

been emptied, vinegar and water were freely administered. Notwithstanding these means had been used, she frequently relapsed into a state of syncope, from which she could only be roused by a fresh affusion. In about three hours from the commencement of the treatment, the pulse acquired greater force, and her appearance altogether showed an evident return of the powers of life. By constant attention, during six hours, to the means already employed, whenever they appeared requisite, I had the satisfaction to see her sufficiently restored to allow her, with perfect safety, a few hours of repose. She only suffered a little from debility, during two or three days.'

*London Med. Repository, July, 1822.*

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Art. II. *A case of Poisoning by Opium, in which the cold affusion was successfully employed; with observations on the medical management of similar occurrences.* By J. COPLAND, M.D. &c.

The management of this case in addition to the dashing of cold water copiously, and with considerable force, upon the head, consisted in the internal use of stimulants, and blood-letting. These were employed after the patient was effectually roused and had been freely vomited. The first, consisting of spirits of lavender, and liq. carb. ammon, in strong doses were usefully exhibited when oppression at the precordia accompanied by sighing were urgent; the latter for pain in the stomach, which was increased by pressure, and also to assist in relieving the oppression about the precordia. A stimulating cathartic draught was also given.

*London Medical Repository, July.*

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Art. III. *On the most efficacious means of remedying the effects of Opium when taken in poisonous doses.* By J. H. SPRAGUE, Surgeon.

This paper contains suggestions merely, which are not supported by details of cases in which the varied treatment recommended has been tried. To supply these, however, Mr Sprague says. 'I have thus endeavoured to concentrate the most decidedly efficacious practice in cases of poisoning by opium, and I can with the more confidence recommend the above treatment, as I have witnessed its complete success in several desperate cases where the usual means resorted to have been tried, and entirely failed.' The complete success of the treatment employed by Mr Wray, and Dr Copland above given, makes it unnecessary at this time to add that of Mr Sprague.