

recourse must be had to alcohol. This must be given by the rectum. In these cases there may be vomiting, or but little absorption from the stomach. Should these means not answer, morphine or opium must be administered — for rapid effects the hypodermic use of morphine; for less rapid action the rectal administration of opium. It must be borne in mind that opium is tolerated in large doses by those who are suffering from shock, or who have lost much blood. Dose after dose should be given and closely watched until the desired effect is obtained.

With regard to vomiting, there is no use wasting time by giving drugs by the mouth. Warmth, rectal stimulation and the hypodermic syringe again fill their place. To these may be added rubefaction and mustard over the stomach. The cardinal remedy for this species of vomiting is the hypodermic injection of morphine.

Stimulants and aliment should not be introduced too early into the stomach of a person suffering from vomiting after anæsthesia and an operation. These must be given by the rectum at regular intervals. It is noticed that when the skin is warm vomiting is usually absent. Warmth to the surface, therefore, is of the utmost value in vomiting as it is in shock.

It is inadvisable to attempt to relieve the distressing symptom of thirst by sucking ice. It can be best assuaged by warm water, two or three ounces, thrown into the rectum occasionally, and by frequently rinsing the mouth with hot water.

1. Guard against prolonging the operation.
2. In shock and vomiting trust to the rectum.
3. Heat, alcohol and opiates are our best remedies.
4. Remedies to allay vomiting by the mouth do harm.
5. Sucking ice does not relieve thirst.

The above invaluable hints and suggestions are based upon an address of Sir Thornly Stoker before the Royal Academy of Medicine for Ireland a short time ago. There are few men more competent to speak upon any surgical topic than Sir Thornly Stoker. It would be well for everyone who contemplates a surgical operation to weigh well the above points of advice. The distinguished speaker admitted that the neglect of some one or other of these points had caused him to lose patients that he could now save by adopting the rational methods laid down in his address.