

bags had been placed, also partly charred and sublimed with beautiful crystals of arsenious acid. A part of the straw was also deeply browned: bottles in the basket had burst, and the escaped contents were also partly carbonized.

Hirschsohn urges that care be exercised in packing freshly powdered arsenic, lest moisture produce spontaneous combustion.

He suggests that the spontaneous combustion in the above instance may have been furthered by the slight moistening employed when the arsenic was pulverized, to prevent its dissemination, and also that the day was very humid.—*Condensed Extracts.*

BLOOD IN URINE.

DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN VESICAL AND RENAL HÆMORRHAGE.—Ultsmann (*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 32, 1892) uses the following method to distinguish vesical from renal hæmorrhage:

He washes out the bladder, then injects 50 grammes (f̄ XIIss) of a 1½% solution of iodide of potassium. Fifteen minutes later he examines the saliva for iodine. If it is found, there must be epithelial defects in the bladder, *i.e.*, the hæmorrhage as well as the absorption must have taken place in the bladder, as intact vesical mucous membrane is not capable of absorption.—*Condensed Extracts.*

BURNS.

THIOL.—Bidder (*Der Pharmaceut*, October 23, 1892) recommends pure liquid thiol upon burns. He also obtained most satisfactory results from dry thiol strewn upon the burns, as he likewise did from a 10% ointment.

TREATMENT OF BURNS IN CHILDREN.—Wertheimer (*Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 31, 1892) says that while the danger from burns is in proportion to their extent, the patient's individuality is the next important consideration. The younger the patient the greater is the sensibility, irritability and reflex excitability, and with these the greater the danger of vastly increased painful nerve-irritation producing reflex reduction of vascular tonicity and cardiac paralysis. Death results most frequently from the absorption of products (a muscarin-like ptomaine, according to Lustgarten) which act as poisons.

The main indications for treatment are:

1. To modify pain with the closest possible covering of the burned region by means of sedative and antiseptic dressings; and,
2. To calm the excessive excitement of the nervous system and at the same time counteract its paralyzing influence upon the organs of circulation.

The author treated a large number of cases

upon the above principles; some of his cases were very severe.

He immediately bathes the burned part with luke-warm boric water and then covers it with several layers of gauze, cut into broad strips, and soaked in.

R Aq. calc.
Ol. lin 50.0 (f̄ XIIss).
Thymol . . 0.05 to 0.10 (gr. 5/76 to gr. 1 2/3)

He covers the strips with compresses, and fastens all by means of a gauze bandage. This dressing is renewed daily.

In the course of the second week the following ointment is applied in the same manner:

R Bismuth. sub-nit 9.0 (ʒ IIss)
Ac. boric 4.5 (gr. LXVIIss)
Lanolin 70.0 (ʒ XVIIss)
Ol. olivar 20.0 (ʒ V)

407. As regards *internal treatment*, he advises abstinence from sedatives in children under two years of age; children above two years may take 0.002 to 0.004 (gr. 1/30 to gr. 1/15) of morphia at night. The author occasionally uses hydrate of chloral as follows:

R Chloral hydrat 1.0 (gr. XV)
Aq. destillat 50.0 (f̄ XIIss)
Syr. cort. aurant 15.0 (ʒ IV)

M.d.s. A dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful twice daily.

This solution he employs when, despite the small extent of the burn, general restlessness, frequent interruption of sleep and convulsive motions appear.

When the patient is quiet and apathetic, and lies with eyes closed, and shows a tendency to somnolence or other threatening evidence of collapse, morphia and chloral must be withheld.

Excitants are more important and more frequently indicated than sedatives; in severe cases their use is imperative. Aside from the sudden collapses which in adults call for rapid, energetic treatment (injections of camphor, etc.), alcoholic stimulants are required for children. They may be given as brandy with tea, Tokay wine, and in older children, Champagne.

CHLORO-ANÆMIA.

HOT AIR BATHS.—Traugott (*Wiener Medicinische Presse*, August 14, 1892) obtained excellent results in 15 cases of chloro-anæmia, with hot air baths, for whose application he directs:

"Surround the bed with barrel hoops, hang an oiled cloth over them, over these several blankets, leaving only the head exposed. Then place a wooden box lined with zinc upon the foot-end of the mattress and into the box several alcohol lamps. One or more thermometers