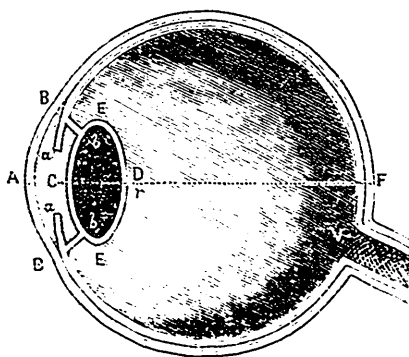


THE GOOD CANADIAN ;

OR,

HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.

Happy the man who by Nature's laws, through known effects can trace the cause.



ANATOMY OF THE EYE.

The outermost coat, which is called the sclerotica, is represented by the space between the two exterior circles, B F B; the more globular part adjoining to the sclerotica at the points B B, represented by the space between the two circles at B A B, is the cornea. The next coat under the sclerotica is a membrane of less firmness, represented by the two innermost circles of B F B, and called the choroides. Adjoining the choroides, at B B, is a flat membrane called the iris; *a a* is the pupil, being a small hole in the iris, a little obliquely inclined to the nose; V, the optic nerve; the fibres of this nerve, after their entrance into the eye, spread themselves over the choroides

forming a thin membrane called the retina, and is represented by the thick shade close to the circle B F B. E E is the crystalline humour or lens ; it is suspended by a muscle, B b b B, called the ligamentum ciliare. The aqueous humour occupies the space B A B b C b. The largest space, B b D, B F, contains the vitreous or glassy humour.

The eye is a most beautiful construction of art, and in adaptation to its purposes the wisdom and perfect skill of a Divine Being are set forth. The sense of sight, so necessary to the business of life, affords us much pleasure while engaged therein. Whereas, if we had not in our possession this precious sense, the business of life would be of such a prolonged and tedious continuance, that to all appearance we should not be able to follow it, and should be extremely miserable. By this small ball and socket of about one inch in diameter, we can get an idea of the shape and size of a large building, or the contents of an extensive landscape, and the movements of a multitude, the coming of a storm, &c., &c. Without which, to get an idea by feeling, of these things, what time and trouble we should be obliged to experience to attain half the amount of knowledge. In the eye of a person we can discern grief or joy, gladness or wrath, and thereby know when the mind of another person is disturbed. The eyes are the most noble outward parts of the body, in beauty, utility, nobility and activity ; they are the face of the face, and because they are tender, delicate, and precious, they are fenced on all sides with skins, lids, brows and hair. The true object of the eye is light. The sense of seeing is prompt and sudden, for it apprehendeth in a moment and without motion, when the other senses require motion and time. The eye sees or sees not, and therefore has lids to open and shut ; it is active—the other senses are purely passive. Inflammation of the eyes is attended with acute pain, heat, redness and swelling. The patient is not able to bear the light, and sometimes feels a pricking pain, as if his eyes were pierced with a thorn. The pulse is generally quick and hard, with some degree of fever. When the disease is violent, the neighboring parts swell, and there is a throbbing or pulsation in the temporal arteries, &c. A slight inflammation of the eyes, especially from an external cause, is easily cured ; but when the disease is violent, and con-

tinues long, through neglect or delay, it often leaves specks on the eyes, or dimness of sight, and in some total blindness. In this disease, everything of a heating nature should be abstained from. The food should consist chiefly of mild vegetables, weak broths and gruels; the drink may be barley water, toast water, balm tea, common whey, and such like; opening and diluting medicines are necessary; blisters applied behind the ears or to the temples, or upon the neck, and continue the discharge therefrom for some time, will remove the most obstinate inflammations of the eyes. Persons who are liable to returns of this disease should not neglect purging medicines in the spring and autumn. The herb anemone, made into an ointment to anoint the eyelids with in time of inflammation, is good. The distilled waters of black berry flowers or fruit, are effectual in hot distempers of the eyes. Endive also outwardly applied for inflammation of the eyes, is profitable; also flax weed, fumitory, the juice of celandine, or a piece of bread soaked in rose water and applied. For weakness of the eyes, see page 14.

