

not take any more breaths than we could possibly help in such an atmosphere as that.

There are many methods of treatment, but the administration of creosote in hot milk is one of the best plans ever pursued. For many years it has been given in ordinary capsules, but the objection to that is that we cannot increase the dose beyond a certain limit, which sometimes falls short of affecting good. Into the ordinary No. 3 capsules can be dropped about twelve to fifteen minims of beechwood creosote. Be always careful to secure a pure form of the drug; the ordinary commercial creosote is too irritating to be efficient. Beechwood creosote is the best form, and it can be given in capsules after eating; we can increase the dose up to twelve or fifteen minims without any unpleasant symptoms, and in most cases when we reach that limit we will note the beneficial effects from its use. In some cases, however, we will find that we cannot give this quantity without its giving rise to some unpleasant sensations, due to the creosote coming into contact with the membranes of the stomach in a too concentrated form. We obviate that to some extent by giving it after meals. Always have the stomach filled with a meal, then when the capsule dissolves and the creosote is liberated, it is taken up with the rest of the food, and of course only comes in contact with the mucous membrane of the stomach in a dilute form. But the better plan, and one which enables us to increase the dose greatly beyond the usual amount that is taken, is the administration of creosote in hot milk.

Take a teacupful of hot milk, drop the creosote in and stir it; the effect is to break the drug up into very small globules; it becomes emulsified with the milk. These small globules are mixed with the milk just as butter is mixed with milk before it is churned, and it makes a smooth emulsion, and when taken into the stomach in this form we do not get the burning or pungent effect. In this way we can increase the amount gradually, drop by drop, until some patients take as much as fifty or sixty minims of creosote three times a day. When you reach a point like that the whole system is permeated with the creosote, fluids as well as solid tissue, and we find the emanations from the body all tinged, giving off the odor of creosote, so we cannot go into a room where the patient has been taking creosote without perceiving the suggestive odor of this drug. When given to that point we may expect some beneficial effect upon the germs themselves, and when a patient is taking it in this way the expectoration changes in character, and the whole feeling of the patient is altered and changed. There is less fever, less expectoration, and an improvement is soon manifested.

There are a large number of medicinal agents which have been recommended as valuable in the treatment of tuberculosis. Some pin their faith to cod-liver oil in its different forms, others place