

The effect was surprisingly prompt. In a few hours, the temperature had declined to a point of safety and the pulse to 120. A similar dressing was applied fresh every 24 hours. The improvement was steady and marked and in six days the patient was again convalescent, thanks to Antiphlogistine.

The brilliant outcome in this case taught me the importance of careful attention to detail in the use of Antiphlogistine. Like every thing else worth while it must be properly used if the best results are to be obtained.

WHERE TRUE QUALITY IS SHOWN.

The excellence of Scott's Emulsion is recognized by the highest authority. The *London Lancet* said of it : "The value of the hypophosphites combined with cod liver oil, especially in wasting diseases and debilitated conditions, is well known. In addition to these constituents, Scott's Emulsion also contains glycerine, which is well recognized as assisting very materially in the absorption of oils and fats. We have examined the preparation with care, and find that it fulfills all the requirements and presents all the conditions of a very satisfactory emulsion. In appearance and consistence it is not unlike cream, and under the microscope the fat globules are seen to be of perfectly regular size and uniformly distributed. In fact, the preparation, microscopically examined, presents the appearance of cream. So well has the oil been emulsified that even when shaken with water the fat is slow to separate, the liquid then looking like milk. The taste is decidedly unobjectionable and is pleasantly aromatic and saline. We had no difficulty in recognizing the presence of the hypophosphites in an unimpaired state. The Emulsion keeps well even when exposed to wide changes of temperature. Under the circumstances just described the Emulsion should prove an excellent food as well as a tonic."

THE CAUSE OF DIABETES.

When in 1848 Claude Bernard discovered the glycogenic function of the liver, the physicians thought they had at last arrived at a true knowledge of the cause of diabetes, but as the years passed by the problem remained unsolved. We are now perhaps a little nearer to the truth than we were then. We know now that the pancreas and the muscular system have much to do with the etiology of diabetes.

Bouchardat in 1885 was among the first to call attention to the frequency of pancreatic lesions in subjects having died from diabetes. In 1889 Von Mering and Minchowski ascertained that if we extirpate the whole of the pancreatic gland in an animal, the latter immediately shows