Mark thou the man whose eyes set forth
 A disposition firm but kind and gentle,
 Contrast the eyes of vengefulness and wrath
 And tell me which is the most complimental.

The brightness of the eye portrays
 A comfortable mind, contented, cheerful;
 By this we judge of our companion's ways,
 And oft can tell to what they are agreable.—V. B. H.

MEDICINAL ROOTS AND THEIR PROPERTIES.

(Continued.)

ANGELICA Root or angel-like herb, a name given to it on account of its wonderful good qualities. It is good against poison, pestilent airs and the pestilence itself; the water distilled from the roots of Angelica is good against gnawing pains of the belly occasioned by cold, if the body be not bound. It is good against all inward diseases, when there is no inflammation, for it dissolveth and scattereth such humors as causeth them. Also for diseases of the Lungs that proceedeth from a cold cause, it expelleth wind from the body and easeth pains pro-

duced thereby. The root or juice thereof will sometimes remove toothache ; being dropped in the ear easeth the aching thereof. The juice or distilled water quickens the eye-sight and breaks the films that cover the eyes. Of the roots and pitch may be made a good plaster for the bitings of dogs, &c. The distilled water, juice or powder thereof, sprinkled upon old and deep sores, will scour and cleanse them, and cover the bones with flesh ; and outwardly applied it helpeth the Gout and Sciatica. This root taken inwardly defendeth and comforteth the heart blood and spirits ; the powder of the root may be taken to the weight of half a drachm at a time in any convenient liquor ; it helpeth perspiration. A syrup made therefrom helpeth coughs, shortness of breath, &c. ; it openeth obstructions of the liver and spleen, and helpeth digestion. It is a very safe root in all diseases proceeding from a cold cause, and it is very healing outwardly applied.

ELECAMPANE ROOT.—The fresh roots preserved with sugar, or made into a syrup or conserve, is very good to warm a cold and windy stomach, or stitches in the side, also helpeth a cough, shortness of breath and wheezing in the lungs. The dry root, made into powder and taken with sugar, hath the same effect. A small portion of the decoction of the root being drank daily, strengtheneth the eyes exceedingly, also driveth forth all manner of worms from the belly. The root chewed fasteneth loose teeth, it is good for those who spit blood, it helpeth looseness and pains in the joints, cramps or convulsions proceeding from colds, also for inward bruises, applied either internally or externally. It is also profitable for those who have their urine stopped.

SWEET FENNEL ROOT is good to be put into diet drinks and broths that are taken to cleanse the blood, to open the obstructions of the liver, to provoke the urine, to amend the ill color of the face after sickness, and cause a good habit of the body. The common wild fennel is the strongest and answereth the effect better than sweet fennel, and is effectual against the stone.

SORREL ROOTS, called also sorrel grass and salt grass. The decoction of the boiled roots, or the powder of the dried roots, hindereth the putrefaction of blood, and ulcers in the mouth and body, cooleth and tempereth heats and inflammations,

quencheth thirst, strengtheneth a weak stomach, procureth appetite, stayeth vomitting, and is very excellent in any contagious sickness or pestilential fever; it killeth worms, and is a cordial to the heart, stayeth fluxes, helpeth those who have the yellow or black jaundice, helpeth to expel the gravel and stone. It is an excellent root for the blood.

PLANTAIN ROOTS.—The common plantain roots are binding; the decoction of the boiled roots, or powder of the dried roots, stayeth all manner of fluxes; it is good for consumption of the lungs, or ulcers in the lungs, or coughs that come of heat; it prevaieth wonderfully against all torments and excoriations of the bowels, for cancers, sores or ulcers, and for wounds. Also, it is very healing, both inwardly and outwardly applied.

BORAGE ROOTS are useful in pestilential fevers to defend the heart, helpeth the yellow jaundice, openeth obstructions, and the ^{with} filled water helpeth redness and inflammation of the eyes.

DANDELION.—The common wild dandelion root is of an opening and cleansing quality, and therefore very effectual in obstructions of the liver, gall and spleen, and the diseases that rise therefrom; it wonderfully openeth the passage of urine, and cleanses inward tumors in the urinary passages, and by its drying and temperate quality doth afterwards heal them. In consumption and falling sickness it is profitable. A drink made therefrom is very serviceable for cleansing the blood in the Spring.

