This month care should be taken that those apples which are bitten with the fly and fall to the ground, are not eaten by the children; the poisonous nature of these insects upon the fruit, causeth an impurity to be imparted to those who eat them. Many diseases of children are brought on in this way, simply because they are allowed to eat the poisoned fruit.

OF THE BREATH.

If the respiration be easy, constant, regular, and free, it indicates a good state of the lungs, and a commodious transmission of blood through them. If it be difficult, it denotes the contrary, and is the worst presage in all cases that can be; if it be at the same time painful, it betokens an internal inflammation. A great respiration is always a favourable sign, as, on the contrary, a small one is very ominous. A gentle respiration is, in itself, the best sign; but if too quick, it declares the organs of breathing to be affected, and therefore is fearful and dangerous. An equal and unequal breathing is not salutary, but likely to prove dangerous. A suffocative respiration ordinarily denotes death shortly; and that is almost as bad when it appears high in the upper part of the thorax. A cold breath is deadly, as denoting a gangrene of the viscera and internal vessels. A short, interrupted and difficult breath, every one knows is the constant concomitant of the phthisic or asthma. But the breath of persons differ, according to their constitutions, &c.

PHYSIOLOGY OR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Physiology, according to its derivation, signifies a discourse concerning nature, or the nature of bodies in general, and therefore it is used to denote that science or study which enquires into and investigates the causes, properties and effects of all natural bodies objected to our sight, or falling under the cognizance of any of our senses. For this reason this science has been called Physics and Philosophy, or more commonly natural philosophy, and those who are skilled therein are called physiologists, naturalists, and natural philosophers. The subject of