

I have to offer of the pathology of these toxic cases, which are hence assimilated to the more ordinary forms of mania which we meet with in practice. — *J. Wigglesworth, M.D., in British Medical Journal.*

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS BY CREASOTE AND GUAIACOL.—Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, in delivering the Middleton-Goldsmith Lecture for this year in New York,* chose as his subject "New Outlooks in the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Tuberculosis." He considered very carefully the various methods of treatment which had lately been introduced and gave his experience of those he had tried. One of the most interesting series of records are those cases treated by creasote and guaiacol. Dr. Kinnicutt wished to test the practicability of employing a very large daily dosage of the creasote preparations and to determine, if possible, any advantage which this method might possess over their use in smaller quantities. Several of the patients selected for this treatment presented in a well-marked degree many of the symptoms—namely, hectic sweats, etc.—attributed to the toxic influence of the products of the bacillus and were therefore well adapted to test the effect of creasote upon such manifestations. A tabulated report is given of seven cases which were treated with subcutaneous injections of guaiacol, rapidly pushed to a daily dosage of one gramme and five cases of creasote by the mouth, also rapidly increased to *six grammes* daily. In four of the former cases there was little, if any, appreciable change in the physical signs of disease. In one of them, however, the general condition greatly improved and there was a gain in weight of eight pounds; in one the weight decreased by one pound and three-quarters, in one there was a loss of four pounds, in one the weight remained stationary; in the three remaining cases there was a progressive increase of the pulmonary lesions. No influence upon hectic, when present, was observed. Night sweats, however, were affected favorably. In a single case suffering from chronic nephritis (confirmed by necropsy) a marked increase in the albuminuria was observed when a daily dosage of one gramme was reached. The treatment was then discontinued and the albuminuria gradually di-

minished. In no other case treated either with guaiacol or creasote did any trace of albumen appear in the urine, although examinations were made every other day. In a single case, where the maximum dose of guaiacol was reached, the urine became dark in color and very similar in appearance to urine containing carbolic-acid products. In the cases treated with creasote two exhibited no appreciable differences in the physical signs. In those there had been a gain of one pound and a loss of three pounds respectively. In the three remaining cases there was a progressive increase of the lesions. The effect of a very large daily dose of creasote upon hectic sweats corresponded to that noted in the use of guaiacol. Entire tolerance of six grammes (over one and a half drachms) of creasote was exhibited by three of the five patients. One complained of slight gastric discomfort when a daily dose of five grammes was reached. Carbonate of guaiacol was also tried. In addition to possessing the advantage of being tasteless and odorless, it seemed to have a beneficial effect on the appetite. The conclusions which Dr. Kinnicutt formed from a careful study of these cases were: That both creasote and guaiacol in certain forms could be given in very large doses with entire tolerance and without injurious effect; that such doses apparently possessed no advantages over much smaller ones and had no greater effect upon hectic and night sweats; that subcutaneous injections of the drug possessed no advantages over administration by the mouth: that whatever beneficial influence creasote might exert in pulmonary tuberculosis could be effected with a comparatively small dosage; and that favorable results could be expected only by its continuance and prolonged employment.—*Lancet.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF BODILY EXERCISES.—In the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for June 4th is an interesting paper by Dr. J. Madison Taylor on the Influence of Bodily Exercises upon the Length of Life. He commences by enunciating two propositions: (1) That judicious activities of the body tend to maintain and increase its efficiency; and (2) that the hurtful effects of violent athletic competition are popularly overrated. The first of these propositions is obvious, and he therefore

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