

it and the operation of lithotomy.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

WHEN THE HYPODERMIC SYRINGE MAY BE USED

Physicians of the present day carry in a pocket-case more active elements of prompt medication than used to be packed into a good-sized pair of saddlebags of a quarter century ago; and these modern condensed preparations for subcutaneous injection, as we all know, in many respects supersede the old-fashioned way of administering medicines.

In cases of unconsciousness, delirium, strangulation, or other condition in which the patient cannot or will not swallow, the proper remedy, in nicely graduated quantity, injected hypodermically, answers just as well as if taken into the stomach; and in many cases, even when the patient can take remedies in the usual way, hypodermics respond more promptly and favorably than other plans of treatment.

We give the following list as embodying the principal conditions in which hypodermics have been used:

Ununited Fractures.—Glacial acetic acid, five to ten minims between the ends of the bones with hypodermic syringe. Iodine has also succeeded, used in same way.

Surgical Shock.—Quinine, six grains, hypodermically, with one-third grain of morphia.

Urticaria.—Saturated solution of bisulphite of soda, injected directly into the part affected.

Haemoptysis.—Sclerotinic acid, substitute for ergotine, 5 per cent. solution injected in the neck or arm.

Tumors.—Just before removal, hypodermic of half grain morphia, with a thirty-sixth grain of atropia, directly into the growth.

Chloroform Poisoning.—One-tenth grain of digitaline, hypodermically, followed an hour afterward with one-tenth of grain of atropia in similar manner, has been successful.

Erysipelas.—*Carbolic Acid.*—3 per cent. solution, eight or ten injections at the same time, so as to surround and cover the inflamed regions; also, salicylic acid in same manner.

Carcinoma.—Acetic acid, one part to three of water, injected into the cancer, has proved successful in shrivelling the tumor and obviating an operation.

Cerebral Apoplexy has been successfully treated by subcutaneous injections of ergotine in the arm.

Hiccough.—In an obstinate case, resisting all other means, three-eighths of a grain of chlorhydrat of pilocarpin, hypodermically, quickly proved successful.

Puerperal Convulsions.—Chloral, subcutaneously, has been pronounced better than when swallowed.

Foreign body in Oesophagus.—Threatened strangulation from impaction of gullet has been promptly relieved by inducing vomiting: apomor-

phia, one-tenth grain, hypodermically. Emetina is also suggested in same way.

Strychnia Poisoning.—Caffein, one grain, hypodermic; alcohol in same way is also suggested; chloral injections are also mentioned.

Puerperal Eclampsia.—*Veratrum viride*, two to four drops of the tincture, subcutaneously; as required to keep the pulse down to about sixty; pilocarpin, two per cent. solution, is also recommended.

Trichinosis.—Tinct. of ergot and ergotine have effected speedy cures, hypodermically, into muscles affected.

Skin diseases caused by animalculæ; sulphuric, carbolic, salicylic or sclerotinic acids, hypodermically, as in erysipelas.

Nasal Polypus.—Carbolic acid, one part; glycerine, four parts; twenty drops sunk into the tumor by means of hypodermic syringe, effectually dissipated the polypus in case reported.

Eczema.—Arsenate of sodium, hypodermically, in solutions of one-fifth, one-half and one per cent., commencing with ten minims of the weaker, and gradually increasing, is recommended.

Nocturnal Enuresis.—Two very small doses of the nitrate of strychnia, injected in the vicinity of the rectum at suitable intervals, have proved successful.

Croup.—Sulphate of atropia, one per cent. solution, has proved successful in a desperate case, injected in the neck, on level with pneumogastric. Three drops, repeated after four hours.

Congestive Chills.—Ten drops of tinct. belladonna, hypodermically, every fifteen minutes, until the pulse became distinguishable, succeeded where patient was unconscious and unable to swallow, followed by hypodermics of quinine, brandy or whisky.

Goitre has been successfully treated by subcutaneous injections of ergotine, one-third, gradually increased to one grain.

Membranous Croup.—Equal parts of water and sol ferri perchlor injected into trachea, piercing the needle through just below the thyroid cartilage, dissolves the membrane, enables its expectoration, and substitutes tracheotomy.

Erectile tumors have been successfully treated by injections of perchloride of iron and chloride of sodium in solution; the tumor to be surrounded by a ring.

Abortion has been caused by hypodermics of pilocarpin. This should ensure caution.

Hemorrhages.—Hemoptysis, hematemesis and uterine hemorrhages have all been arrested by hypodermics of ergotine. If pain, add morphia.

Night Sweats.—Atropine has given good results in injections of about one-fortieth of a grain at bedtime.

Tetanus.—Chloral hydrate is recommended in conjunction with chloroformization, alternating with other powerful anodynes and antispasmodics.

Infantile Convulsions.—Morphia, subcutane-