

"Take a look at the catalogue of any successful chemical factory. Ten, twenty, thirty doctors assert that they had wonderful success with eulaktol, pterazin, or sozosodol, while just as many more, or more, swear by protargol, itrol or argentin. And, besides, there are plenty of testimonials from grateful patients endorsing these cure-alls. It is as if sufferers and physicians vied with each other which may succeed in making the most absurd and unscientific statements.

"Everybody who desires to be anybody in medicine nowadays wants to teach us something new, to exploit unheard of phenomena, startling methods. Medical writers of the fashionable sort are forever boasting with statistics, queer individual observations, records of many sorts, no one thinks of criticizing, of digesting the new material, or giving it a trial on the basis of science. If laboratory workers experiment, theorize, very well, that's their business, but for the practical physician to join in these sensational doings is a very dangerous thing, even though the dangers he runs are nothing compared with those menacing the patient, attracted by the catch-words—The Very Latest. The Very latest, indeed, until the chemical factory changes the tune and produces a new medicine costing less to manufacture and promising bigger sales."

And to think that men who call themselves homœopathic physicians, men who know about Aconite, and Bryonia and Belladonna, whose action is to-day just as certain as on the day when Hahnemann and his provers wrote their symptoms down one hundred years ago, should allow themselves to be seduced into following the uncertain methods of modern medicine, that even its own members declare are uncertain and fixed upon no scientific basis.

At Marty Maloney's wake a tinge of patriotism is manifest:

"That did he die of, Mrs. Maloney?"

"Ganerehe, Mr. Finnegan!"

"Well, thank Hiven for the color, Mrs. Maloney!"—Exch.

INFLUENZA AND ITS PREVENTION.

Although the mortality from influenza and its collateral affections, fortunately falls short of that recorded in the great epidemic, the situation is not free from anxiety. It is probable that, even now, many people fail to realize the fact that influenza is a highly contagious disorder and one of the most virulent of the acute specific diseases. When cholera breaks out in a community every possible precaution is taken to prevent its spread, but in the case of influenza little or nothing is done, and the patient is often unwiling to sacrifice his social engagements. It is the reckless exposure of the infected which makes the disease so difficult to eradicate. Everyone is exposed, more or less, to the danger of being invaded by the bacillus, and it is difficult to devise prophylactic measures on which absolute reliance can be placed. Much, however, may be done by attention to a few simple rules.

When a person is ill with influenza, it is better not to visit him or, if a visit is imperative, it is advisable to avoid unnecessary personal contact. After the interview the hands should be thoroughly washed in an antiseptic solution and the outer garments should be aired by being exposed to a current of fresh air, or, better still, to the direct rays of the sun. The condition of the general health of those exposed to infection should be maintained by plenty of outdoor exercise, by good food and the avoidance of indulgence in alcohol. At the onset of the initial symptoms the patient should remain in bed and should at once obtain medical advice. No reliance should be placed on popular remedies, for the complications are so grave that the best possible treatment is required. All articles, such as sheets and pocket handkerchiefs, which have been used in the sickroom should be put into a vessel containing an efficient disinfectant. That recommended by many sanitarians is made by mixing half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, one fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid and 5 grs. of commercial aniline blue in 3 gallons (a bucketful) of water. It is, of course, poisonous and a good disinfectant; besides, it is cheap. Articles, after being allowed to stand for some time in this mixture, should be rinsed in clear water for three or four hours before being sent to the wash. Clothing may be disinfected in a suitable disinfecting apparatus by heat, and local sanitary authorities should be urged to give notice of their willingness to undertake this duty. After the patient has vacated his room, the furniture should be removed and