

Dr. L. E. Case, in Southern California Practitioner, calls attention to the importance of keeping the mouths of infants and children clean. He says: "Perhaps no part of the body is so often neglected as the mouth; especially is this noticeable in the case of children. A mother who will religiously bathe her child and keep its body sweet and clean will often fail to cleanse its mouth. A new-born infant should have its mouth washed after each feeding; a soft cloth wet in a weak solution of boracic acid should be used for this purpose. If this were always done we would rarely find a case of infantile sore mouth."

"After the teeth come and the mouth is large enough, a small, soft brush should be used; the teeth and mouth should be thoroughly cleansed at least twice daily."

"In illness where sordes and mucus accumulate rapidly, and where the tongue and lips are parched and stiff, attention is needed every hour; the mouth should be kept moist and the same treatment carried out through the night as during the day. Boracic acid solution, listerine, lemon juice, glycerine and distilled water are all refreshing, and soften the tissues; where the lips are chapped or fissures appear, a lubricant of cold cream or sterilized vaseline should be applied. Where the gums are spongy or soft and bleed readily, a few drops of tincture of myrrh added to pure water will help to harden them. Small squares of old linen or soft gauze should be used instead of a brush where one is ill or weak. These should be immediately burned after use."

"Every part of the mouth should be cleansed; behind the wisdom teeth, the roof of the mouth and under the tongue; lemon juice and water will remove the fur from a thickly coated tongue."

"Where the teeth are sensitive the water used should be slightly warm."

Probably pure water would be the best cleansing agent for continuous use in washing the mouth. —Homœopathic Envoy.

DIPHThERINUM.

In the second edition of his Notes and Characteristics, just published, the author, Dr. H. C. Allen, after giving the indications for Diphtherinum (which he subheads "homœopathic antitoxin") adds the following:

"The remedy is prepared, like all nosodes and animal poisons, according to the Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, and like all homœopathic remedies entirely safe when given to the sick.

"Like all nosodes it is practically worthless in potencies below the 30th; its curative value also increases with increase of potency from the 200th to the m. and c.m. It should not be repeated too frequently. It will cure in every case that crude antitoxin will, and is not only easy to administer, but safe and entirely free from dangerous sequellæ. Besides it is homœopathic.

"The author has used it for twenty-five years as a prophylactic and has never known a second case of diphtheria to occur in a family after it had been administered. The profession is asked to put it to the test and publish the failures to the world." —Homœopathic Recorder.

Here is Dr. Walton's definition of a homœopathic physician—and it is, perhaps, as good as Dr. Porter's: "A homœopathic physician is a composite of all that is good in Homœopathy, and all that is good in any practice of medicine."

If he can't cure you send for the priest. —Homœopathic Recorder.

Quoth Aldrich: "Chicago's death rate has greatly increased lately; how about antitoxin?" Well, don't cher know, but for antitoxin it might have been so much worse! That argument is as impregnable as a Boer trench to a front attack.

The doctor who told her it was "only a black and blue spot" was not in it with the other who diagnosed it as "a severe case of ecchymosis."

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