

Let fly in turn, and cheer the men ;  
My British boys, strike on again.

(*They fight again—the Turk falls dead.*)

*Valiant Soldier.* There, King George, see what I have done !

I've cut him down like the evening sun ;  
And for a doctor you may seek,  
While he lies bleeding on the deck.

SCENE II.

*K. George.* Oh, fie ! oh, fie ! this man is slain ;  
And on the floor his body's lain.

Is there a doctor to be found  
That can raise the dead, and heal the wound ?

*Enter the DOCTOR.*

*Doctor.* Oh, yes ! oh, yes ! there is a noble doctor  
To be found ! and that you shall quickly see.

Many years I've been a doctor,  
Both upon the land and sea,  
And now I'm come to behold your majesty.

*K. George.* Doctor, doctor, what can you cure ?

*Doctor.* I can cure the itchy, pithy, or the gout ;  
A strain within, or a strain without ;  
A broken leg, or a broken arm,  
Or a broken bone of any sort ;  
All this I will maintain.  
If that man's neck be broke,  
I'll set it straight again,  
Or else I'll not receive  
One single farthing for my pain.

*K. George.* Doctor, doctor, what are your fees ?

*Doctor.* Fifty guineas is my fee ;  
But half that money I'll demand of thee.

*K. George.* Doctor, doctor, try your skill for five.

*Doctor.* Oh, no ! that won't do for me !  
Get my horse, Jack, and I'll be gone.

*K. George.* Step back, doctor, step back.

Ten pounds in gold I'll give to thee,

If thou can raise this slain Turk under me.

*Doctor.* King George, you talk more like a man. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you shall see that I'm not one of those quack doctors which go about from house to house, with a box of pills and an ounce of salts, telling you as many lies in one half-hour as you can find true in seven years. My father was the father of seven sons, and the seventh son am I ; and I will guarantee there is no man can work such wonderful cures as I. Now I have a little bottle in my pocket, which is called the Golden Foster-drops ; I'll drop one on his tongue, and it will strike warm life all over his whole body. Also a box of pills in my pocket, which are called the Golden Snip-snaps. I'll put one on his tongue, and it will strike warm breath all over his body. [*He puts the pills in the Turk's mouth.*] See, he moves one leg already.

(*The Turk moves, looks about him, and is helped up by KING GEORGE.*)

*Turk.* Ladies and gentlemen, you see what it is to be slain,  
And have a noble doctor to fetch you to life again.

*Doctor.* Ladies and gentlemen, you see I was not one of those quack doctors which go about from house to house, with a box of pills and an ounce of salts, telling you as many lies in one half-hour as you can find true in seven years. What I have done, I have done plainly before your face. If you can't believe your own eyes, I think it a very hard case. [*Bows, and retires.*]

Old traditions, as long as they retain any amusement to suit the taste of the present day, are retained. This we gather from the fact that in our village St. Swithin's Day is kept according to the old style, eleven days after the 15th of July, and honoured by a village feast and cricket match. The state of the weather is very anxiously watched on the 26th of July, not on the 15th.

LITTLE ACCIDENTS, AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART THE FIRST.



EVERYBODY knows that "accidents will happen." All are liable to them, but all do not know how to deal with them, consequently the majority of folks become unnerved and excited when they occur, and instead of taking prompt and proper measures to remedy the mischief, aggravate it to such an extent that what might have been only a slight inconvenience becomes a great misfortune.

Accidents are very useful for one thing, they bring out character, and often where it is least expected. It will generally be found that when there is any sudden call for self-control and presence of mind, one person steps to the front and immediately assumes the position which is his or hers by right of the possession of those qualities. Those around simply obey their leader. Accidents are indeed a misfortune when they occur in the presence only of those who can do nothing but rush wildly about and add to the confusion which is to a certain extent unavoidable.

I believe however that this excitability, which cannot be sufficiently deprecated, arises in a great measure from the consciousness of ignorance ; and the knowledge that the best remedy was at hand, and could be used, would give calmness and resolution to those who would otherwise be agitated and unfit for anything. Acting on this belief, I propose to give a list of common, and what are considered trifling, accidents,

and to state what I believe to be the best way of dealing with them.

The next best thing to preventing an accident is to be prepared for it. In every home there ought to be a place known to all the members of the household, but out of reach of the children, set apart for things which are likely to be wanted in case of accident. These should include a good pair of scissors, three or four large needles, ready threaded, some broad tape, a little lint, a roll of clean old linen, flannel, and calico, part of each of which should be torn into strips, some sticking-plaister, gold-beater's skin, turpentine, lunar caustic (nitrate of silver), tincture of arnica, and tincture of calendula. The possession of these articles will enable any one who can act with self-possession and nerve to deal promptly and wisely with most of the every-day accidents to which flesh is liable. These are, I think, included in the following list :—

