

Dr. W. D. Robsinson, a well known authority on diseases of the stomach and intestines states in the Medical News (July 14, 1900): "I have extensively given petroleum and salol four times a day, and reclaimed the oil from the feces and found it to contain some salol and its components, phenol and salicylic acid. This proves the carrying of a chemical antiseptic and antiferment through the entire canal. It is a solvent of iodine, sulphur, betanaphthol, naphthaline, menthol, thymol, camphor, and iodoform." By combination of any of the antiseptics mentioned with petroleum a germ-free condition of the intestinal canal is assured and which is not, according to the highest authority, obtainable by any other means.

Dr. Fothergill, director of the Clinical Laboratory, Manchester Hospital, England, employed the unusually large resources of his clinic to determine how infantile diarrhoea could be satisfactorily treated. This authority reported (Medical Chronicle): "Petroleum Emulsion was used in thirty-four cases. One child died. 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 recovered their normal color and consistency. The emulsion seemed also to favor recovery from the accompanying bronchial catarrh. These experiments seem to prove that infantile diarrhoea can be treated successfully without the use of opium or astringents."

It is for these reasons—inhibition of germ life, sedative healing action on ulcerated and inflamed intestinal mucous membrane, etc., that Angier's Petroleum Emulsion has been so successfully employed in constitutional and intestinal affections associated with diarrhoea.

There are many reasons why Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is so extensively employed in bronchitis and the various inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs incidental to the winter months. The first and most potent of these reasons is the universally attested clinical fact that the remedy *quickly and completely* cures these conditions. Equally true is it that the Emulsion exerts its curative influence in both the *acute* and *chronic* forms of bronchitis. It is not, however, a matter of wonderment why this is true, when a moment's thought is given to the pathologic conditions existing in these respiratory disorders. The mucous membrane is congested, swollen and often covered with the disordered secretions—tenacious, adherent, viscid mucus. From this engorgement and the presence of the disordered secretions—which act as any other foreign body and produce irritation—result the symptoms of bronchitis, laryngitis, etc. Frequent cough results from the irritating presence of the retained secretions on the abnormally sensitive ends of the nerves in the respiratory mucous membrane. Expectoration is difficult and indeed practically impossible, because the secretions are firmly adherent and there is insufficient lubrication to facilitate their removal. Bronchial distress, always present, is but increased when strong expulsive efforts are made. Hence in these acute congestions and inflammations of the respiratory organs there is needed a remedy which lubricates the tissues, and at the same time has a sedative influence upon inflamed, engorged