

tion to their typhoid fever cases ; twelve of these were placed in tents on an island, and fed with light nutritious diet ; they had no medicine, but they recovered, *notwithstanding this latter circumstance* ; twelve others (unhappily for them) were left in the hospital, wherein they necessarily had "the best advice," and medicine to boot ; the President drew a professional veil over the results of the hospital treatment, by expressing his regret that they "were not so favourable as was the treatment on the island." In the event of the Editor being overtaken by typhoid fever, it is probable he may say—"Please take me to the island?"

"MANGER" V. "HOSPITAL."

A dog when he occupies a manger, albeit he is utterly incapable of utilizing the contents of the manger in any other way than by *sitting on them*, and of course barks at all intruders, appears to us suitably to represent those medical practitioners who habitually *sit on* the hapless patients in the hospitals, and *bark* at every Hydro-path, Homœopath, Physio-medical practitioner, Eclectic, Magnetist, and Electrician, who approaches them, although every one of those could heal in cases where the Allopaths both torture and kill ; we think therefore that our so-styled Hospitals would be more correctly designated "Mangers."

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

DYSPEPSIA AND HEARTBURN—can be instantly relieved by taking *half* a teaspoonful of common table salt, dissolved in a little cold water. It taken every morning before breakfast, increasing the quantity gradually to a *teaspoonful* of salt, and a tumbler of water, it will in a few days cure any case of dyspepsia, if at the same time due attention be paid to diet.

CONSTIPATION—can likewise be overcome by the same means.

SORE THROAT—will yield to it, if applied as a gargle ; it may be used as often as desired, and if a little be swallowed each time, it will have a beneficial effect in cleansing the throat, and in allaying irritation.

AN EMETIC.—One to four teaspoonfuls in half a pint to a pint of tepid water, will act as an emetic.

POISONING.—In cases of poisoning, as salt is at hand in most houses, it will be well to bear this in mind.

STINGS AND BITES OF INSECTS.—The irritation arising from stings, &c., can be allayed by the outward application of salt and water.

HÆMORRHAGE.—The above-named remedy acts as an astringent, and will be found serviceable in cases of tooth-extraction, &c.

ULCERATION (superficial).—As salt possesses both cleansing and healing properties, it will be found, when applied as above, to be an excellent remedy in cases of ulceration.

TASTE AND TRY.

In continuance of our "taste and try" series of remedies, is that subjoined. Arsenicum is one of the best remedies in Diarrhœa, particularly when the evacuations are watery, accompanied by internal heat, thirst, and a feeling of great weakness. Such Diarrhœas are very common in Summer, after eating fruit, or from being suddenly chilled after having been very warm. Take 10 drops in a mouthful of fresh water at one dose. Should the Diarrhœa be checked, take no more, keep quiet and only eat boiled rice, bread and butter, with milk and water for 24 hours, after which gradually return to the usual diet. Should the Diarrhœa return, put 12 to 15 drops into a tumbler of fresh water, and take a mouthful every time the bowels move, keeping as quiet as possible, and observing the above-mentioned diet. Should the Diar-