

Tar-water contains thirty grains of tar to a quart of water. Locally it is unirritating, and slightly astringent and stimulating. Recently it has been used as an anti-septic injection in the puerperal state, as well as in leucorrhœa, vaginitis, pruritus vulvæ, and in chronic cystitis. Dr. Murrell has been using tar in the treatment of chronic bronchitis, and speaks of it in the highest terms. At first he used two-grain pills, but has latterly prescribed the *syrupus picis liquidæ*, U. S. P., of which the dose is about a tablespoonful given frequently. "A mixture of two parts of syrup of tar and one part of syrup of Virginia prune is an ideal cough mixture. It has a sweet, agreeable taste, and patients as a rule like it. When the cough is very irritable and there is very little secretion, the addition of three minims of liquor morphiæ acetatis will be found most useful. I have used with some success aromatic oil of tar, which is apparently a solution of tar in old Jamaica rum. The results have been good, and the preparation is popular with patients. When a more decided expectorant action is required, I add a small dose of hydrochlorate of apomorphine about one-tenth of a grain."

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.—A man aged 36, described as an actor, died last week at the Middlesex Hospital when under the influence of chloroform. The evidence given at the inquest by the horse-surgeon was that the deceased was first admitted in March last, when he remained in the hospital a month. Meanwhile chloroform was administered to him twice. On July 15th he again sought assistance. He was put to bed, and subsequently witness had administered about a drachm and a half of chloroform, when the deceased expired quite suddenly. Before he died he struggled violently. A post-mortem examination showed he had congenital malformation of the heart. Death was due to syncope while the deceased was under the influence of chloroform and suffering from a malformation of the heart and extensive kidney disease. The jury returned a verdict of "death from misadventure."—*Brit. Medical Journal*, July 27, 1889.