

forty-one bachelors attain the age of forty, there are seventy-eight married men, a difference of nearly two to one in favor of the latter. At the age of sixty there are forty-eight married men to twenty-two bachelors; at seventy, eleven bachelors to twenty-seven married men; and at eighty, nine married men to three bachelors. No bachelor, it is said, ever lived to be a hundred.

The reason for the comparatively short life of the bachelor is obvious. Of two men, exactly similar in other respects, except that one is married and the other not, the bachelor will have the more irregular habits. Gentlemen, when single, are twice as apt, as Dick Swiveller has it, "to pass the rosy," as when they are married, and especially to do it into what Burns calls "the wee sma' hours ayont the twal." Ten bachelors sing "we won't go home till morning," where one married man vocalizes in the same way. No doubt to bachelor taste all this is very delightful. But brandy and water, cards, *et id omne genus*, especially after midnight, take care to compensate themselves, in due season, for the fun that has been extracted from them. They may cast out the "blues," so incident to the bachelor state, for the time being; but "the blues" thus cast out, invariably return, bringing "seven devils worse than before;" and among them are gout, fever, and rheumatism, if not delirium tremens and death. Too often, indeed, the bachelor lives on the capital of life, and hence exhausts his bank, when the married man is still well to do in health, happiness, and longevity.—*Chicago Homeopath.*

HOW IS IT?—A MEDICAL QUERY.

Only the other day a patient said to us, "Doctor, how is it? I take your medicines, as prescribed, but see no earthly effect from them, except that I get well."

"Well, my dear sir, isn't that sufficient?"

"To be sure it will do, but I've been used to a different way of doing; and it seems to me your medicine does me no good at all until, the first thing I know, I am as well as anybody. Now I want to know *how* it is?"

"I think, Mr. S., we can tell you in a very few words. You must know that disease in the body or in an organ excites an increased sensibility therein to the action of external agents? A very little light will almost distract a person with inflammation of the eyes, oftentimes; and the least particle of food swallowed, or even the smell of it, will increase vomiting and pain in the stomach, and so on with a great many other ailments. Now, if these agents are *medicinal*, they act much more promptly in sickness than in health, and consequently a much less quantity is necessary to produce a *curative* effect than it would take to cause the harsh and poisonous results that follow the use of stronger doses. Homeopathy gives but very little medicine, and so meets and sets aside the susceptibility occasioned by, and belonging to, the disease, and when this is gone, does not hazard subsequent health by having induced a long and formidable train of *constitutional* symptoms.—*Id.*