

stimulation until reaction from shock has taken place, when the treatment should be supportive.

Otto L. Muench (*ibid.*) recommends carbolic acid in the treatment of burns. He has employed it in several cases, in one of which the amount of surface involved was considerable. The application of pure carbolic acid is followed by an immediate cessation of pain and a prompt and rapid healing of the part. The carbolic acid is applied, using the ordinary 95 per cent., and is immediately washed away with alcohol. Not only does it give instant relief from pain, but it effectually antiseptisizes the surface of the burn and seals all the avenues of infection.

Therapeutic Notes.

BED SORES.—If the nurse is competent, this painful complication will rarely require treatment. It is advisable to rub the parts upon which the patient rests with alcohol, and daily sponging of the entire body with warm water and then with alcohol will add greatly to comfort. Should a suspicious spot of redness present itself, remove the pressure therefrom by an air-cushion, and prevent the folds of linen pressing upon the patient. Dry dressings are preferable to moist ones for bed-sores, and oxide of zinc in powder or ointment is one of the most valuable remedies; acetate of aluminum has also a very beneficial effect. At times, considerable loss of substance is found, giving rise to a very foul odor; in these cases a charcoal poultice acts remarkably well.—*Rotch.*

CHLOROFORM is now very seldom used in the Dublin hospitals. The patient is first put under the influence of nitrous oxide, and when anæsthesia is secured it is prolonged by means of ether.

Dr. Mundé recommends vaginal injections of bromide of potash, 1 dr. to a pint of water, in cases of so-called irritable uterus, diffuse pelvic pains and hysterical neurosis in various parts of the body.

In the Philippines the insurgents dress wounds with dry salt or strong brine, for lack of the usual antiseptics, and wounds from firearms heal under it in four or five days.