

## AS TO ANTITOXIN.

We followed in a family in this city where six members, adults and children, had had diphtheria. All save the youngest had gotten "well;" this excepted one died of "taking cold." Each of this six had been most generously and scientifically treated with antitoxin, and each, as stated and expected, got "well." But every one of the survivors is now troubled with sequelæ. Some are unable to talk plainly; others cannot swallow drink; others have urinary incontinence; others are breaking out in eruption. But all are "well"—thanks to the prompt and early use of antitoxin. When we were called to the scene, the girl of twenty, a visitor in the family, told us that she wished to be treated homœopathically, so far as medicines were concerned, but with the addition of the antitoxin. The homœopathic medication was truly and carefully given; but the antitoxin was postponed from visit to visit, to the great and increasing uneasiness of the patient and her family of antitoxined friends, until it became very apparent that the throat was clearing up and the patient getting well. This lady is now about the house and, barring a slight huskiness of voice, in her usual good health. Oh, yes! we know the answer to this very self-complacent statement. We always hear it. The doctor didn't know a real case of diphtheria from a passing follicular tonsillitis. The patient would have gotten well just the same, whether homœopathic medication had been given or withheld. There are many such cases. But the cases of the remainder of the family, which were pumped full of antitoxin the moment a bit of a speck appeared upon either tonsil—these were in truth and variety all frightfully dangerous diphtheria cases and would have perished but for the prompt and successful administration of antitoxin, or if they had been subjected to the nonsensical practice of homœopathy.—Dr. Frank Kraft, in American Homœopath.

## SOME WORDS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers should not look upon every rash and ailment of a child under two years of age as a teething rash, and thus delay sending for the doctor until the child is in a severe state of collapse. We have met with a case in which the mother considered that the scarlet fever rash was only a teething rash, and did not discover it until about two hours before the child died, when, owing to its serious state, she considered it prudent to send for a doctor to see the child.

Diarrhœa in children, occurring in the summer, is not to be looked upon as being caused by the heat, or something in the way of fruit which the child has taken; it frequently means acute enteritis, and, unless treated early and efficiently, will carry off the child.

Parents should not think that it is necessary that their children must have such complaints as whooping cough and measles, and that, therefore, it is an advantage for them to be placed in the way of those who are suffering with the excuse, "It is best to get it over." All contagious diseases are preventable, and every precaution should be taken to keep children from the likelihood of acquiring infection. It is a mistake to think that the presence of a disinfectant in the neighbourhood of infection is sure to prevent it spreading. It is also a mistake to think that a bad smell is deprived of its injurious nature by being covered by another odour which is stronger. Deodorisation does not always mean disinfection.

Space precludes us from pointing out the legion of other errors.—Health.

Frequently buyers of homœopathic medicines write for "directions for use." Take six or a dozen pellets four or five times a day until relief is experienced then stop. If there is no relief after the second day the wrong remedy has been selected and another must be chosen. The right remedy gives prompt relief.

**"RADNOR"**

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