

sensitive than even the stomach to the action of the acid. The male urethra can withstand injections of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. solutions with apparent impunity. The writer has had considerable experience with Ultzmann's method of treating spermatorrhœa by carrying injections of the above strength down to the prostatic portion of the urethra, and has never seen any alarming symptoms set in either during or after the procedure. According to Müller, no cases of poisoning have as yet been recorded from the hypodermic use of carbolic acid, although solutions of the strength of 5 per cent. have been used in this way, neither has any dangerous symptoms arisen from the inhalation of the acid.

All animals, except mice and rats, can live for an indefinite time in an atmosphere of carbolic acid.

There are several cases now recorded where death has followed and was clearly due to carbolic acid used in the form of spray and gauze dressing. Mr. Pearce Gould reported a case of antiseptic osteotomy of the tibia to the Clinical Society during the last year where death was clearly attributable to the acid. A fatal case has also been reported by the late Prof. Busch of Bonn, in a child of five years of age who had undergone a knee resection. Several cases of ovariectomy have been said to have ended fatally from the use of carbolic acid. Nearly all the fatal cases, and those where dangerous symptoms have arisen, have been in bone operations and abdominal incisions. Puky, of Buda-Pesth ascribes two cases of sudden death occurring soon after severe operations to carbolic acid poisoning, but where, according to Muller, the chloroform was the real agent in bringing about the fatal event. A case reported by Lawson Tait is better explained in this way also. The symptoms of carbolic poisoning induced in this way are different from those attending the terribly acute form already described. The most prominent symptom is a very low temperature; the general state being very like that attending a diffuse peritonitis. The mind remains clear until about the end. It is not the intention to refer here to those cases of sub-acute or chronic intoxication by carbolic acid, as they never assume an alarming character; at least, their appearance is so gradual, that the surgeon is well aware of their nature before they can possibly take on a serious aspect.