

one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels, and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pippin crushed may be used with sugar and water, and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best antiscorbutic remedy known. It not only cures the disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove dandruff by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate, and finally cure, very bad colds, and heal diseased lungs, if taken hot on going to bed at night.

Pasteur's Method.

Dr. Joseph Drzewiecki, physician to the University Clinic at Warsaw, has sent us a paper in which it is contended that the method of anti-rabic inoculation for the prevention of hydrophobia is unscientific. He claims that M. Pasteur has never given a satisfactory answer to the objections urged by Frisch, Ullman and Peter; and he revives the arguments used by M. Luteaud in the *Journal de Medecine*, which were based on the statistics adduced by Pasteur. He points out that, although the English commission investigated 90 cases, in only 24 of these were the bites inflicted by undoubtedly rabid dogs, so that the number of 8 fatal cases was far in excess of the usual proportion of 5 per cent. Further, that, although according to the report of that commission the total mortality among the 2682 cases treated by M. Pasteur would ordinarily have been 130 instead of the 40 actually recorded, it should have been stated that only 233 cases were bitten by rabid animals, and that therefore the estimated mortality ought to have been only 15. Both M. Luteaud and M. Peter argued that the Pasteurian method had increased the rate of mortality. The statistics of Dr. Kischensky are then quoted. They were obtained from the archives of the Katharine Hospital at Moscow. From them it appears that, of 307 persons bitten by unquestionably rabid dogs, 18 were bitten in the head (four deaths), 90 were bitten on the hands (two deaths); 25 on the feet (no death), and of 170 bitten through the clothes only one died. To these may be added one fatal case among four in whom the site of the bite is not recorded. This gives a total mortality of 2.6 per cent. The mortality among those bitten by rabid wolves (24 cases) was thirty per cent; according to M. Pasteur, it should be eighty-two per cent. In all the fatal cases the bites were

very extensive, and on the head. Of seventeen cases bitten by rabid horses, nine were admitted within three months, but none developed hydrophobia, one died from erysipelas and one from septicæmia. Of four bitten by a rabid hog, none fell ill; there were four cases bitten by rabid men, one by a white bear, and one by a rabid squirrel. Thus, of the total number (896) bitten by rabid animals, eighteen died, or 4.52 per cent. Dr. Drzewiecki maintains that Pasteurian inoculation does not prevent hydrophobia in man, and that M. Pasteur only proved that it prevents rabies in the dog, which, however, was not even borne out by the experiments of Frisch. The particulars of some of the fatal cases treated during last year at the Pasteur Institute are cited to support the contention of the inefficacy of the method; and the plea that severe cases of bites on the face or head cannot be successfully treated is held to show that the method is not truly anti-rabic. Again, if the inoculations modify the intensity of the virus, how is it that the symptoms exhibited by the fatal cases are so severe? The method, Dr. Drzewiecki, thinks, may be of value to the veterinary surgeon, but applied to man "it is unscientific, and as such must be condemned in the interest of humanity and science."—*Lancet*.

A Dog's Benevolence.

A dog in the neighborhood of Manchester has been distinguishing himself in a marked degree, says the *London Globe*. This is not a homeless cur, but a dog in easy circumstances and owned by a kind and indulgent master. Too indulgent, the reader may be inclined to think, when he is told that every morning at lunch time the creature was presented with a penny which it carried in its mouth to the shop of a baker and there purchased a biscuit. It happened, however, that the baker meeting the owner of the dog, mentioned to him that he had not been for his biscuit lately. This was unaccountable and the more so because the animal's master remarked that during the past week or so it had exhibited unusual impatience for lunch time, endeavoring by caressing and tail-wagging to obtain its lunch money before it was due. When it at last received it, it had never failed to run off in a hurry and after a while return without the coin, seemingly satisfied with its investment.

The next morning after the baker had made his communication to the gentleman the latter, after giving his dog the penny, was curious to watch it. And lo and behold! it never went near the biscuit shop! Without an instant's delay it hastened to a tripe seller's and there bought and paid for a neat and tempting skewering of "paunch." But it was not for its own eating. With cheerful alacrity it took the meat in its mouth and made for an empty house, and to the cellar thereof, and being closely followed, the benevolent creature was discovered in the act of delivering its precious pennyworth to a poor,

miserable tyke, a stranger to the neighborhood and apparently of the "tramp" species. Evidently it had been taken ill on the road and probably would have died in the cellar into which it had crawled for shelter had it not been for the kind commiseration of the other dog who, probably quite by accident, had found it there.—*Ex.*

Campanini.

In an Italian restaurant on Union Square, says the *New York correspondent of the New York World*, I observed a short, stout, very red-faced man eating his maccaroni in the most skillful foreign style and I began to study the changes that time had made in the appearance of an artist whose operatic triumphs are without an equal in the history of the lyric stage. He was roughly dressed, his hair disordered, his mustache scraggy, and his skin almost purple from the heat and labor of eating. Across one cheek was a long scar, said to be the honorable mark of a sabre received in a battle for freedom. In the room where he sat were several beautiful young girls, but not one of them ever turned her eyes on the maccaroni eater. He finished his dinner and left the room, and only a few people present knew that not many years ago this was the greatest tenor in the world, the recipient of a hundred perfumed notes a day and one of the most picturesque figures in the glitter of New York bohemia. Only a few Italians and myself were aware that the purple, short-necked maccaroni eater was Campanini, who is now singing very badly down in the open air at Manhattan Beach.

Eating Fruit.

An excessive amount of fruit, or, if eaten in the unripe or over ripe state, produces various disturbances in the system, chiefly so because of its tendency to ferment and decompose within the digestive tract, and to produce stomach and bowel disorders. If these disturbances are not too great, or too prolonged, they need occasion no special anxiety. A dose of castor oil, to which a few drops of laudanum have been added, is usually sufficient to clean out the irritating "debris," and in a day or two the natural equilibrium is restored. If there is much griping and pain with the movements, and these become too numerous to be comfortable, the dose of oil should be followed by curtailing activity—by quiet and repose—by a diet of meat broths, containing rice, barley, or sago; by rice and milk, milk toast, etc.—*Medical Classics*.

Art No Luxury.

The following sensible reflections on the permanent value and enjoyment of true works of art are taken from the columns of the *New York Nation*:

"Is art a luxury, like wine or silks or laces? Does it minister only to the pleasure or ostentation of the rich, without benefiting the community at large? Decidedly we say no. The first great distinction between a work of art and those luxu-