Livery mother of little children should be to a certain extent, her own family physician. 4. woman possessed of an average share of common sense can hardly nurse one or more children through the disorders incident to habyhood and childhood without acquiring a good stock of information as to how to treat attacks of slight indisposition. Her domestic practice should, however, be restricted to the administration of the simplest remedies, of external applications and of preventives rather than professed cures. Her knowledge should stand her in good stead in energencies, and yet be tempered with the judgment that will direct her to call in a physician at the least menace of serious sickness.

A child should be so closely watched by the mother that no derangement of its system may escape her notice. She should ascertain for herself that all its bodily functions are in proper working order. Her trained touch should note in a moment any anusual heat or chilliness of the child's cody, the dryness of the skin, the overguickness of the pulse. She should learn to know at a glange whether the throat and longue are in their normal condition, and are car should be schooled to detect the difference between natural and labored or shortened respiration. A fever thermometer should be in every family medicine chest and the mother should understand how totake her child's temperature, and thus make her self absolutely sure whether the patient is leverish or not. Even when the symptoms are such as to cause alarm, a physician is not always at hand, and upon the mother there devolves the charge of the little one. A few general hints as to simple modes of treatment may not be amiss.

Some children have a tendency toward croup that manifest itself as night approaches in feverishnesh, hoarseness and a barking cough. Such symptoms should not be disregarded. The child's feet must be well heated before it goes to bed, its chest rubbed with a bit of red flannel spread with vasaline. Aconite may be given at the wate of half a drop in a teaspoo

mothers.

Slight bowe! troubles can usually be regulated better by diet than by drugs.

Children suffering with looseness of the bowels should be fed with boiled milk, boilchildren suffering with looseness of the bowels should be fed with boiled milk, boiled rice, arrow-root jelly, rice flour porridge, sago or taploca, and soft toast. Raw fruit and sweets should be especially avoided. The regimen is not severe, and is more attractive than dozing. Children whose tendency is in the opposite direction should have a laxative diet, consisting of oatmeal, hominy, mush, wheaten grits, baked potatoes, beef juice, apple sance, etc. Sugar of milk may be added to the food as a gentle corrective, a teaspoonful three times a day usually being enough to produce the desired effect.

Pain in the stemach or howels are aliced.

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Pain in the stomach or bowels, or colic, is so varied in its manifestations that it is hard to lay down any fixed rule of treatment. If the colic springs from acidity, a teaspoonful of limewater, or a pinch of carbonate of soda dissolved in a little water, will often relieve the patient. Where there is any inclination to sourness of stomach, lime water should always be added to the milk which a child drinks. For pain in the bowels a teaspoonful of anise cordial mixed with a teaspoonful of anise cordial mixed with a teaspoonful of hot water often produces a happy effect. Flannels dipped in hot spirits and wrung out may be laid on the bowels of the sufferer, and frequently prove very soothing. In sharp pain laudanum may be added to the spirits. An o'd fashioned spice plaster is an excellent remedy. It is made by mixing a heaping teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves, mace and allspice with two of ginger. The mixture is quilted between two thicknesses of rad flannel about eight inches long by six wide. The plaster may be applied dry or dipped in boiling alcohol and laid on the little patient's abdomen as hot as he can bear it. In cases of weakness of the bowels this plaster may be worn constantly with benefit.

The enumeration of such remedies might milk which a child drinks. For pain in the bowels a teaspoonful of anise cordial mixed with a teaspoonful of hot water often produces a happy effect. Flannels dipped in hot spirits and wrung out may be laid on the bowels of the sufferer, and frequently prove very soothing. In sharp pain laudanum may be added to the spirits. An o'd fashioned spice plaster is an excellent remedy. It is made by mixing a heaping teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves, mace and allspice with two of ginger. The mixture is quilted between two thicknesses of rod flannel about eight inches long by six wide. The plaster may be applied dry or dipped in boiling alcohol and laid on the little patient's abdomen as hot as he can bear it. In cases of weakness of the bowels this plaster may be worn constantly with benefit.

The enumeration of such remedies might be increased indefinitely. They will suggest themselves to every thoughful mother.

Although an overuse of drugs is always to be deplored, each home where there are little folks should be supplied with its

Attrough an overuse of drugs is always to be deplored, each home where there are little folks should be supplied with its medicine chest or cabinet, kept locked, and the key in the mother's possession. In this box or cupboard, besides the paregoric, ipccac and pepermint bottles, there should be aconte for feverishness, linseed oil for burns, Pond's Extract for bruises and sprains, ammonia for hee stings, camphor for influenzas, and a vial of brandy for sudden fainting fits, or the serious actidents that will sometimes occur in the Chinac (Assertance of the supplied with its didents that will sometimes occur in the compiled understand. The literature thus compiled the scattering that the substitute thus compiled understand. The literature thus compiled understand. The literature thus compiled understand. The literature thus compiled the scattering the substitute thus compiled the substitute eidents that will sometimes occur in the best regulated families.

Appendicitis. Appendicitis.