DOCK ROOTS, the many kinds thereof are all wholesome pot herbs or roots, being cleansing and strengthening to the inside, and procure good blood, yet they are of a cooling and drying nature, and tendeth to stay fluxes of all kinds.

MULLEIN ROOT, given in a small quantity, in any convenient liquor, is good against lasks and fluxes, cramps, convulsions and ruptures, and is good for stoppage of urine. The decoction of the boiled root dissolveth tumors, swellings or inflammations of the throat.

MARSH MALLOW ROOTS are good inwardly, taken as decoction or in powder, for those who have excoriations in the guts, or the bloody flux, by moderating the violence of sharp humors, easing the pains, and healing the soreness, it is good for inflammations or swellings in women's breasts. The dried root

boiled in milk is good for the whooping cough ; also, for those who are hurt by bruises, falls or blows, or any bone or member out of joint, or any swelling pain or ache in the muscles, sinews or arteries. The decoction or juice of the root mixed with honey and rosin maketh a good ointment for wounds.

ANEMONE ROOTS, chewed in the mouth, purgeth the head greatly, and being made into an ointment, and the eyelids anointed therewith, helps inflammation of the eyes. The same ointment is good to cleanse ulcers that are malignant and corroding.

VALERIAN ROOTS are of a heating property to inward or outward sores or wounds. If it be boiled with raisins and seed of annise it is good for short wind, and for coughs ; it helpeth to open the passages and to expectorate phlegm easily. The head bathed with the decoction thereof easeth pains, and stayeth defluxions of rheum therein. It is of a warming quality inwardly. It has been used as a counter-poison. It openeth all obstructions and taketh away pains in the chest or sides.

SWEET SCABIOUS ROOT.—A drachm of the powder of them taken at a time, in any convenient liquor, wonderfully helpeth those that are troubled with running or spreading scabs, tetters, or ringworms. Also, for such that are caused by the venereal diseases. If made into an ointment it is good for all kinds of breakings out, and for the itch, the decoction of the boiled root should be drank also, having the same effect. It hath a drying, cleansing, healing quality. The root bruised and applied quickly looseneth and draweth forth any splinter, broken bone, arrow head, or any other thing lying in the flesh.

April hath come, the buds shoot out,
 The leaves come forth,
 Many hath used them for complaints ;
 Boil'd in their broth.
 No fools are they, if they but know,
 The use of them.
 So easy got, so virtuous too ;
 None can contemn.
 • The Maple buds for liver complaints
 Are very good.
 For pain of side, obstructed spleen,
 And loath of food.

- The buds of Oak, all fluxes stop,
And cooleth heat.
Inflammation, inward and out,
Are cured by it.
- The buds of elm, of good effect
For fresh wounds are.
- An ointment made of it is good
For burns by fire.
- The buds of Beech do bind and cool,
Outward applied.
- Tetters and scabs, hot swellings too .
They do subside.
- The buds of Ash, drank and applied,
Mad bitings cure.
- For dropsy good, and if too fat,
Leaness procure.
- The Walnut buds for running sores,
And ulcers too,
Boil well the buds, the places bathe,
And that will do.
- The Chestnut buds nourishment yield,
And breed good blood,
Boil well, and then the liquor drink
To do you good.
- The Cedar buds head lice doth kill,
And worms and moths ;
'Tis good as wash for outward use,
But not in broths.
- The Elder buds expel tough phlegm
And dropsies aid.
- For ulcered legs and head-ache too
A lotion's made.
- The buds of Peach do cholera purge
And jaundice too,
The leaves well boiled and often drank
Will take worms through.
- The Cherry buds will open you,
Give appetite,
Provoke urine, and, dropped in eyes,
Will mend their sight.
- The buds of Pear, bound on fresh wounds
Will heal them quick,
- The sweetest buds will loosen you,
But boil them thick.
- The Willow buds will stay vomit,
Spitting of blood.

For flux of blood, or wind cholic,
 'Tis very good.

