

fountains overflow with joy and gladness, and not with grief! What a difference there is between tears of sorrow and sadness and those of joy and gladness! The one kills; the other brings to life. Oh, how anxiously and closely we scan every expression of the old doctor's face, and listen to his every word when he is at the bedside of our sick! He is a harbinger of joy or sorrow to many a heart. Long live the kind, good old doctor."—*Medical Age*.

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STEAM AS A HEMOSTATIC.—Prof. Snegirew has successfully used this agent in the following operations: 1. In five cases of resection of the knee-joint, without elastic bands, ligatures or artery forceps. 2. In the extirpation of a cancerous breast, under the same conditions as above; also in the removal of fatty and malignant new growths in the skin. 3. In amputation of the cervix uteri and in fibromyotomy. 4. In resection of bone and in removing sequestra. 5. In abscesses, to render them odorless and induce rapid healing. 6. In fistulæ and sinuses, especially when tubercular. There seems little doubt in the mind of the investigator than in steam he has found a hemostatic of ready usefulness, aseptic, not interfering with primary union.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

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THE TREATMENT OF BURNS WITH THIOI.—In the May number of *La Clinique* there is an article on this subject in which the writer says that according to A. Bilder, of Berlin, thiol is one of the best applications in the treatment of burns of all degrees. Bilder first washes the burned part with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate and then removes the cuticle hanging loose as the remnants of ruptured blisters, taking care not to touch those of which the walls are still intact. After dusting the burn with powdered boric acid, the entire surface of the burned region and the healthy skin around it are painted with a solution of equal parts of thiol and water; finally, a layer of greased cotton is laid on the burn and kept in place with a bandage. Thiol allays the pain very rapidly and arrests the hyperæmia of the skin. Part of the contents of the blisters is absorbed and the rest becomes dry in the form of semi-transparent, amber-colored crusts, which are easily detached, leaving a completely healthy skin. At the end of eight days the dressing is removed. The rapidity of the cure varies according to the degree of the burn. In burns of the first and second degrees it is generally rapid. In those of the third degree the cicatrices which are formed under the dressing of thiol are smooth and show no tendency to retraction.