The intestines consist of two principal parts, the small and the large. The small intestine extends, in a sort of coil, from the stomach to the right side of the lower part of the abdomen. The large intestine, into which the other opens through a narrow slit system's from this point to the upper part of the abdomen, and then crosses over and decisends on the left side. It is called the ratio.

colon.

From the lowest part of the ascending solon projects a hollow, worm-shaped appendage, a few inches long, with a diameter than the state of a lead-pencil. This is known as the vermiform appendix. Fæcal natter, and occasionally a seed, may find its way into the appendix, and cause it to become inflamed.

way into the appendix, and cause it to become inflamed.

The inflammation is appendicitis. It cends to form an abscess, which breaks generally into the abdomen, but sometimes into the liver, the bladder, the chest, or the reins. When it breaks into the abdomen, t gives rise to that painful and dangerous lisease, peritonitis.

sease, peritonitis.
Appendicitis is a more common dises Appendicitis is a more common disease than physicians were formerly aware of, for many cases that were formerly looked upon as colic are now known to have been appendicitis. It is of supreme importance that the disease should be recognized early, since the main hope of recovery lies in a surgical operatics and this must be performed early or not at all. Without such an operation the pus be comes septic, or putrid, and fills the system with blood-poison. This change in the put takes place by the third day. Yet many patients will not consent to an operation until the case becomes one of life or death, and not a few physicians even sympathize with them.

until the case becomes one of life or death, and not a few physicians even sympathize with them.

Doctor Agnew, of New York, saw a case on Monday, and urged an operation; but the attending physician and the family preferred to wait. On the following, Friday being asked to operate, Doctor Agnew refused. In another case, a consulting physician arged an immediate operation, but the family physician thought the patient would recover from this attack, as he had done from others. The consulting physician replied that, without an operation, the man would be dead within three hours. He died in half that time.

Pus is at first healthy. By its formation nature seeks to check, or cure, inflammation; but if the pus cannot find a free vent, it soon becomes septic, when no medicine offers any hope, and even a surgical operation but little. The time for an operation is before the pus becomes septic—generally on the second or third day. An early removal of the appendix will generally save the patient.

A very severe pain in the right side of the lower part of the abdomen, extending more or less upward, should suggest appendicitis, and result in sending for a physician.

ODDS AND ENDS.

South Australia hotels must close on Sun

A hive of 5,000 bees will produce about fifty pounds of honey annually.

There are between 40,000 and 50,000 ragpickers in Paris divided into three classes besides the mattre chiffonier, who is well-

to-do.

A Scatch Presbyterian church is endeav oring to save sineers by expelling a member who supplied a duchess with milk from hi dairy on Sunday.

The rarest thing in all Arizona, it is said, is a thunder storm. Sometimes there is not

There are between 1,600 and 1,700 law-yers in Boston, with scarcely business for 200.

No Indian wigwam has been struck by lightning since the dawn of history, and no Indian has been killed by lightning for more than 100 years.

than 100 years.

Geologists say that when America rose from the sea the greater part of an older continent was submerged, all that was left of it being what is now known as New Zealand.

of it being what is now known as New Zealand.

Along the Arctic coast men cut off th hair on top of their heads, so that they look ike monks, the object being to avoid scaring the caribou by the flutter of their locks. The Esquimaux are fond of eggs not yet hatched, but about to be. They are much addicted to liquor and tobacco, and it is a common thing to see a nursing infant with a quid of tobacco in its mouth.

In 1430 A. D., after nineteen years of ceaseless labor and an expenditure of about £800,000, the Chinese Government finished the wonderful porcelain tower at Nankin, which stood for nearly four. and a-quarter centuries, until 1856, the most marvelous building ever erected by human hands. It was of octagonal form, 200 feet in height, with nine stories, each having a cornice and a gallery without.

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OUR DEFENDERS.

So much has been said recently concern ing a possible war between the United States and Great Britain that a short description of the military defences of our country as they stand to-day will interest the most of our readers. The Imperial Government has never done much at any time for the protection of the Dominion, and for a quarter of a century has almost left it entirely to its own devices as regards military defence. It is safe to say that Canadians would have attempted nothing very important in that direction had it not been for the constant agitation of the Conservative Loyalists, many of whom appear to be firmly persuaded that Canada will at some future date be the battlefield upon which the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the globe will fight it out.

This feeling was at one time so strong in the House of Commons that when the late Sir John Macdonald, then Premier of Canada, proposed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he spoke of its commercial advantages as of an important, but secondary consideration, his main argument being that the railway would form an uninterrupted line of communication and defence from ocean to ocean, which could be placed in direct communication with Great Britain and India by armed steamers at each of its extremities.

For the purpose of defending this line and

mental details have been settled, to the commencement of this important work. The problem involves the consideration of the measures to be adopted, not only for the protection of a very extensive land frontier, but for that also of certain points on the Pacific coast, which have recently acquired a more than ordinary importance to the commercial prosperity of the Dominion."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS

menial details have been settled, to the commencements of this important work. The measures to be also consideration of the measures to be also consideration of the measures to be also consideration of the participant of the third of a way steer also and the third of a way steer also and the participant of the Downiston.

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