

appearance of the book is in no wise misleading. The "difference" applies to the printed page, as well as to the handsome cover in artistically blended browns and gold. The brochure contains forty-eight pages in addition to the cover and thirteen full-page engravings in colors.

The work is divided into three parts or sections. Some of the subjects considered in the first section are:—"What is the Difference Between Bacterial Vaccines (Bacterins), Serums and Toxins?" "How Are Bacterial Vaccines Prepared?" "Therapeutic Action of Bacterial Vaccines"; "When Should Serums be Used, and When Bacterial Vaccines?" The second section treats of the origin and nature of the bacterins, the relative merits of "stock" and "autogenous" vaccines, the opsonic index, and the best method of using the bacterins, together with a description of each vaccine, including references to preparation, therapeutics and dose. The third section is devoted to a consideration of the tuberculins, with dilution and dose tables, descriptions and illustrations of the various diagnostic tests, etc.

Briefly stated, the booklet is a concise review of the essential facts relating to bacterial-vaccine therapy, containing precisely what the seeker after this kind of information wants. It is not padded with clinical reports—in fact, it contains none. We understand that Parke, Davis & Co. will be pleased to send a copy of this unique and valuable brochure to any physician requesting it. Address them at Walkerville, Ont., specifying the "new booklet on bacterial vaccines," and mention this journal.

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#### WHAT THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL SAYS OF BOVRIL.

The *British Medical Journal* of September 16 devoted some six pages to giving a detailed account of the recent experiments, in which it was shown that in the case of human beings the body-building power of Bovril was "even more marked" than had been previously shown in the experiments with animals. A further article has just appeared in the *Medical Times*, and that journal points out that the results of these experiments "were simply startling."

"It was found that in all cases the administration of the extract (Bovril) caused an immediate increase of weight."

One important point brought out by these experiments is the fact that this increase in weight is in tissue and muscle, and not fat, showing that Bovril must therefore be regarded as a true nutrient, and an essential part of the diet of every man, woman and child.