

10. *Carbolic Acid Spray in Catarrhal Diseases of the Respiratory Organs*.—Dr. MORITZ, in a communication to the Medical Society at St. Petersburg (*St. Petersburg Medicin. Wochenschrift*, Nov. 11, 1876), states that during the spring of last year he used carbolic acid spray with benefit in catarrhal diseases of the respiratory organs. Having had much to do with carbolic acid, and especially the spray, he noticed that the bronchial catarrh with which he was frequently troubled did not occur, or that, if it began, it was soon arrested. A colleague of his, Dr. Assendelft, made the same observation. Dr. Moritz used the spray of a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid. He first tried it on two children in whom the commencement of whooping cough was suspected. After the remedy had been used two days, the slight catarrh which was present came to a stand-still, and in a few days disappeared. In several children with measles, the cough was diminished, and the nights were more quiet after the use of the carbolic acid spray. In two surgical patients also, whose lungs were in a suspicious state, the cough entirely disappeared during the frequent use of the spray. On the other hand, it was ill borne by two phthisical patients, one of whom had extensive cavities in the lungs. He explains the action of carbolic acid by supposing that many cases of catarrh are, during a certain stage, of infectious, perhaps parasitic nature. In the discussion on the paper, Dr. Von Mayer said that, if bronchial catarrh were infectious, this must be explained rather on chemical grounds. Dr. Wulff thought that many cases of catarrh might to some extent be parasitic. Dr. Lehweß had found solution of carbolic acid very useful in cough, in the form both of inhalation and of injection. Dr. Masing had found excellent results from the carbolized spray in a very obstinate case of whooping cough of three months' duration. Dr. Schmitz had remarked the cessation of the attacks of bronchial catarrh to which he had been liable, since he had had much to do with the carbolic acid spray.—*London Med. Record*, Feb. 15, 1877.

11. *Subcutaneous Injection of Carbolic Acid in Phthisis*.—Dr. SCHNITZLER (*Wiener Med. Presse*, Nos. 32 and 35, 1876) was led by observing the favourable results of subcutaneous injection of carbolic acid in an obstinate case of diphtheria, to try it in other diseases attended with febrile symptoms, especially phthisis. During June and July of last year he injected carbolic acid subcutaneously in more than one hundred cases of consumption. The injections were made once, and in a few cases, twice daily; one or two charges of a Pravaz's syringe with a one or two per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid being used. The injections were generally made in the back and chest, more rarely on other parts of the body. He has also used a Leiter's syringe, which contains one *gramme*: thus injecting one or two *centigrammes* of carbolic acid at each dose.

In most of the cases, the result was a reduction of the fever; the temperature fell, the pulse became slower and stronger, and the breathing generally more tranquil; the feeling of weariness and weight in the limbs was often remarkably relieved, and, after repeated injections, the night sweats were diminished. In some cases, the injections appeared to have a palliative effect on the cough and expectoration; but this was not constant.

In many patients the injections were continued almost without interruption from two to four weeks. They generally agreed in stating that they felt much better after the injection, and especially that they had less pain; some, however, were not again seen after one or two injections.

Dr. Schnitzler is not as yet able to explain the action of the medicine; but he considers that the incontestable effect on the fever renders it possible that the carbolic acid may exercise a beneficial result on the whole course of the disease. He considers that the carbolic acid injections are at least as effective against hectic as quinine, if not more so.

Dr. Schnitzler has never met with any untoward results from the subcutaneous injection of carbolic acid, which he has employed in several hundreds of cases. It is not much more painful than the injection of morphia; but the burning sensation at the point of injection sometimes lasts longer, and in some cases there were itching and pricking at the spot for some hours. Now and