"Most authorities state that the treatment of a case of poisoning by carbolic acid should consist, first, of the immediate administration of emetics; but as the alimentary tract is rendered insensible by the local action of the poison, emetics are entirely inoperative and utterly useless. Without doubt, however, the stomach-pump should be used without delay, and plenty of milk and the reputed antidotes should be administered,

"Carbolic acid is largely used to prevent stenches. When offensive gases are once formed they are not destroyed by carbolic acid, as they are by chlorine or by permanganate of potash; carbolic acid can only prevent their generation.

"The fact of venous congestion of the brain having been observed as a consequence of carbolic acid poisoning has led to the adoption, by Dr. Moslen, of Griefswald, of venesection of the external jugular, with a successful result.—*Phila. Med. & Surg. Rep.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF VARIOUS FUELS.

Although frequent attempts have been made to render the use of fuel as advantageous as possible, the results are far from satisfactory, as only part of the heating power is utilised. The difference between theoretical and effective heating power for various sorts of fuel may be seen by the following table, which gives the number of pounds of water evaporated by one pound of fuel.

Fuel.	Heating Power.		
	Theoretical.	In Steam Boilers.	In Open Boilers
Petroleum	16·30	10—14	.....
Anthracite	12·46	.....	.....
Coal	11.51	5·2—8	5·2
Charcoal	10·77	6—6·75	3·7
Coke	9–10·8	5—8	.....
Brown Coal	7–·7	2·2—5·5	1·5—2·3
Peat	5·5–7·4	2·5—5	1·7—2·3
Wood	4·3–5·6	2·5—3·75	1·85—2·1
Straw	3·0	1·86—1·92	.....

As regards the heating of steam boilers, Mr. Thompson found, by a series of experiments, that on the average, only forty-seven per cent. of the theoretical heating power of the fuel is utilised, the remainder being lost through imperfect combustion, radiation, and other causes.