

typhoid, measles and whooping cough. The figures for the month as compared with corresponding month, 1917 and 1918, are as follows:

	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919
Diphtheria	80	91	92
Scarlet fever	46	35	56
Typhoid	10	13	8
Measles	8	43	5
Small pox	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	36	64	79
Chicken pox	18	5	21
Whooping cough	88	122	53
Mumps	16	11	18
Spinal meningitis	0	1	2
Infantile paralysis	1	0	3

SOME HOME REMEDIES.

In the recent past a Wise-woman lived in almost every village, and there she practised with home-made medicines her healing craft. Her potions, balms, and simples she decocted from the assortment of plants and herbs which grew in her cottage garden, or the weeds both rare and common she collected from the fields and hedgerows.

Although the Wise-woman has vanished, much of the useful knowledge of plants and herbs is retained by her descendants and continues to be commonly used by them to relieve simple ailments. Perhaps some of the home-made medicines most generally resorted to by the villager of to-day are the following:

A tea made from dandelion roots and taken as a cure for jaundice and liver complaints generally.

The countryman rubs his warts with the white sap of the spurge or extracts the juice from the celandine and applies it to the "writ" until it shrivels.

For dog-bites plantain is rubbed fine and put on the wound, or else horehound is pounded with salt and applied. The plantain leaves are also used to bind up a cut finger.

For chapped hands a lotion of groundsel is a remedy.

The villager for an aching head knows the benefit derived from a handful of fresh peppermint bruised and laid on the forehead.

A gargle is composed sage leaves, honey and vinegar.

Borage and lemon juice make a drink to clear the blood.

Mullin leaves are stewed in milk and drunk warm as a digestive medicine.