

With the stage upon the floor,
And the foot lights at your feet,
Oh! for one short hour,
To feel as I used to feel:
Before I knew how, when bandaged up,
Babies will kick and squeal.

Oh! for one short hour,
For just one little spree,
And forget that just a month to-day
The "College" is wanting me:
A little drinking would ease my heart;
But in their sawdust bed
The bottles must stop, for every drop
Hinders the work, as I said.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A student sat, in a student's gown,
Dissecting a neck and a head:
Cut, cut, cut!
Up men bereft of life:
Singing alone in a dolorous pitch,
And hoping examiners would never get rich,
He sang the Song of the Knife.

T. E., in *Hosp. Gaz.*

INFANT FEEDING.—In a paper read before the New York Academy of Medicine, Dr. A. Seibert makes a suggestion with regard to infant feeding which we think will be likely to prove of great value. His point is that the quantity of food given should not depend upon the age of the child, but upon its weight, as it is far more likely that the capacity of the stomach will be in relation to the size of the child than to its age, and the extent to which children of the same age can vary in size and weight is almost without limit. For a child weighing less than eight pounds he orders three ounces of food at a time; the child to be fed every two hours during the day time, and twice during the night. When the weight is nine or ten pounds, four ounces should be given at a time, the intervals of feeding being the same. When between ten and fourteen pounds in weight, it may have five ounces at a time, and be fed five times during the day and twice at night. When weighing between fifteen and sixteen pounds, six ounces may be given at each feeding at the same intervals. When between seventeen and eighteen pounds, seven ounces may be given at a time, and it need only be fed once during the night. When weighing more than this, eight ounces would be given for each meal and at the same intervals. The proportion of milk is gradually increased from one in three to all milk at the last mentioned weight. To ensure the carrying out of his method, he has had a series of bottles made of the different sizes and graduated to show how much milk is to be put into each. Full directions are given for sterilising the milk by steaming. The principle upon which Dr. Seibert acts appears to be sound, though perhaps it would not be wise to adhere too rigidly to all the details.—*New York Med. Jour.*

BATHS AND BATHING IN THE EAST.—From the very day of his birth every Japanese has a hot bath at least every two or three days, in most cases every day, and in many cases several times a day, usually at a temperature of 110° to 115° F., often as high as 120°, and sometimes 130°. Young girls may be seen stepping and sitting down into a bath that will scald one's fingers, and even babies that are too young to walk are dipped in the same. Europeans used to this dangerous habit have come to alter their opinion; they, too, acquire the habit of enjoying a bath at from 110° to 120° F. The old fashioned and English notion that it is dangerous to go into a bath at a temperature over blood heat (say 98° F.) is declared, for instance, by Mr. Burton, to be like a good many other old ideas—an entirely mistaken one. He says:

"The ability to go into a bath at a temperature that would at first seem simply sufficient to parboil any human creature is easily acquired. It is only necessary to have a little perseverance, increasing the temperature of the bath by a degree or so a day. I have thus myself acquired the ability to go into a bath at a temperature of 120° F., although I much prefer one ten degrees less hot.

"One who has not tried it can have no idea how refreshing a very hot bath is, and especially in hot weather. One can remain in it for only three or four minutes at the outside; there is none of the enervating effect that there is from the tepid or so-called 'hot' bath of England, but, on the contrary, a feeling of increased vigor.

"A thing I cannot understand is that, whereas in very cold weather the effect of a very hot bath is to so warm the body that one can sit in comfort for some two or three hours after coming from it, even in a Japanese room, without feeling the cold, in summer the effect is (from reaction, I presume) distinctly cooling."

Foreign medical advisers had, in virtue of their superior knowledge, induced the issue of an edict keeping down the temperature of public baths to 100° F., but this proved very distasteful to the natives; and, moreover, the foreign medical advisers have come to see the error of their ways, and now themselves take baths at 100°, and find them agreeable, and, it is said, beneficial. Kusatsu is a famous mineral spring of a temperature of 54° C. (a little under 130° F.); that is, about the limit of enjoyable hot water, even for the inhabitants of the far East. Perhaps there is here a hint for our own physicians, and a subject for investigation.—*Br. Med. Jour.*

HYDRASTININE IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—In a late number of the *Therapeutic Gazette* Dr. Edmund Falk, of Berlin, gives an account of this new alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, which is formed, along with opianic acid,