

patient took, there was no loss of consciousness, of motion, or of sensation, no albuminuria or hæmoglobinuria, and only the slightest trace of jaundice ; the blood corpuscles, too, presented their normal appearance and character, there being no detritus or specks of pigment, though the color of the blood was changed to a dark blue, as in aniline-poisoning ; also the respiration was rendered rapid and irregular, and the pulse accelerated. The patient complained greatly of inability to sleep, and the cardiac palpitation and dyspnœa produced a feeling as of impending death. No medical aid was sought for many hours after the drug had been taken. When Dr. Hartge saw the patient first he was much struck by the marked blueness of the skin, which was general over the whole surface, but especially dark in the eyelids, the chin, and the temporal regions. There was no puffiness, as in severe cases of asthma, and the general appearance was quite different from that of cyanosis. Although there had been no vomiting, a glass of red wine was immediately brought up, and the stomach was soon afterward thoroughly emptied, a quantity of bilious matter being evacuated. The treatment consisted in giving sulphate of soda draughts, together with coffee and brandy ; also hypodermic injections of camphor in ether, and cold compresses to the head. On the third day the patient was able to leave his bed, and the blue color had entirely vanished. In conclusion, Dr. Hartge, who had Professor Dragendorff's co-operation in working out the case, remarks that there is reason to believe that the acetanilide taken by the patient must have been a remarkably pure specimen.—*Lancet*, April 12, 1890 ; *Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences*, July, 1890.

The Treatment of Vesical Calculus in Male Children.—In considering the treatment of vesical calculus in male children Dr. J. William White (*Medical News*, May 17, 1890) shows that the most powerful argument against the modern operation of litholapaxy—that is, the liability to recurrence—obtains mainly in the aged or in those suffering from marked pathological conditions of the bladder or prostate. In children the bladder is usually healthy and the prostate undeveloped. The urethra is proportionately as capacious as is the