

This volume is the outcome of a series of lectures delivered in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and is an exceedingly interesting and instructive book, which we most heartily commend to our readers. The truth is the profession of medicine knows little of its history. The time is so occupied with the present and the ever-increasing struggle for existence that the past, and those who figured in it, are but little thought of, still the medical mind almost above all others needs recreation, and in this volume it may be had, while at the same time there is being acquired a vast amount of valuable information. The history of medicine during the last two thousand years is inseparable from the consideration of the various notions and beliefs that have at times shaken the very foundation of Christendom, and those are fully dealt with in a manner so attractive that the reader is loath to put the book down. It is well illustrated, and if the portraits of the early fathers of medicine are as correct as those of the present and recent days, we have in this volume a valuable portrait gallery. F. W. C.

PUBLISHERS DEPARTMENT.

Many questions in regard to Typhoid Fever are as yet "subjudice." This disease is still a fruitful field for the medical essayist. Also for the therapeutic theorist. Some facts, however, have been conclusively demonstrated.

It is proven,

- 1st. That Typhoid Fever is caused by a specific micro-organism.
- 2nd. That it gains entrance to the circulation via the alimentary canal.
- 3rd. That the intestine swarms with different varieties of germ life.
- 4th. That the aseptic and antiseptic treatment of this disease is the most rational and successful one.
- 5th. That Liquid Peptonoids is a valuable auxiliary fluid food for typhoid patients.

These truths naturally lead to the formulation of therapeutic conclusions. They point out the following clinical indications for treatment.

As to FOOD,

It must be fluid. Also nutritious. It must admit of almost complete absorption by the stomach. It must be non-fermentable, or, in other words, ASEPTIC.

While milk will always constitute the patient's main dietetic reliance, it possesses two distinct disadvantages,

- 1st. It leaves a residue after but partial stomach digestion—hard curds or coagula which mechanically irritate the ulcerated patches.
- 2nd. It ferments in the bowel, and furnishes pabulum for germ propagation. It thus adds to the existing septic infection.

Liquid Peptonoids is an ideal food help in Typhoid Fever. It is fluid. It contains the required amount of nutriment. It is completely peptonized and therefore capable of complete stomach absorption. No residue is left for intestinal digestion.

It is absolutely sterile and aseptic. It cannot, therefore, add to fermentative processes. In addition it is very palatable and forms a grateful change from milk which often palls upon the appetite.

It is also slightly stimulating. Such a combination of qualities leaves nothing to be desired. It can be taken plain or in milk or water as preferred.

Dose—1 to 2 tablespoonfuls every 2-4 hours. Samples upon request.

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