

STRONG MEDICINE.

"A. P. Hanchett, M.D.: I have been constrained to take the floor to give some experiences I have had with arsenicum. A case of very great interest, and rather peculiar, perhaps, a patient of one of my old families and one of my best friends, a woman of extreme susceptibility to drugs. She was visiting a neighboring city, and she went to visit a physician, who impressed her very favorably, and she began to take treatment with him. She then began to change a great deal from month to month, so that even her friends began to notice it. She became more and more anaemic and puffed about the face, which soon became so marked that everybody noticed it. I had noticed it also when I saw her on the street. After a time one day she came to my office, and said, 'Well, I have come back to you.' She told me all about it; how she was better at first, then began to notice symptoms. The remedies were in tablet form, and she said she had grown steadily paler and weaker, until she felt that she was not having the right treatment. After studying it over very carefully I found she had been having arsenicum. I happened to know the doctor well, and knew that he used the very lowest potencies. Unquestionably she had sustained a marked poisoning with arsenicum. I gave her the very highest potency I had of arsenicum. She improved and became well in three or four months, and the change was so marked that you would not know the woman."—Transactions American Institute of Homœopathy.

In Russia there is one physician to every 800 inhabitants. The legal fee for medical attendance is fifteen copecks (7 1-2 cents). The better grade of physicians have an income of about 500 roubles (250 dollars) per year.

London Lancet says the crest of the antitoxin wave has passed, and that it will soon be among the things of the past.

It is no light thing to betray the confidence of a child; the effect upon the little one is apt to color its whole after-life—such experiences are never forgotten—and upon the surgeon is incalculable. About thirty years ago a doctor betrayed the confidence of a boy (brutally breaking open a boil on the wrist), and to this day is execrated whomever and wherever that man can find occasion to speak of him.

SILK UNDERWEAR.

"Opinions certainly differ as to the comfort derived from the different material from which underwear is made, but there is one thing which admits of no doubt, and this is that while silk is exceedingly warm, soft, and pleasant to the flesh, it is at the same time by no means the healthiest substance for the undergarment. In proof of this, practical observation has demonstrated that silk stockings will make the toughest and healthiest feet moist, wet and tender, until walking becomes painful. A silk scarf worn around the neck next to the skin will, in nine wearers out of ten, produce sore throat. Silk makes the neck hot and moist, and the first stray breath of cool air that strikes the skin feels like a drop of cold water and will produce a cold. Silk seems to have the faculty, as contrasted with wool, of opening the pores and inciting perspiration; and if it will do this with the feet and neck there is every reason to believe that it will produce equal susceptibility to cold when worn about the chest and limbs. Those who wear silk stockings invariably have tender feet. The rule that applies to the male applies equally to the female. Silk underclothing may be very comfortable, but perhaps the advocates of dress reform would do as much good if they would discuss carefully the hygienic value of the material, as well as the cut and style, of the undergarment."—Health.

If the above is true it is rather fortunate that the average run of humanity, about ninety-nine in every hundred, cannot afford silk stockings.—Ex.

A Frenchman has discovered that boiled potatoes are superior to soap, when washing very fine linen and delicate textures generally. He rubs the potatoes well into the materials, and then rinses the latter very thoroughly. Silk, cotton, and linen are all said to be improved in look by this change of treatment.



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