*Cuts.*—Cuts require to be treated suitably according to their position and their character. A cut finger is best tied up in rag with the blood ; for blood is very healing. If a cut has any foreign substance such as glass, gravel, or dirt in it, this should be removed by being bathed in lukewarm water before the rag is put on. If a cut is severe, the blood should be examined. If it is dark, and oozes slowly from the wound, it comes from a vein, and is not serious ; if it is bright scarlet, and spurts out of the cut like water from a fountain,

it comes from an artery, and a doctor ought at once to be sent for. Until medical aid can be procured, the wound should be tightly bound, and the artery should be tightly pressed above the wound and nearer the heart. If the skin gapes from a cut, the edges should be at once brought to their proper position with calendula plaister. If in a little time it begins to throb, the plaister should be removed, and a rag moistened with calendulated water laid on the place. This calendulated water is most useful for wounds where the flesh is deeply cut or torn. If a little lint is soaked in it and put upon the wound, it will in nine cases out of ten prove most beneficial. It is made by mixing thirty drops of the pure tincture of calendula, which may be bought of any chemist, with half a tumblerful of water. A cut on the head requires great care. The hair should be cut all round the place, and lint dipped in calendulated water be laid upon it. As long as the first dressing of a cut remains firm and gives no pain, it need not be touched.

*Burns and Scalds.*—The best remedy for burns and scalds is glycerine. A rag soaked in it should be laid upon the burn. If glycerine is not at hand, common kitchen whitening should be powdered and crumbled over the part till it forms a thick layer, then cotton wool placed over it. If either of these remedies be applied immediately to a slight burn, they will very speedily ease the pain, and most likely prevent the formation of a blister. If a blister should form, it should be pricked, and fresh whitening or glycerine laid upon the place. Next to whitening, flour is to be recommended. The part should be carefully excluded from the air, and kept as quiet as possible. The sore should be dressed every other day. Frequent handling will injure it. Supposing the clothes to catch fire, the individual in danger should at once throw himself on the floor and roll about. If people had presence of mind to do this, there would be very few deaths from burning. If he does not do it, his friends should throw him down and press upon him any mat or heavy woollen material that they can lay their hands upon. If only the atmospheric air is excluded, the flame will go out. The natural impulse is unfortunately to rush about calling for assistance, which perhaps arrives too late. A burn is more serious than a scald, and it is more likely to prove dangerous on the chest and body than on the face or limbs. The danger to life lies not so much in its severity as in its extent.

*Bleeding of the Nose.*—This is seldom dangerous—indeed, it frequently proves beneficial, except in those cases where it is very excessive. To stop it, let the patient bathe his face and the back of his neck with cold water. If this is ineffectual, let him raise his face, lift his hands high above his head, rest them on the wall, and remain in this position for a few minutes. If after a little time the bleeding continues with unabated violence, procure medical aid as soon as possible.

*Choking.*—If a fish-bone or a portion of food sticks in the throat, and threatens to produce suffocation, first give a smart blow between the shoulders. This will most likely dislodge the substance. If the patient can make any attempt to swallow, put a large lump of butter in his mouth. This will help the offending substance to pass down the throat more easily. If he cannot swallow, put the finger as far down the throat as possible, and endeavour to pull the bone or meat out, or tickle the throat to produce immediate vomiting. Unless there is prompt action, life may be lost.

*Stings from Insects.*—After being stung by a wasp or a bee, the first thing to be done is to remove the sting. This may be done with a pair of small tweezers, or the sides of the wound may be pressed with a small key, and so it may be squeezed out. Then apply to it immediately spirits of camphor, sal volatile, or turpentine, or failing these, rub it with a little common salt, or a little moist tobacco or snuff. If a wasp or a bee stings the throat, a little turpentine should immediately be swallowed. If the place swells very much, and looks inflamed, it should be bathed with arnica, or have a hot white bread poultice laid upon it. The arnica may be made by mixing twenty drops of the pure tincture with half a tumblerful of water.

*Foreign Substances in the Ear.*—If an insect gets into the ear, hold the head on one side, and fill the hole with oil. This will kill the intruder and cause it to float, when it may be removed. If a bead or a pea gets into the ear, hold the head down on the other side, so that the occupied ear is under, and give the other ear two or three sharp blows. If this fails, the ear should be syringed, but it should on no account be poked, as that is almost sure to do more harm than good.

*Foreign Substances in the Nose.*—Give a small pinch of snuff, and endeavour to make the patient sneeze. If this fails, put one finger above the substance, and gently press it to make it come down. At the same time put a small pair of tweezers into the nostril, and gently open it across. It may then be possible to pass a bodkin or some similar article past the tweezers, and draw the substance out. If this fails, go to the surgeon.

*Foreign Substances in the Eye.*—Take hold of the eyelash, and draw the eyelid gently on the edge of the eye. If this is not effectual, close the eye, draw the eyelid away from it, and pass a bodkin or a little slip of paper across the inside of it, and thus bring the obnoxious matter to the corner, when it can be easily removed. If a little bit of iron gets into the eye, a strong magnet may draw it out. If a little piece of quick-lime enters it—which sometimes happens from standing near a building where lime is being slacked—not only must it be taken out instantly, but the eye must be washed inside and out with vinegar and water for half-an-hour after, or loss of sight may ensue.