V. B. H. (RIGHT RESERVED.)

* By buds is meant the buds of the trees before the leaves come; the young leaves, also in most cases, have the same effect.

BOTANY OR PHYTOLOGY (Continued).

XXII. Enangiospermous or Vasculiferous plants, with a pentepetalous flower, *i. e.*, one of five leaves, and a capsule or case containing the seed; as maiden pinks,ampions, St. John's wort, male pimpernel, chickweed, crane-bill, primrose, flax, periwinkle, century, &c.

XXIII. Graminifoliate Floriferous plants, with a tricapsular seed-case, and a bulbous or a tuberosc root, from the basis whereof shoot many fibres or strings to keep it firm in the earth; as garlic, onions, daffodil, hyacinth, saffron, &c. To these are added also those plants whose roots approach a bulbous form; as flower-de-lis, cookow-point, orchis, broom-rape, tway-blade, winter-green, &c.

XXIV. Culmiferous, plants, which are such as have a smooth, slender, long, hollow, jointed stalk, with one grassy sharp-pointed leaf immediately encompassing the stalk at each joint. These bear an imperfect flower, and their seed is contained in a chaffy husk; as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and most kinds of grasses. Under this head Mr. RAY also places those with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous; as cypress-grasses, rushes, cat's-tail, burr-reed, &c.

XXV. Anomalous plants, or such as have no distinguishing generical character, or no certain place of growth, but chiefly in water; as water-lily, water-millfoil, pepper-grass, mouse-tail, milkwort, dodder, &c.

Each of these kinds Mr. Ray divides into various species more or less, and then enumerates the several Plants of each species, with their proper Notes and Characters whereby they are to be known. See his Method of Plants. This gentleman has also made a Distribution of Trees and Shrubs into several kinds: As (1.) Coniferous, which bear Fruit of a

Conical Form ; as Fir, the Pine, Cedar, Cypress, Tree of Life, &c. (2.) Juliferous, or such as bear the long pendant Tufts called Catkins, or Catalins ; as Willows, Hazels, Walnut-trees, Poplar, Mulberry-trees, &c. (3.) Pomiferous, with umbilicated Fruit, *i. e.* such as bear pretty large, round, juicy Fruit, with an Eye (as it is called) on the top ; as Apple-trees, Pear-trees, Quince-trees, Medlars, &c. (4.) Bacciferous, with umbilicated juicy Fruit like Berries ; as the Goosberry-trees, Currant-trees, Myrtles, Elder, Ivy, Laurus-Tinus, &c. (5.) Pruniferous, or which bear Flowers adhering to the Bottom of the Fruit ; the Fruit itself of the Plum Kind, or with a Stone in the Middle, containing the Seed or Kernel : As the Plum-tree, Cherry-tree, Sloe-tree, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine Trees, with all others of like fort. To these he adds several other anomalous Genders, and such as are in part reverse to the foregoing ; but it is not worth while to mention them here ; nor yet his minute Distribution of Grasses, Reeds, and Rushes into their proper Classes and Genders.

The third great Part of Botany makes a just and natural Division of a Plant into its component parts, with a Description of the several Affections, Differences, and natural Uses of each Part with regard to the Vegetable economy. Now the Parts of which a perfect Plant doth consist, are the Root, Stalk or Stem, Leaves, Flower, Fruit, and Seed. Of these in their order.

The Root of a Plant is that Body by which it adheres to the Earth or other Body, and by which it naturally draws in the nutritious Moisture which nourishes it. Roots differ very much both in their Form and Make : The most noted Differences of Roots are the following. (1.) A Fibrous Root, or that which consists wholly of small Threads or Fibres, as most sorts of Grass, Pinks, &c. (2.) A Tuberos Root or that which consists of an uniform fleshy Substance and is of a Roundish Figure ; as Turnips, Potatoes, &c. (3.) A Bulbous Root ; which is either tunicated, or covered with several Coats involving one another, as Onions, Tulips, &c., or squamose, having several Scales lying over one another ; as Lilies, Crown-Imperial, &c. (4.) A Testiculated Root, such as consists of two Knobs, resembling a Pair of Testicles ; as in the Orchis. (5.) An Handed Root,

being a tubeorse one, divided as it were into several Fingers; as in the handed Satyrions. (6.) A Grumous Root, or that which is composed of several Knobs; as the Anemone, &c. (7.) A Granulous Root, or kind of grumous one with several small Knobs resembling Grains of Corn; as in white Saxifrage, &c. (8.) A Tap-Root, or a tuberosc one extended in length in form of a Tap or Faucet; as those of Carrots, Parsnips, &c.

