

PROPER TIME TO USE MEDICINE.

Alkalies should be given before food. Iodine and Iodines should be given on an empty stomach when they rapidly diffuse into the blood. If given during digestion the acids and starch alter and weaken the digestion. Acids, as a rule, should be given between the digestive acts, because the mucous membrane of the stomach is in a favorable condition for the diffusion of the acid into the blood. Acids may be given before food when prescribed to check the excessive formation of the acids of the gastric juice. By giving it before meals you check the osmosis stomachward of the acid-forming materials. Irritating and dangerous drugs should be given directly after food, such as the salts of arsenic, copper, zinc and iron, except where local conditions require their administration in small doses before food. Oxide and nitrate of silver should be given after process of digestion is ended; if given during food, chemical reactions destroy or impair their special attributes and defeat the object for which they were prescribed. Metallic salts, especially corrosive sublimate, also tannin and pure alcohol, impair the digestive power of the active principle of the gastric juice, so should appear in the stomach during its period of inactivity. Malt extracts, cod liver oil, phosphates, etc., should be given with or directly after food, so that they enter the blood with the products of digestion.—*Hospital Tidings*.

GIVING OF MEDICINE.

Giving medicine requires some skill and tact. The glasses and spoons should be clean, and washed before each dose, as a sick person is very fastidious. When the medicine is to be given in water, the right amount should be measured out, as too little makes the medicine difficult to

be taken, while overmuch water makes a bulky dose. When the medicine is to be given by drops, the first few drops should be thrown out and the neck of the bottle wet, otherwise the liquid will rush out and it will be found impossible to count correctly. If the nurse cannot drop the medicine from the bottle even by holding the cork there, she may use a dropper, which should be cleaned after each dose.
Hospital Tidings.

No school of to-day has anything to offer in the way of hospitals, of surgery, and of achievements by specialists, that our school is not fully prepared to use to the better advantage of the human race, because to all we add the glorious law of similia. By this standard law we judge all alleged discoveries of science

The claims of Homœopathy are not mere fabrication, destined to crumble and vanish, or the spontaneous product of a generation, but it is a system founded upon and originating with the immutable laws of life. It will, therefore, sweep down through future ages, and endure as long as man retains his mortal conditions and needs the physician's aid. Truth must and will prevail and can not be abolished or discarded.—A. R. F. Grob, M.D., Milwaukee, Pres. Ad., 1899.

BLUE GLASS FOR DIAGNOSING.

A fact not as well known as it should be is the one that by means of lenses of cobalt blue glass, held very close to the eyes, skin eruptions may be discerned before they are recognizable otherwise. It is necessary to keep the glass as close to the eye as possible, so as to shut out all extraneous light rays. The efficiency of the blue glass depends upon the absorption of red rays, which are confusing and obscure the other rays by which the rash is easily distinguished.—Medical Council.

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