

islands, and in 1855 he started the practice of medicine in New York City. He was physician to Bellevue and Mt. Sinai Hospitals, and was consulting physician to Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. He was President of the New York Academy of Medicine for some years, and also occupied the same position in the Medical Society of the State of New York. Amongst his principal works were: "Lessons on Fevers," "A Text-book of Practical Medicine," and his well-known book, "Lessons on Physical Diagnosis."

DR. GEORGE D. MORTON.

Dr. George D. Morton died in Toronto on February 17th last at the mature age of 73. He was an Irishman by birth, but came to Canada in 1848 at the age of 25. He first practised in Holland Landing, buying out the late Dr. Ardagh, who, at that time, was removing farther north. After practising for about nine years there, the deceased gentleman moved to Bradford, where he resided up till about fourteen years ago. The doctor not only had a very extensive practice, but was very fortunate in real estate and other speculations, amassing, up to the time of his death, a considerable fortune.

We record with sincere regret the death of Mr. Burroughs, partner in the well-known firm in London, Eng., of Burroughs, Welcome & Co. We venture to say that no more popular man lived in that great metropolis than the deceased, who was indeed "a man amongst men."

He was an American by birth, a perfect gentleman, and a hustler in the real sense of the word. He left his native land, and ventured some years ago to settle in that great city of London when the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations was at a very low ebb. For some time past, the firm of Burroughs, Welcome & Co., of London, has occupied the highest position to which they could attain as manufacturers of all the latest and most recent medicinal preparations. We tender our deep sympathy to both his family and partners in business.

CAUSE OF DEATH IN SKIN BURNS.

—Kianicine (*International Medical Magazine*) has made some experiments to determine the presence of a ptomaine in the blood of animals affected with burns of large extent. In thirty-five experiments the ptomaines were found both in the blood and in the organs, while the blood of healthy animals, prepared in identically the same manner, did not contain this ptomaine. The method of Stas-Otto was employed in the same manner as is done by Brieger for preparing the peptotoxine. Extraction is accomplished at a temperature of 80° C. (176° F.), with alcohol, evaporation, and the digestion of the remainder with amyl alcohol. Next, evaporation to dryness, dissolving the product in water, and purification by means of the subacetate of lead, by the use of sulphuretted hydrogen; and, finally, a purification by means of ether. This poison develops only in animals burned or scalded, and is not a product of chemical manipulation. Some special reactions are given for it in the paper.