide gas*, *common burning gas* and *sulphuretted hydrogen gas*. These gases, when inhaled, are followed by symptoms of asphyxia.

Carbonic acid gas, sometimes known as "choke damp," is found in mines, in wells, cellars, or caves, which have long been closed up.

Carbonic Oxide Gas.—This is of a very poisonous character and is given off from burning charcoal, and rapidly proves fatal by asphyxia. It is also given off from anthracite and bituminous coal. Careless persons frequently go to bed and blow out