

when the latter, notwithstanding the death of a certain extent of tissue, persists to a high degree.

The mode of dressing burns with the chlorurets is as follows: the whole surface of the burn is first covered with a compress perforated in many places: above this a mass of charpie at least two inches thick, and moistened with the chloruret, is placed; and the whole is retained by a bandage. During winter, when the surface of the burn is very extensive, and the patient lies in a state of excessive stupor, the perforated compress should be warmed before it is applied; and according to the temperature of the atmosphere, the apparatus is to be moistened six or eight times a day. The dressing should be renewed every twenty-four hours.

M. Ricord does not consider that the chloruret lozenges are at all effectual in moderating the salivation, and spongy condition of the gums, consequent on the free use of mercury.—*Tr.*]

MANNITE.

This substance has been called *sugar of manna*, but its only point of resemblance to sugar is its saccharine taste. It is usually procured from manna, but appears to exist, though in small quantity, in the juice of onions, beetroot, celery, and many other plants.

To obtain it the manna of commerce (in tears) is treated with boiling alcohol, filtered, and left to crystallize: on cooling, the mannite precipitates in small and beautifully white needles.

Manna in tears is composed almost altogether of mannite combined with a small quantity of yellowish extractive matter, and some traces of cane sugar; whilst common manna contains but little mannite, and a great proportion of extractive.

Mannite is white, soluble in water in almost any

proportions, so as to form a syrup, and fuses at 105° into a colourless liquid, which, on cooling, crystallizes: by excessive heat it burns like sugar. It has been analyzed by Gay-Lussac and Thenard, Proust, de Saussure, Henry, and Liebig: the latter makes it consist of—

	At. comp.
Carbon	458.622 = 6
Hydrogen.....	87.357 = 14
Oxygen.....	600.000 = 6

Medicinal employment of Mannite.

It may be substituted for manna, as it possesses its laxative powers without having its disagreeable smell. The dose is 2 gros for children: occasionally I have carried it as far as half an ounce, but found the purgative effects too great. Such a dose, however, will suit adults.

Syrup of Mannite.

May be made as other syrups are, and will be found useful for gently relaxing the bowels of infants at the breast, and as an addition to pectoral infusions in pulmonary catarrhs that are passing into the chronic stage.

SOLANIA.

This alkali was discovered by M. Desfosses, of Besançon, in two plants of the family of Solanææ, the morel, (*solanum nigrum*,) and the bitter-sweet, (*solanum dulcamara*.) It exists in both these plants, but whilst the leaves of the last one contain it in some quantity, none is found in those of the morel.

Several able chemists have treated the plants in question according to M. Desfosses' directions, but have only obtained a small quantity of phosphate of lime and