

dose should be 2,000 units, and in any case first seen as late as the fourth day, the dose should be 2,000 to 3,000 units. The injection should be repeated in from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to circumstances. For immunizing, 500 units should be the dose: or if infection and incubation be suspected, the curative dose of 1,000 units should be given at once. With antitoxin properly and promptly used, the throat being kept clean by applications not too frequently repeated [of which Loeffler's solution (toluol and ferric chlorid) is said by competent observers to be the best] pharyngeal diphtheria is robbed of the greater part of its terrors; while intubation in laryngeal diphtheria has a far more favorable prognosis, the deaths now being fewer than were the recoveries previous to the introduction of antitoxin. What is needed, however, is promptness and courage in the use of the remedy.—*Polyclinic*.

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## Miscellaneous.

A DOCTOR WANTED—For the Village of Makinak, Neepawa District, Man. For all information apply to Rev. W. H. Douglass, Makinak, Man.

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PRECAUTION.—Doctor (just arrived at the scene of the accident). What on earth are you holding his nose for? Pat (kneeling beside the victim). So his breath won't leave his body, of course.—*Ex.*

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THE attention of physicians is called to the advertisement of the Health-Massage Specialty Co. This is a Canadian company and the massage rollers made are perfect in design and of genuine service in well selected cases.

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MEDICINES FOR THE KLONDYKE.—The E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company, manufacturing chemists of this city, have received several large orders for their products to be supplied to physicians going to the Klondyke. These orders consist of a very large quantity of Compressed Tablets and Pills. Owing to this convenient method of preparing drugs as medicines, physicians going a long distance prefer having them prepared in this form, as they are more easily handled in transit than liquids.