

leg be raised high on pillows; if the arm be the part injured, it should be held above the head; but, supposing the flow of blood to be more violent, supposing it to gush out in a large stream, as it would from a large cut vessel, it is necessary to stop such a jet, else so much blood may be lost as to induce alarming fainting; the best plan is to put the finger or fingers boldly into the cut, and press upon the part from which the blood seems to come without any regard to the pain it may give the patient; the finger must not be removed till the surgeon arrive and tie the wounded vessel with a ligature. When the bleeding has stopped, or nearly so, the next object is to bring the sides of the cut into contact, so that they may unite; this is done by means of adhesive plaster, long stripes of which are applied, so as not merely to cover the wound, but to draw its sides together; a very little reflection will easily show any one how a particular cut is to be *dressed*, as the covering it with plaster is technically termed. If the wound be not merely a simple cut, but complicated with a severe bruise, the straps of plaster must not be firmly applied, the sides of the cut must not be forcibly pulled together; indeed if the contusion be very great, and the bleeding moderate, it may be better not to apply plaster at all, but to use warm poppy fomentations for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, or to apply a bread and water poultice.

Scalds and Burns.—*Scalds*, when caused by boiling water, will, it is obvious, be always the same degree of severity; directly a scald has happened, it is advisable to prevent the action of air upon it, and this is done by sprinkling it thickly over with flour, or covering it with cotton wool, which must not be removed till the scald is well, which will be probably in ten days or a fortnight. When scalds are caused by water not boiling, the lead liniment recommended for slight burns is the best application.

Burns, are much more difficult to treat, as they may be of very different degrees of severity; in the slighter kinds, in which there is merely redness and blistering of the skin, cotton wool or flour may be used, as in scalds; or the following liniment may be constantly applied, viz.:—Take of undiluted Goulard's solution of lead (liq. plumb. diacetatis), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; olive oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; water, 8 ounces; mix the oil and lead solution, shake them well together, and add the water; make a liniment, to be applied by a camel's hair brush to the burned places, or spread upon linen and applied to the parts.

If the burn be more severe, and if a part or the whole of the substance of the skin be destroyed, the turpentine liniment is preferable; if this cannot be obtained from a druggist, then flour should be applied as before. When flour is used to burns and scalds, and the part is kept quiet, the pain soon ceases. If after a burn the face be deadly pale, and the pulse unfelt, a tea-spoonful of wine or brandy, according to the age of the child, should be given from time to time.

Means to be used in Recovery from Drowning and Suffocation.—When a person has been taken out of the water, and is insensible, he should be conveyed as speedily as possible to the nearest house or cottage; but if there be no residence near, that is to say, within two or three minutes' walk, it is necessary to use the measures for restoring animation on the spot; although recoverable when taken from the water, the patient may die in ten or fifteen minutes' transit, or want of certain necessary measures. It is necessary that every body should know that death occurs in drowning because the water prevents the entrance of air into the lungs; the small quantity of water which gets into the lungs is of no consequence, and still less that which passes into the stomach, which occurs during life, or if the body be not drowned alive; consequently, the direction sometimes given in old books of holding the head down, in order to *drain off* the water, is not only

useless, but positively hurtful; but if death occurs from the want of air, it is obvious that the thing needful is to restore air to the lungs as fast as possible, and this is done by artificial inflation. The patient should be laid in the bed, and hot bottles may be applied to the feet; but while these are getting ready inflation must, if possible, be commenced: in the absence of a regular apparatus, it can be readily performed with a pair of bellows; one person should close the mouth, and one the nostril of the patient very accurately, and in the open nostril the muzzle of the bellows should be inserted by another person; then the nostril should be pressed round the muzzle, so that when the air is blown it may pass *through* the nose, and not out into the apartment; directly the position is rightly attained, the bellows must be worked, and the air from them will pass into the lungs; the blowing must be very gentle, else some harm may be done to the structure of the lungs; the rising of the ribs will at once announce that the chest is filled with air; then the bellows must be removed, the mouth and nose opened, and the abdomen and ribs pressed upon so as to expel the air; then the bellows must be used again in the manner described, and the series of changes persevered in for a long time, or till recovery occur; during this time warmth may be applied by means of hot bottles, friction, &c. When a house is some way off, and the bellows cannot be procured, inflation may be performed by any person closing the nostrils of the insensible man, and then applying his mouth that of the patient and blowing into the lungs, then pressing down the ribs as before to expel the air, and then blowing in again. Before the operator breathes air in, he should make three or four deep inspirations and expirations, so as to change the air in his lungs, and get it as like atmospheric air and as free from carbonic acid gas as possible. These means should be persevered in for a long time; hope should not be given up, for recoveries have occurred under very untoward circumstances.

Suffocation.—In many cases the inflation described above is the remedy applicable here also: thus, if a person be suffocated in a brewer's vat, or by any mephitic gas, the body should be brought into the air, and the above-mentioned process immediately be had recourse to; medical aid, of course, will always be speedily obtained.

[For the recovery of persons drowned, or suffocated by non-respirable gases, experience has shown that to throw suddenly and violently several buckets of water successively against the spine is a mode of concussion which will be found successful if life be not extinct. This method of treatment is of vastly more importance than the inflation of the lungs by bellows, rolling the body upon a barrel, &c., neither of which can be relied on with half the certainty of resuscitation. So soon as by this method the signs of life become unequivocal, by commencing respiration, groans, or involuntary motions of the head or limbs, indicating sensibility to the concussion upon the spine, the body should be wrapped in blankets, and heat applied, as directed in the foregoing section.]

THE SCENERY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Lofty and foaming are the surges which a gale of wind raises on the wide surface of Lake Ontario. The traveller from Toronto to Kingston is quite as liable to certain disagreeable sensations as his friend on board the Atlantic liners. After a night of decided misery, how delightful it is to rise out of bed, ascend to the hurricane deck of the mail steamer, and find her ploughing her way through calm waters between those lovely wooded islands which defend the quays of the latter city from the swell of the lake. Kingston is situated on an imposing eminence at the point where the majestic St. Lawrence flows out of Ontario in a stream twelve miles