Miscellaneons.

PRYER—"What medical college is your physician a graduate from?" GUYER—"Medical college! Huh! He's no medical college fledgeling. He's a graduate of the jury which listened to the expert testimony in a great poison case."—Puck.

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The teacher of the infant class at the Sunday School, to interest the little ones, had begun to tell the story of the fall of man, when a mite of a girl was heard to exclaim, half aloud: "Oh, I'm so tired of that story about the Adamses."—Ex.

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BACKACHE.—It has never been in evidence why a woman's backache should generally be attributed to pelvic disease. Men have backaches and they are not uniformly attributed to genito-urinary trouble. It seems that the practitioner might treat the owner of a backache as a patient, not as a woman.—Kansas City Medical Index.

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Tuberculosis in England.—According to Dr. Murrell, from 50,000 to 60,000 people in England and Wales die annually from pulmonary tuberculosis, and another 50,000 from other tuberculous diseases. From 1848 to 1880, 1,702,002 deaths were registered due to phthisis, the majority being young adults. No other disease claims an equal number of victims.—N. Y. Medical Record.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSTINE.—I have repeatedly prescribed antikamnia for various neuroses with good effect. Recently prescribed it in a case of crampous enteritis, patient adult, highly nervous, and during continuance of paroxysms, and preceding it, is nervous and hypochondriacal, suffering intense pain. The case is one of long standing, and one where opium was objectionable, because of the tendency toward forming opium habit. However, opium has been used, but the effect of antikamnia has been more magical, more persistent, and followed by no digestive disturbance, as has been the case when opium was used. My directions have been to use antikamnia whenever a paroxysm occurs. Have also found it invincible in protracted neuralgia.

FRANK P. NORBURY, M.D.

Jacksonville, Ill., September 19, 1891.