The Stalk or Stem of Plants and Vegetables is the most principal or substantial part, which ariseth out of the Root, and sustains the Leaves, &c., and is towards the upper part generally divided into various Limbs or Branches. Scarce any thing admits more variety than the Size, Figure, Colour, and Texture of this part. I shall observe only the following particulars. (1.) That several Stalks or Plants have Joints or Knots, the uses of which are said to be the strengthening the stem, and finer growth; for the Juices, being filtrated through these Knots, are transmitted more fine and good to the upper parts, and to the Fruit. (2.) The Stalks of many plants are tubulous or hollow; hence a great quantify of Air filling this hollow, conduces to the more expeditious ripening the Fruit or Seed; and also by drying up the sap and shrinking the vessels, determines the life of the plant to a short period: hence most annual Trunks are observed to be hollow. (3.) The Pith is the middle part of the Stalk, consisting of an immense number of little Vesicles, which seem destined to filtrate and elaborate the finer Juices necessary for the Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit; according as the Medulary substance of the Brain secretes the fine fluid called the Animal Spirits. (4.) The Wood or lignous part of the Stalk and Trunks of Trees; this consists of slender capillary tubes, running parallel to each other from the Root up to the Trunk; these receive a fine Juice, which distending their cellular texture causes the Trunk to grow and increase yearly in circumference; and those annular Increments are visible on a transverse section of the Trunk, and shew its age. (5.) Through all the woody or lignous part appears the system of Air-Vessels or Tracheæ, easily discernable by the Microscope; but of these already enough. (6.) The Bark or Rind, which makes the common integument of the Trunk or Stem of Vegetables. This part consists of a fine Skin or

Cuticle under which lies the Cortex or true Skin, which we call the Bark, the substance whereof is made up of small Bladders, interwoven with fine soft and flexible Fibres, which makes a kind of reticular texture, the longitudinal fibres of which grow hard by degrees, become woody, and leaving the nature of bark, join the lignous substance in form of ringlets, making the sappy part thereof. But others are of a different mind concerning the nature and use of the bark, the theory of which is not yet settled.

The leaves of a plant are the next part to be considered. They are properly the most extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs; they consist of various fibres minutely ramified, the interstices whereof are filled with a parenchymous substance. The fibres are analogous to arteries and veins, which bring and return the sap after it is subtilized and refined in passing the vesicular texture of the parenchyma; besides this, the business of transpiration is carried on in the leaves; for by their excretory vessels they exude or sweat forth what is superfluous in the circulation of the nutritious moisture. That leaves are the organ of vegetable respiration has been already observed; and that they not only expire, but also inspire or draw in the air through their numerous pores, is pretty reasonable to suppose; and that with the air, they imbibe a part of their nourishment likewise. Lastly, the leaves of trees serve for protection to the gems or buds, and the flowers and fruits, which are hereby screened in a good measure from the injuries of wind and weather. These are the principal of the many uses assigned to the leaves of plants. The size, form, color, and superficies of leaves are so various, that it were endless to recount them all. I shall only observe, that a leaf is said to be simple which is not divided to the middle, and compound when it is divided into several parts, each resembling a simple leaf. Thus when a leaf is divided into three simple ones, it is called trefoil, if into five, cinquefoil, &c., or they are said to be trifoliated, quinquefoliated, &c. Pennated leaves are such as are divided into several parts, like lobes, placed along the middle rib, either alternately or by pairs, as in Goat's Rue, Agrimony, &c. A ramose leaf is that which is divided into several minute branches, as in osmund royal, female fern, &c. An entire leaf is that which has no division on its edges, as in the apple tree, &c. A sinuated leaf is that which

is cut about the edges into several large segments, as in the common mallow. A serrated leaf hath edges divided like the teeth of a saw, as in the nettle, &c. A crenated leaf is that which is cut about the edges into several obtuse segments, as in betony, &c. A lacinated leaf is that which is cut about the edges into jags or deep portions, in an irregular manner, as in the horned poppy, &c.

