

RAW COW'S MILK FOR INFANT FEEDING.

Dr. Edward F. Brush stated that where man is most numerous there germs are most abundant. Milk from the cow is rich in germ life, and contains a certain amount of vitality which it loses when boiled. Boiled milk is sterilized milk. The germs in raw milk produce fermentation which fits it for sustenance of the body. The speaker then outlined the chemical changes which take place from the introduction of cow's milk into the body to its elimination as feces. This fermentation forms an important role in infant feeding; where the gastric juice is insufficient, lactic acid will do the work of digestion, if not excessive in amount. Butyric acid in the stomach is followed by fermentative action in the intestines. In boiled milk the action of the lactic acid is lost. However it would be foolish to advocate the use of milk in cities unless it first be sterilized. Milk that has been boiled loses a large proportion of albumen, which becomes insoluble and passes in to the intestines unchanged, where it causes fermentative disturbances. Boiling eliminates only the pathogenic germs. There are two dangers which must be recognized: first, the danger of germs from animals; and second, the danger of germs from outside sources. Boiling certainly does away with these dangers, but there are certain ptomaines which boiling does not eliminate. For over two years raw milk has been used in the New York Infant Asylum, where there are on an average 250 children per annum. The speaker said there had been no cholera in the institution.—Medical Review of Reviews.

ONE WOMAN AND HER DOCTOR.

A wealthy San Francisco woman who had undergone an operation successfully performed by the physician she employed, was surprised when a bill of only \$50 was presented to her. She remonstrated, saying that the sum was not sufficient for the work done for one in her circumstances. But the doctor persisted that \$50 was his charge for that sort of operation, and her circumstances had nothing to do with it. She, however, sent him a check for \$500, and was surprised when she later received a receipted bill for \$450 for itemized services rendered to the poor humanity of the city. This pleased her so that she sent another check, which is being

worked out in the same way.

The example is a good one and to the credit of both patient and doctor. Those patients whose ability renders them capable of recompensing their physician beyond the low rate which social conditions in many instances have established as the market value of his specific services would probably be more willing in this way to share in doctor's unostentatious charities, while the physician who receives such supplementary fees does a service to his profession and to humanity at large by calling attention to the vast amount of charitable work done by the medical brotherhood.—Homeopathic News.

DO NOT TELL PEOPLE THEY LOOK ILL.

This is what every one should thoroughly understand and never forget. Many sick persons that I have called on, have told me that I did them more good than the medicine they were taking. I understood it, for I told them pleasant and agreeable stories, set them to laughing, and made them forget themselves, and they wanted me to call often. I could relate some wonderful experiences, but must not do it now; but I would like to emphasize your suggestion, do not tell people they look ill.—Journal of Hygiene.

SOME SAMPLES OF SPELLING.

A Jersey City druggist is making a collection of the queer orders he receives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few samples of them:

"This child is my little girl. I sent you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sick."

An anxious mother writes:

"You will pleas give the lectle boy five cents' worth of ipeacac for to throw up in a five-months-old babe. N.B.—The babe has a sore stummick."

This one puzzled the druggist:

"I have a cute pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to r lease it." Chironian.

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