

It acted like a charm. In a case of impotency, I used calomel in connection with Celerina, and the patient reports everything standing all right.

Parke, Davis & Cos. Canadian Price List for 1900-1901 is to hand and, as usual, is a credit to this well known and enterprising firm. Many physicians have found this catalogue in the past to be a very useful and convenient reference book. We can testify to this issue being even more complete than any of its predecessors. We would call special attention to the notes on Bacteriological and Biological Products, pages 252 to 256, where a fund of useful information can be found in every concise form regarding these newer medicinal agents. We note with pleasure the growth in size of this firm's Canadian Laboratory at Walkerville, Ont., during the past year which was rendered necessary by their ever increasing output in Canada. If any physician has not received a copy of this catalogue it may be had for the asking.

PETROLEUM IN THE TREATMENT OF INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

W. E. Fothergill in conducting his clinical researches (*Medical Chronicle*, Manchester, England, April, 1900), during the summer of 1899, administered petroleum in thirty-four cases of infantile diarrhoea. "The preparation was an emulsion containing 33½ per cent. of petroleum and the doses varied from ʒss. thrice daily to ʒi every four hours; the usual dose for a child a year old was ʒi of the emulsion (℥ 20 of petroleum) thrice daily. In two cases salol was substituted at the end of a week. One child dies. In the remaining cases recovery was rapid and complete. There was no derangement of the stomach, vomiting ceased almost before the diarrhoea was checked, and the stools soon regained their normal color and consistency. The emulsion seemed also to favor recovery from the accompanying bronchial catarrh. It is said that the whole quantity of petroleum ingested may be recovered from the faeces. Clinical observation shows, however, that petroleum has an influence on mucous membranes other than those of the alimentary canal. Its action in cases of bronchial and vesical catarrh can be explained only by supposing that after absorption from the intestines petroleum is excreted by various organs. These experiments seem to prove that infantile diarrhoea can be treated successfully without the use of opium or astringents."

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion has been prescribed by the medical profession of the United States as well as of England, for many years for just this class of troubles, and the foregoing results have often been verified in the hospitals of this country and by leading practitioners.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion contains 33½ per cent. of purified crude petroleum, 9 grains of the combined salts of lime and soda, with glycerine and emulsifying agents, and was probably the emulsion used by Dr. Fothergill. It is particularly adapted to the treatment of infantile troubles. It does not in any way disturb digestion or irritate the stomach, but on the contrary benefits them in every way, and children always like to take it. The emulsion may be prescribed to be taken in a little milk or water, which eliminates all taste of the medicine.