

ESSENCE OF BEEF, CHICKEN, VEAL OR MUTTON.—These preparations consist solely of the juice of the finest fresh English or Scotch meat, extracted by a gentle heat, perfectly free from any additional matter whatever—no water or any extraneous matter being used in the process of preparation. There being no preservatives used, it is necessary that, being once opened, they be used up in at least two days, or even less in very hot weather or in a torrid climate. They are best used as a jelly, administered by a teaspoon, and to this end (if the weather or climate has liquified the Essence), should be placed upon ice until the jelly form is reassumed. It can, however, be given as a liquid in conjunction with other fluids, as the doctor might prescribe. Also it is useful spread upon thin bread and butter or dry toast where this form of administration is advised by the doctor. Being so perfectly pure, it can be given in any case where a highly stimulating food is required, and will be readily assimilated by the weakest digestion, and can be administered when the patient is unable to take any other form of nourishment whatever, and even when in a state of coma. Sir Victor Horsley, at the British Medical Congress, held at Toronto in 1906, in an address on Surgery, remarked: “As regards cardiac stimulation, . . . the heart does not require accelerating as a rule, but it requires feeding: undoubtedly repeated enemata (every two hours) of four ounces of beef tea in which is dissolved Brand’s Essence of pancreatinized milk, is the readiest means of beginning, etc.” Its great stimulating properties render it of special value in wasting diseases, and some medical men hold that it is as valuable a stimulant in collapse or heart trouble as alcohol, with the very great advantage that the use of Brand’s Essence is not followed by the distressing and troublesome *after depression*, as is only too often the case after the use of alcohol.

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HEART MUSCLE AFFECTIONS APART FROM VALVULAR DISEASE.—Dr. G. A. Gibson (*The Lancet*) points out that muscular affections of the heart and certain nervous affections of that organ were practically inseparable. The principal causes of degenerative changes in the heart muscle were microbial; chemical poisons—either extraneous or autochthonous; and the cessation of certain internal glandular secretions. A combination of physical and mental overstrain had also to be seriously considered in the etiology. The symptoms were generally those of cardiac inadequacy. Disorders of rate and rhythm counted for less than changes in the arteries them-