The leaves are protruded from the stalk or stem by the great quantities of vernal sap, in the form of a gem or bud, wherein they lie curiously folded in plaits, and separated from each other by a fine pellicle or membrane. The sap arising now in great abundance, enters and fills the vessels of the tender leaf; this causes it to expand and extend itself quickly to its just or designed limits of growth. The afflux and reflux of the nutritious juices by the foot stalk of the leaf continuing a while, at length abates and declines, the juices then in the leaf begin to stagnate and grow putrid, whence a consumption ensues, and the leaf dies, which is the cause of the falling of the leaves in autumn.

The flower is that part of a plant whose curious form, charming fragrance, and beauteous colors so delight our senses. This is certainly the most choice and delicate part of vegetables. A perfect flower is said to have the following parts: (1) The empalement, calix, or flower cup; this is that exterior part which encloseth the lower part of the flower, and is therefore also called the perianthum; its use is to strengthen and preserve the flower. (2) The petala or tender fine colored leaves, which are generally the most conspicuous part of the flower; this is also called the foliage. (3) The stamina or chives, which are those fine upright stems which stand immediately within the foliage, and in many plants they arise from the petala or flower leaves. (4) The apices or summits, which grow on the top of the chives in the form of seeds, and contain a fine powder or dust called the farina or meal of the flower. (5) The stylus or pistil, which stands in the middle, within the chives, whose top is sometimes above, but generally below the apices, and grows on. (6) The matrix or ovary, or seed case, in which the seed (in most plants) is contained and nourished in its embryo state; and this part is generally the rudiment of the fruit. The flowers which want any of these parts are reckoned imperfect ones.

There is, as I have before observed, in plants as well as animals, a difference of sex, and the flowers are the pudenda or organs of generation in each plant. The male parts of the flower are the stamina, which bear the apices; and these, as testicles, contain the prolific powder or sperm of the plant. The female parts are the style, which serves as a vagina to receive and convey the spermatie farina of the apices to the seed case, which is the matrix or womb; by which means the embryo seeds are impregnated with the prolific power of producing a future plant.

Flowers are therefore some male, some female, and others hermaphrodite. The male flowers have the stamina and apices, but bear no fruit, and are therefore called stameneous flowers. The female flower bears the style or pistil, which is succeeded by the fruit. These male and female flowers grow at some distance from each other on many plants, as cucumber, melon, gourd, Turkey wheat, turnsol, walnut, oak, beech, &c. Hermaphrodite flowers contain both male and female parts, and are by far the greatest tribe, as tulips, lillies, daffodil, althæa, rosemary, sage, thyme, &c.

There is a large distribution of flowers into monopetalous, dipetalous, tripetalous, tetrapetalous, &c., according as they consist of one, two, three, four, &c., petala or leaves; but this is not worth any further regard here.

The fruit is that part of a plant which succeeds the flower, and is designed to contain, preserve, nourish, and defend the seed. Hence, in the texture of this part, the more coarse and less concocted parts of the nutritious juices are filtered, and sent more pure, elaborate, and spirituous to the seed for the support and growth of the tender delicate embryo, or plantule therein contained.

The composition of the fruit appears to be in general the same as that of the other parts of the tree. Thus (1) the cuticle and skin of the fruit is only a production of the skin or outer bark of the tree. (2) The pareuchyma, or pulp of fruit, is only an expansion of the blea or inner rind of the tree, swoln and turgid with juices. (3) The branchery or ramification are only a continuation of the woody fibres of the branch on which it grows.

(4) The heart or core of fruit is said to be produced from the pith or medulla of the branch, indurated and strengthened by the twigs of the wood and fibres inosculated therewith.

