

chines. Manufacturers and owners are aware that the great obstacle to lower-priced automobiles at the present time is the American tariff of about 33 per cent. Despite the fact that the duty on British machines is but 22 1-2 per cent., it is still necessary to import the American car with its special adaptability to poor road conditions. The British car, on the other hand, is built for the fine roads of England and the realization of better roads in Canada will mean the importation of the British at a considerably lower figure than the American makes.—*Toronto Globe*.

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### **Diathetic Anemia.**

Although it is considered an axiomatic principle that successful therapy depends upon the abolition or removal of the causative factor of any diseased condition, it is often the part of clinical wisdom to adopt direct restorative and hematinic treatment while the underlying operative cause is being sought for and remedied. It is of course well understood that the general anemia and devitalization dependent upon and caused by any of the constitutional diatheses or dyscrasie cannot be successfully combated by hematics and tonics alone. In Specific, Rheumatic, Tuberculous, Malignant or Paludal infections, the primal cause must be attacked with all the weapons of modern medical warfare that are likely to be of service, either antidotal or nutritional. At the same time, it is quite certain that a perfectly bland, non-irritant and readily tolerable hemic restorative, such as Pepto-Mangan (Gude), is needed. This palatable preparation of iron and manganese, in the form of organic peptonates, can almost always be given with distinct advantage to appetite, digestion, nutrition and general "well-being," while causative therapy is under way.

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### **Furuncles Treated by Bier's Method.**

Bier's method of hyperæmic congestion for all manner of local inflammatory conditions has been so much reported upon and discussed of late that its possibilities, as well as its limitations, are now well recognized by the profession. The treatment of furuncles of the face by this method would appear, however, to offer special difficulties, and a report on a number of cases so treated by Dr. W. Keppler, assistant of Dr. Bier, is not without interest. His report deals with 12 severe cases of furuncles of the upper lip, and 24 cases of a more mild nature, in which the lower lip and other parts of the face were affected. All the