be that the effect of the agent is obtained more rapidly and without the usual discoloration. The sensations to the patient are not disagreeable; the effect of smarting, &c., passes away in less than a minute. In applying it to the eyes, the lids should be closed. The vapor seems to penetrate through them. It appears to be applicable wherever iodine is called for, as in scrofulous glands, hydrops articuli, &c. The atmosphere should be excluded from the surface during the application of the vapor.

CASE OF POISONING FROM THE STING OF A BEE.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

THE following case is interesting as an illustration of the great rapidity with which poisons enter into the circulation, when applied to excoriated surfaces.

Mrs. H. was, on the 31st of August, stung by a honey-bee on the fore-finger of the left hand. Immediately on receiving the injury, she put her finger to her mouth in order to relieve the pain by suction; in a few moments she felt a prickling sensation in the lips and tongue. This sensation extended rapidly to the face, temples and head; thence over the entire body; the sensation now resembled the pain in the finger from the sting. When I saw the patient, a few minutes after the accident happened, there was a good deal of tumefaction of the face—so much so, that the eyes were nearly closed; and the lips and tongue were so much swollen, as to interfere very considerably with the power of speech. There was a distressing sensation of fulness in the head, the patient declaring that her temples would burst. She complained of oppression at the chest, and inability to take a full inspiration; the skin was intensely red, and covered with an eruption over the entire body, except the feet, resembling urticaria, causing distressing itching and prickling. There had been severe rigors before I arrived. Pulse 87, full. On examining the mouth, I discovered two or three ulcers on the lips and tongue, which, I was informed, were produced by creosote, which had been used to relieve toothache; and it was, doubtless, by coming in contact with these excoriations that the poison passed so rapidly into the blood, and produced the violent symptoms detailed above.

The most prominent of the symptoms—oppression at the chest, dyspnœa, sensation of fulness in the head, &c.—were promptly relieved by the operation of an emetic, while the feet and legs were immersed in warm water. The other symptoms gradually disappeared in a few days.

G. H. SPALSBURY.

Joy, Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1855.