

they need not necessarily be localized within the immediate neighborhood of the cecum, but under special conditions of poorly resistive vitality typhoid ulcers may occur in other parts of the gastro-intestinal tract. A striking illustration of this is afforded by one of the plates in Prof. Hare's new book on "The Medical Complications of Typhoid or Enteric Fever."* The illustration reproduces a set of typhoid ulcers that had developed in the stomach of a young girl who succumbed during the third week of her attack. Four well defined ulcers were noted in the pyloric region, one of which presented a loosely adherent slough. It appears that under certain circumstances not well understood as yet, a diseased condition of the solitary glands of the gastric mucosa may give rise to a form of perforating ulcer of the stomach which closely resembles the idiopathic ulcer of typhoid fever, as that lesion is usually observed in the ileo-colic region of the intestine. It is interesting to note that in this case there was no hematemesis to arouse suspicion of ulcers of the stomach.

The great diversity of typhoid complications has by no means received the general attention the importance of the subject deserves, and we venture to predict that by their own diligent study many dark places in both diagnosis and treatment will be made plain. In this direction Dr. Hare, with characteristic energy, has taken a long step.

Persons who should not take Alcohol.

According to Dr. Clouster (*The Practitioner*), the use of alcohol should be forbidden to all persons :

1. Who have any family history of drunkenness, insanity or nervous disease.
2. Who have used alcohol to excess in childhood or youth.
3. Who are nervous, irritable, or badly nourished.
4. Who suffer from injuries to the head, gross diseases of the brain, and sunstroke.
5. Who suffer from great bodily weakness, particularly during convalescence from exhausting diseases.
6. Who are engaged in exciting or exhausting employments in bad air and surroundings in workshops and mines.
7. Who are solitary and lonely and require amusement.
8. Who have little self-control, either hereditary or acquired.
9. Who suffer from brain weakness, the result of degeneration.—*Cinn. Lan.-Clin.*

*"The Medical Complications, Accidents and Sequelæ of Typhoid or Enteric Fever." By H. A. Hare, M.D. With a special chapter on the Mental Disturbances following Typhoid Fever, by F. X. Dercum, M.D. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York. 1899.