

combined partly with sulphuric and partly with glycuronic acid; it is decomposed chiefly in the stomach.

Having compared the objections raised against the administration of beechwood creosote in phthisis with the results obtained at this hospital by treating 100 cases with this drug, he suggests that the following points are worthy of consideration and further investigation.

1. The best beechwood creosote can be given with benefit, in amounts varying from 120 to 240 minims daily, in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

2. The drug is best administered in cod liver oil or in a spirituous solution, and in some cases the "creosote chamber" or oro-nasal inhaler may be ordered in addition with advantage.

3. The dose should be small at first, but it can be rapidly increased to 40 minims three times daily for an adult. In 3 cases doses of 30 minims three times a day were well borne by children.

4. Large doses rarely cause any gastric disturbance; on the contrary, the appetite is frequently increased, symptoms of dyspepsia disappear, and cod liver oil is more easily assimilated. The cough, expectoration and night sweats are diminished, and the physical signs improved.

5. Owing to its disinfectant action in the alimentary canal the drug probably diminishes the risk of tuberculous enteritis by auto-infection when patients swallow their sputa, but owing to the increased peristalsis, which is created by creosote, it is usually contra-indicated in cases where the ulceration is already advanced.

6. The drug does not tend to cause hæmoptysis, but rather to prevent its recurrence.

7. Creosote does not irritate the normal mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract.

8. Owing to its extremely small cost pure creosote can be given to a much larger number of patients than the carbonates of creosote and guaiacol, which respectively cost four times and twelve times as much as the older drug.

DANGER OF CHLOROFORM INHALATION IN THE PRESENCE OF ILLUMINATING GAS.

There has been during the past few years various references to the changes which take place in chloroform when its vapour becomes burned in a room lighted by ordinary illuminating gas. The carbonyl chloride, which under these circumstances becomes developed together with hydrochloric acid, produces dyspnoea, cough, and a feeling of suffo-