

316 deaths, rate 15.15 per cent. These figures are especially significant, as old school authorities contend that in this disease medicines have little or nothing to do in shortening or lessening its severity, and yet the allopaths lost 149 cases to the homœopaths 100.

In spite of present day antiseptics, thirteen cities reporting births give the allopaths 66,788 confinements, with 1,395 deaths from puerperal causes, mortality rate 2.09 per cent.; the homœopaths, 8,307 confinements, with 71 deaths, rate 0.83 per cent. This means that the allopaths lost proportionately nearly two and a half times as many cases as the homœopaths. Why this awful discrepancy against "scientific" medicine?

In nineteen cities reporting deaths from acute stomach and bowel diseases there was from the old school physicians, 20,605; from homœopaths, 1,511; the ratio being 13.63 to 1. The ratio between the two bodies of practitioners in the same cities was 6.64 to 1. To state the same fact differently the allopath signs more than twice as many death certificates from these causes than does his homœopathic competitor. These same nineteen cities report deaths from all causes: Allopaths, 140,180; homœopaths, 11,078; ratio, 12.6 to 1; the ratio of physicians, as before stated. That is the average allopath signs 19 death certificates to the homœopaths' 10.

We have been put in trust with our "law" and we ought to "let our light shine before men." If the people knew these facts would not they go where their chances of life were nearly twice as good as under so-called "regular treatment?"

TREATMENT OF COLD IN THE HEAD.

The hydropathic treatment of a cold in the head is more reliable than any other. It is as follows:—In the morning, after rising, and at night before retiring, wash the feet and legs as high up as the knees in cold water, then rub them with a rough towel, and massage them till the skin is red and glowing. In addition to this, cautiously sniff tepid water up the nose frequently during the day, and sip with a teaspoon a glassful as hot as can be borne an hour before each meal, and at bedtime. A few days is often quite sufficient for simple cases, and obstinate ones yield if the treatment is prolonged. No medicines are required. If taken in the first stages of the disease a cold is broken up which might otherwise become a severe case of bronchitis, lasting many days or weeks.—N. Y. Med. Times.

DEFECTIVE VISION.

Walter L. Pyle, in the International Medical Magazine, says that profound defect of vision may follow even the moderate use of stimulants in the daily dietary. Most prominent among the toxic amblyopias are those due to alcohol and tobacco. It is commonly believed that tobacco is the direct causative agent in most cases, the debility produced by the continued use of alcohol and general dissipation being predisposing causes. In considering the effect of tobacco on vision it is important to bear in mind the strength and quantity of tobacco used, the personal idiosyncrasy, and the fate of general health. The great essential in treatment is the discontinuance of both substances.

The chief symptom is a failure of central vision, both for form and colors. The patient complains of a mist before the eyes, which is most troublesome in a bright light. Peripheral vision may not be greatly altered, and there is not the same difficulty in seeing to walk about as is noticed in ordinary progressive optic atrophy. In certain cases taken early, complete abstinence may effect perfect recovery, but relapses are likely to occur if the stimulants are resumed. In cases in which the optic nerves are visibly blanched, the disease may be arrested and a partial recovery may occur. If smoking and drinking are persisted in, the amblyopia increases up to a certain point, and central vision is permanently lost, but complete blindness is not usual.

Cases of chronic amblyopia are on record in which coffee and tea have been considered the exciting agents. Excessive coffee-drinkers in the Eastern countries are said to frequently suffer from loss of vision similar to that seen in tobacco-amblyopia. It is said that experts employed in tea-ware-houses occasionally suffer from marked visual defects. Casey A. Wood includes, besides tea and coffee, chocolate and strong cheese, and certain rich foods and strong condiments may be added.—Med. Times.

According to a Philadelphia paper a Miss Death, daughter of an undertaker, was lately taken to the General Hospital in that city suffering from appendicitis. She was operated upon by Dr. F. H. Dye and placed in charge of a day and night nurse, the former being Miss Payne, the latter Miss Grone. In spite of this gruesome combination, the patient convalesced rapidly and was soon discharged.