

duction of a powerful acid; she added a dessert and sometimes only a tea-spoonful of lime-water to every article whether liquid or thick; it succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels; the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent and fretful, was free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children, with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c. but if the child be disposed to costiveness on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

Application for Corns.—Dr. James Jones of New-York, prescribes the following composition for corns and indurated skins of the feet:

Take of Powder Squills, half an ounce,

Gum Ammoniac Powder, one ounce.

Mixt together in a mortar, and with the solution of pure potash form a smooth pulp; then add half an ounce of mercurial ointment, and unite them by tritature. When properly mixed, spread it thickly on thin soft leather, and expose it to the air, till the water evaporates, when, by becoming thick, it will be in a proper state to apply to the diseased part. The corn, or thickened skin, should be previously removed by a rasp or knife, after immersion in warm water. This application will assuredly prevent a reproduction of the disease. It is also a valuable topical remedy for indurated tumours, and chronic enlargement of joints.

New mode of measuring Temperature.—Mr. John Murray, Chemical Professor at the Surrey Institution, has adopted a new and ingenious mode of measuring temperature of the atmosphere, by which the unexpected consequence has resulted of ascertaining the changes of the weather, as corresponding to the indications of his thermometers; thus, at the same time, producing both a thermometrical and barometrical effect. His method is the following: he takes two of Breguet's metallic thermometers, (which is an instrument susceptible of the most delicate sensibility,) and places the bulb of one upon the floor, in a room without a fire, and the other he suspends about six and a half feet above it, when he observes that as often as the two thermometers differ 2° , to $2^{\circ} . 5'$ from each other, the weather becomes variable