

## BISMUTAN.

BION.—BISMUTAN.—(*Corresp. Blatt. f. schweiz. Aerzte*, 1898, p. 91.) Bismutan is a canary yellow odorless powder, insoluble in water, and possessing a slightly sweetish taste. It is made from bismuth, resorcin and tannin. Good results were gotten from it in dyspepsia gastro-intestinalis, especially in children, the diarrhoea and vomiting disappearing within twenty-four hours. Dose: Children under two years, 1.5-2.5 in a mixture of 100 gr. mixt. gum. mimosæ, one teaspoonful every two hours. Adults, 0.5-1.0 pro dosi several times a day. No untoward results were seen.

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## URO-DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

ROBIN.—Uro-diagnosis of typhoid fever. (*Bull. méd.* Oct. 13, 1897) The following characters of the urine may aid in forming an early diagnosis of typhoid fever: (1) A beef bullion color with greenish reflex; (2) Moderate albuminuria; (3) Disappearance of uro-hæmatin; (4) Presence of indican; (5) Persistence or increase of uric acid; (6) Absence of uroerythrine; (7) Marked diminution of the earthy phosphates. These symptoms are only significant when associated, alone they are of no value.—*From Rev. des. Sci. méd.*, v. 52, 1898, p. 27.

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## ABSORPTIVE POWER OF THE SKIN.

VALERIO N.—Absorptive power of the skin. (*Atti de R. Acced. dei. Fisiocritici*, 1897, p. 276.) The determination of the acidity of the urine of persons on a constant diet who were placed in baths of various chemicals, shows that in all ages the normal skin is impermeable to aqueous solutions of potassium carbonate and sodium iodide. In some cases where the temperature of the bath was raised there was a diminution of the acidity due to an increase of tissue metabolism.—(*From Arch. ital. de Biol.*, v. 29, 1898, p. 208.)

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## ACTION OF THE GROUP N O H.

MODICA, O.—Action of salicylaldehyde, of salicylaldoxime and of acetoxime, as contributing to the knowledge of the action of the group N O H (oxime) (*Annal. di Chim. e di Farmacol.*, 1897, p. 289.) From a comparative study of the action of salicylaldoxime acetoxime and salicylaldehyde upon frogs and dogs, Modica concludes that the oxime group N O H causes convulsions, hypersecretions and circulatory excitation.—*From Arch. ital. de Biol.*, v. 29, 1898, p. 209.)