

being sought for and combated. Pepto-Mangan (Gude) being bland, non-irritant and readily tolerable, can almost always be given, with distinct advantage to appetite, digestion, nutrition and general well-being, while causative therapy is under way. Neither constipation nor digestive disturbance results from its steady use, and a general hematic gain is practically a certainty, if its use is persisted in.

TYPHOID FEVER.—In a large majority of cases of typhoid fever, there is undoubtedly an intestinal lesion, but other organs are also affected. In a few cases post-mortem examination reveals no lesion whatsoever in the alimentary tract. Typhoid fever differs from some of the infectious diseases in that, during its course, the entire body is exposed to a specific bacillus and that the lesions are, therefore, really several-fold. Many physicians do not admit this fact and speak of and treat enteric fever as if it were an infection to the intestinal canal. In typhoid fever, on the other hand, the patient may be seriously sick with a non-enteric typhoid and yet have an intestine totally free from the typhoid bacilli and from any of the intestinal lesions of the disease. The reports from pathologists show that many cases are now on record in which typhoid fever was present and in which no intestinal lesion was found. If the disease is an infection involving various organs of the economy, the treatment which only has in view the lesions found in the intestinal canal will be inadequate to meet successfully the patient's condition; consequently a close and careful study should be made of any suggestive cause. In the treatment of typhoid fever, the patient should, be in an aseptic, well ventilated light and cheerful room. He should have water at stated intervals. It is a great mistake to neglect this, as when a patient is unconscious he should have water and, of course, does not then ask for it. The medical treatment of enteric fever is largely symptomatic, the patient suffering from the infection produced by the typhoid bacillus. The body is necessarily affected by splenic toxemia; the intestinal glands and other organs are involved. Prominent among the latter symptoms, are emaciation and malnutrition, and this should be combatted by a food which will not overtax the digestive system, and will at the same time supply every element of nutrition. Bovinine is ideally indicated as a food. From the onset, antiseptics are indicated and should be administered more or less throughout the entire course of the disease; but, most of all, keep the patient's temperature down by sponge baths, and the strength and nutrition as near normal as possible.