

MAGNETISM AS A HEALING AGENT.

A child in this city had licked an axe, during a severe frost ; the consequence was that the skin was torn from its tongue, in the endeavour to separate it from the axe ; the child lost much blood, and cried from about mid-day till its father returned from his work, after six o'clock ; the father took the child on his knee, and gave it a few passes with his hand ; the bleeding ceased in consequence, and the child almost immediately asked for food, and ate it ; any incredulous person who may wish to satisfy himself of the authenticity of this statement, can have the name and address of the father by asking for it.

FOR A SCALD OR BURN.

We are indebted to a friend, who has many times tested the efficacy of cold water, in relation to a scald, for the assurance that in the event of such an occurrence, it is not necessary to send for a doctor, to apply ointment, flour or any other healing agent than cold water ; if the injured part be submerged beneath the water, until the coldness of it become painful, the effect of the scald or burn will have ceased, and there will be no scar left ; in the event of the burn being severe, a wet cloth should be kept on the part, and no inflammation will follow.

MAGNETISM IN RELATION TO A DOG.

A drunken man had trodden on the back of a favorite dog about a week ago, and injured it to such a degree as to render it unable to jump into its accustomed chair ; the dog's owner gave it the benefit of a few magnetic passes of the hand, and immediately it was able to leap into its chair ; the same dog, on another occasion was unwilling to lap from a saucer of milk which is given him as a daily dainty ; the magnetic hand was applied, and forthwith the dog took to his milk.

MAGNETISM ONCE AGAIN.

From another source than that, to which we are indebted for the facts above-named, we hear of a girl who had suffered pain in her right lung for four days ; she laid magnetized tissue paper on the part, by the desire of her brother, without knowing what it was ; she speedily found the pain transferred to her spine, and expects that a second application of such paper will remove the pain entirely.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

Our Physio-Medical friend, who last week presented us with some Babel-testimony as to the approved mode of treating pneumonia, has conferred on us the additional favor, on the present occasion, of expressing his own views, in relation to that disorder. Pneumonia, he observes, like inflammation of any other part of the body, is, in its incipient stage, only an accumulation of blood, in excess of the natural quantity in the parts affected ; the accumulated blood has been forced from its natural channels, by "taking cold," or rather by *losing heat*, which causes the surface to contract, and consequently the superficial blood vessels ; the capacity of these vessels being diminished, they cannot contain the natural quantity of blood ; the heart however expels, at each pulsation, the same quantity of blood as it did before the "cold" was contracted ; when the heart cannot send the blood to the surface, owing to the contracted condition of the superficial blood-vessels, it sends it in excess to some internal part ; if to the blood vessels of the pleura, the result is pleurisy, if to those of the bowels, inflammation of the bowels ; in pneumonia, the