But a prodigious variety is contained in this part of nature's workmanship, each species producing its fruit and seed in a different way and kind. Thus the apple hath four parts, viz. the skin, parenchyma, brancherry, and core. The pear hath five distinct parts, the skin, parenchyma, brancherry, calculary (or stony part) and the avetary. The three first of these, and a stone, make the substance of cherries, plums, &c. The nut, acorn, &c., consist of three parts. the cap the shell, and the pith or medulla, inclosing the kernel or seed. Concerning all which authors say a great deal with little certainty.

The fibres of the branches being first extended through the parenchymous part of the fruit to the flower, furnish the necessary matter for the vegetation of it; but as the fruit increases, it intercepts the aliments; and thus the flower is starved and falls off; while the fruit proceeds to grow and hasten to a state of maturity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PROGNOSTICS FROM THE DIFFERENCE OF WATERS DRAWN IN DROPSIES.

The water taken from dropsical people is generally of a citron color, a little ropy, of an urinous smell, and a little brackish. This is the best kind of water.

The same water is sometimes as clear as river water; at other times it is more or less of a milky color, or of a deep yellow, so as to tinge a liuen rag dipped into it. Sometimes it is bloody, oily, mucilaginous or purulent, of a greater or less consistence.

The more this water deviates from the first above described, either in colour, smell, taste, or consistence, the less hope there is of a patient's recovery.

Whenever the water is clear, like river water, and leaves no sediment after evaporation, the patient generally dies. The

abdomen fills sooner after the exterior swelling increases, and becomes hard.

Whenever this water smells strongly, there is reason to apprehend that some inward parts are mortified, which produces a fever and thirst. These soon throw the patient into great uneasiness, and increase his disorder.

Bloody water is likewise a bad omen, especially if the blood appears to remain with the water, and is at the same time blackish.

The deep yellow or red water denotes an obstruction of the liver; and when there appears something like strings in the water, it denotes the destruction of the omentum,—consequently these patients will die.

Where the urine, after the operation, remains red, with a brick dust-like sediment, and is in small quantity, there are little hopes of recovery.

Whenever the patient after the operation becomes restless, without any manifest cause, he generally dies, though he seem relieved by the operation.

Few or none recover whenever a jaundice either precedes or exists with the dropsy.

Those who fill soon after the operation seldom recover.

Whenever the patient remains short breathed after the operation, it is a sure sign that he has water extravasated in the cavity of the chest, which if not speedily taken away, he will soon die after.

When the water taken from a female is mucilaginous, one might conclude it were contained in cysts; these seldom recover.

Whenever a flux supervenes, and the patient is not relieved in proportion to the discharge, he dies greatly emaciated, with his abdomen much distended. The flux here denotes a breaking up of the constitution.

Lastly, whenever the patient is seized with a shivering fit after the operation, it is a sure sign that pus or matter from some inward ulcer is being absorbed into the system which mixing with the blood, produces the above ague fit. Almost all these will die.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No letters can be answered in the ensuing number which are received later than the third Saturday in the Month. Letters to be addressed to V. B. HALL, Post Office, Hamilton. Private residence Mountain View Cottage, Township of Barton, Hamilton.

R. WATFORD, Toronto.—Follow the directions concerning potatoes, and drink plenty new milk; be very careful that you do not catch cold, and you will soon recover.

T. R.—To clean the teeth I know of nothing better than using the toothbrush with cold water, except the teeth have been entirely neglected, then they should be thoroughly cleaned by a dentist, after which the teeth may be kept rid of any injurious matter by brushing them with cold water after each meal or at least every morning and night.

J. D.—The Magazine may be purchased at Mr. Buck's or Mr. Roper's Bookstores, Caledonia.

GEORGE.—If I give you my opinion I must tell you to give up your habits and study thyself, or you will hasten yourself to an untimely grave. You should take some strengthening medicine this spring.

J. P.—I have an idea they might be grown here if tried, but we have many wholesome herbs of quite as great virtue and as effectual for the purpose.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Frontispiece mentioned on cover of January number was placed inside a few, but I recalled them and I am getting ready the same frontispiece with border, for the December number, intending it to be placed in front of the volume. It will be given to full subscribers at the end of the year.