

soothed and patted, as roughness or loud speaking would quicken the pulse, and lead to an erroneous opinion. A knowledge of the pulsation as respects its hardness, softness, or other varieties, can only be acquired by practice of feeling and careful observation. We may here observe, that this is ascertained by pressing the artery, more or less, strongly against a hard body, as the edge of the jaw bone, and noticing the force with which the blood is sent against the finger during the pulsation.

When the pulse is quickened to 50, or 55, it indicates fever, and urges the necessity of remedies. When it reaches 70 or 75, it indicates great danger; and if it is full and strong, copious bleeding is required. "Few horses long survive a pulse of 100." A quick pulse generally indicates irritation, inflammation, and fever.

A slow pulse, accompanied with drowsiness, indicates accumulation of blood in the head, producing staggers, apoplexy, and diseases "connected with deficiency of nervous energy."

The pulse may be hard, small, and jerking—a contracted stream of blood passing through the artery with force—this indicates great irritation and danger, and is the common symptom of inflammation of the bowels. A *weak* pulse is caused by the feeble action of the heart, and denotes debility. The pulse may be *oppressed*—in this state, the artery is fully distended with blood, but owing to some obstruction in the circulation in some part of the body, the heart labours in forcing the blood along the artery. This occurs in sudden inflammation of the lungs, which are then gorged with blood. In this case, bleeding relieves the oppression of the pulse, by reducing the quantity of blood, whereby the remainder circulates more readily through the lungs; and the pulse becomes increased in frequency and oftentimes in fulness. This increased state of an oppressed pulse, following copious bleeding in inflammation of the lungs, is an important fact, which should always be remembered.

Some farmers and veterinary practi-

tioners place the hand upon the side to count the pulse. They may count the number of the pulsations, but they cannot form any opinion of the other important characters of it. This is best ascertained by gently pressing the artery, called the *submaxillary artery*, as it comes over the edge of the lower jaw-bone, passing upwards to the cheek.—Those who are unacquainted with the exact position of this blood vessel, will soon discover its pulsations, by carrying their forefinger carefully along the inner margin of the bone, commencing 6 or 8 inches from the chin, and passing upwards. The artery is about the size of a quill, and passes round the edge of the jaw, about two inches below the throat.

HORTICULTURE.

A WELL cultivated garden is a snug farm condensed in a small enclosure—a small edition of a large and valuable work.—The space for manual operation is limited, but the field for scientific enquiry is unbounded.—It is a good testimonial of agricultural character; but it is one, which we are sorry to say, few of our farmers present to the enquiry eye. This seems the more strange, when we bear in mind the profits derived from the garden stuffs, which are taken from an acre of ground. The purse and the palate suffer from this neglect: and much, that ought to go into the pockets of our own agriculturists is paid to speculators in onions, and cabbages from the United States. This is decidedly wrong, and is another among the many instances of apparent apathy and neglect, throughout both provinces. The vegetable market in our city during the summer, presents a miserable exhibition from the garden, and while it proves inattention to this department of husbandry, the prices of produce is a convincing argument, that more might be done to a very great advantage. We cannot subscribe to the objections, which have been urged against gardens, viz: that they occupy too much time. Gardens have been the ground-work of fortunes in the neighbourhood of large towns, and many of the worthy old