

patient much exhausted. It is essential to prevent the asthmatic attack as far as it is possible. The point of greatest importance in the treatment of the sufferer is the improvement of the general health; if this can be accomplished the system is necessarily supplied with normal power to fight the cause or causes which bring on an attack and to stand the strain of the attack. A constant shortness of breath, aggravated at times by colds after exposure indicates either an asthmatic or emphysemic condition. In this condition the air cells are abnormally dilated and frequently torn so that they coalesce one with another and the normal elasticity of the lung is greatly reduced, consequently, the patient cannot properly empty the lungs. As the results of this the chest becomes barrel shaped and the respiratory movements are very much diminished, and consequently the blood is very imperfectly oxygenated and the general system shows a mal-nutrition and anæmia. To prevent the tearing of the cells into each other, as well as the spasms, it is highly necessary to improve the condition of the lung tissues by building up the general system. Where this is completely accomplished it relieves the distressing sensation or shortness of breath. It lessens the tendency to rupture and reduces the respiratory spasm. To restore the natural nutrition of the lung tissue is to enable it to recover its elasticity and this can only be done completely by supplying an absolute and perfect nutrition.

In a large clinical experience I have found that Bovinine meets every demand and can be given with impunity at all ages. It supplies perfect nutrition, tones up the enfeebled circulation—and keeps up a proper and gentle stimulation.

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## HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

HOW BREAKAGE OF BOTTLES CAN BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM.

(Abstract from the *National Druggist*, of Saint Louis, Mo., October, 1904).

The greatest obstacle that lies in the way of producing a sound container for liquids occluding gases under high pressure, as, for instance, solutions of hydrogen peroxide, is the fact that no process for making unbreakable glass has yet been discovered.

Up to the present, the ordinary amber glass bottles have been found totally inadequate and untrustworthy, though a device patented by Mr. Charles Marchand, goes far towards overcoming this delinquency.

This device practically reduces the danger of bursting of the bottles to a minimum. As long as the bottles, having this device, are kept in