

used are from the best parts of the finest beef supplied by the great Chicago stock-yards. I do not wish to appear invidious, but I prefer *Bovinine* above all other raw food extracts for its great nutrient qualities, acceptability, and its large percentage of albuminoids (26.58 per cent.). I usually administer this food three or four times daily, in doses varying from ten drops to one teaspoonful, diluted with four to eight times the quantity of water, milk, or milk and cream mixed. In conditions of great exhaustion and debility requiring stimulants, the raw food may be added to milk-punch or egg-nog.

Bovinine contains lactic acid, a normal constituent of the muscular tissues. This acid, in the presence of pepsin or pancreatine, rapidly digests nitrogenous matter, which accounts for the speedy absorption and assimilation of *Bovinine* in cases of impaired digestive functions.—*Edwin F. Rush, M.D., in the Trained Nurse.*

NOTE ON THE USE OF TURPENTINE IN TYPHOID FEVER.—The most useful articles in a medical journal are not those which are the most original, and certainly if lack of originality be a spice of value, the present note in regard to the oil of turpentine in typhoid fever will be well flavored. The employment of the remedy, I believe, originated with Dr. George B. Wood, and was certainly very strongly inculcated by him, so that it has been amusing and instructive when from time to time, especially in some of the English journals, it has been brought forward as a new discovery by medical writers. Dr. George B. Wood taught that the oil of turpentine acts as a local remedy in typhoid fever, and that there are two stages of the disease in which it is especially useful. The first is at the end of the second week, when the tongue becomes especially dry and glazed, and the abdomen very distinctly tympanitic, with or without the co-existence of diarrhoea. The second period, in which the remedy was especially used by the former Professor of Therapeutics in the University, was during convalescence, when the perpetually recurring diarrhoea, with lack of digestive power, indicated failure of some of the intestinal ulcers to heal. For nearly twenty-five years I

have been following the practice of my predecessor, and I am very thoroughly convinced by experience in hospital and in private practice, that many lives would be saved if the oil of turpentine was more freely used in this disease. I do not believe that it is possible to reach the ulcerations in the small intestine with nitrate of silver, or other similar readily decomposable or readily absorbable remedy. The volatile oils are absorbed slowly and are rapidly vaporized at the temperature of the human abdomen, so that there can be no reasonable doubt that, either in the form of liquid, or more probably in the form of vapor, when given freely by the mouth, that they get into contact with the mucous membrane of the upper intestine. It has become my routine habit to give the turpentine in every case of typhoid fever, beginning about the twelfth or fifteenth day, and I believe if its use were habitual in the profession there would be much fewer cases of intestinal hæmorrhage or other severe symptoms due to a local lesion.

In my own case, convalescence from typhoid fever was exceedingly slow, on account of the perpetually recurring diarrhoea, and when at the instance of Dr. George B. Wood himself, then an old man nearly eighty years of age, the turpentine was exhibited, the local symptoms were relieved immediately. Four or five times I experimented by stopping the turpentine, and when local symptoms had returned, on giving the turpentine again, would see them abate within twenty-four hours. The effect of the drug was scarcely mistakable. The turpentine may be disguised by means of glycerin and a volatile oil made into an emulsion, which is rarely objected to by patients. Ten or fifteen drops should be given every two hours during the day, the patient being allowed to rest at night. The following formula will be found satisfactory :

R.—Ol. caryophylla gtt. vj.
 Ol. terebinth. f5iiss.
 Glycerin, }
 Mucil. acaciæ, } aa 3fss.
 Syrup, }
 Aquæ, } aa q.s.ad f3iij.—M.

Sig.—Dessertspoonful as directed.

H. C. Wood, M.D., LL.D., in Med. News.