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beautiful arrangement of nerves which convey the impression of sound to the brain. I only want you to remember that there is the external portion of the tube that secretes the wax; that this is separated by a delicate partition from the ear proper; and that this again communicates with the lower portion of the tube opening on to the back of the throat. If you close your mouth and hold your nose, and attempt to blow through your ears, you will hear a crackling sound, which is the air passing up into the ear; it cannot get through for the partition or drum, except in cases where this drum is perforated by disease. Now, the whole of this internal ear, and the tube (the Eustachian) communicating between it and the throat, are lined with mucous membrane, the same as the cheeks. This membrane, in a state of health, secretes merely sufficient mucus to keep it moist; when inflamed from cold or disease, it secretes matter; and if the lower tube is filled up or closed, you cannot expect to be otherwise than deaf—unless, indeed, you are sanguine that you could elicit music from a trumpet with one end of it corked.

Now, inflammation of any one portion of this mucous membrane, which lines the whole of the internal parts of the body, as the skin covers the outer, is very apt to spread to the adjoining portions. You can easily understand, then, how it is that deafness so often follows inflammation of the throat or tonsils; either the swollen tonsils press upon the end of the Eustachian tubes and close them, or the tubes themselves (one or both) become inflamed, and air cannot get to the drum. *Cold* is the cause of more than four-fifths of all cases of deafness. *Dyspepsia* is another great cause, and the abuse of *mercurials* a third.

You know, then, what to avoid in order to prevent

deafness; but if it should be your misfortune to become deaf from any cause, or even defective in hearing, let me earnestly and seriously pray you, as you value your happiness, to steer clear of aural quacks. If I can induce even one poor suffering being to take this advice, this paper will not have been written in vain.

Ear-drops *never did* and *never could* cure any other sort of deafness except that caused by an accumulation of wax in the outer passage; but the danger of pouring anything into the ear, without a previous examination (which a quack cannot make) to find out whether the drum of the ear is entire or not, is highly dangerous: abscess, inflammation of the brain, and death itself has often been the consequence.

Avoid quacks, then, and on the very first sign or symptom of defect in hearing, consult a qualified practitioner. Deafness is very insidious, and I cannot do better, I believe, than close this article with one or two words of advice to those who have a predisposition to this sad disease.

Never rush suddenly out of a heated room into the cold air, nor *vice versa*; and guard against catarrh in every way.

Wear a night-cap at night, and wadding or lamb's-wool in the ears when the weather is inclement; never sluice the head with cold water, or have the hair cut too short on a very cold day.

Pay strict attention to diet, so as to avoid dyspepsia. Avoid malt liquors, salted provisions, pastry, and too much fat, which injure the mucous membrane of the throat.

Make it a habit to retire early to rest—this is a most essential matter; and, finally, *never despair!*

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### ON HER MARRIAGE.

**F**AIR as the sunlight on some placid lake,  
Cinctured by mountains whose high tops o'ertake  
The blustering winds, and shut out all their strife,  
Which else had lashed its water into life,  
A life of turmoil and o'erspreading foam,  
Where but for them no beam had found a home  
On which to image in a path so bright  
The golden glories of that orb of light.

Thus do I trust thy future course may be  
Like that calm lake; while, thee encircling, he—  
He thy long-loved one—from all worldly ills  
May shield thy bosom like the lofty hills  
Whose verdant tops with deeper tint are seen  
Impinged upon the wave in brightest sheen;  
Preserved unruffled by whose fostering care,  
No storms can vex or winds disturb them there.

F. W. L.

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## LITTLE ACCIDENTS, AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

### IN TWO PARTS.—PART THE SECOND.

**S**WALLOWING COINS.—If the coin is swallowed, there is seldom any danger. The best thing to do is to take a light aperient, and in all probability it will pass away all right. If it enters the windpipe, medical aid should immediately be sought, and the only thing that could be done would be to seize the individual by the legs, and hold him upside down, and strike him violently on the back, when it may be coughed up.

*Crochet Needles, &c., in the Flesh.*—If possible, take the sufferer to a surgeon. With proper instruments he can take it out without much pain. If this is not possible, make certain which side the hook is; then put an ivory bodkin, or any similar article, down the wound till it touches the hook, and draw both out together.

*Swallowing Pieces of Broken Glass, Pins, &c.*—By no means take a purgative. Rather partake freely of

suet pudding, or any solid farinaceous food, and it is possible that both may pass away together without injury being done.

*A Bite from a Mad Dog.*—Rub the point of a stick of lunar caustic (nitrate of silver) into the wound for fully eight seconds, and do this as soon as possible, for no time is to be lost. Of course it will be expected that the parts touched with the caustic will turn black. If, unfortunately, it should chance that any one is bitten by a dog that is said to be mad, it is worth while to chain the animal up, instead of shooting it instantly, for if it should turn out that it is not mad—and a false alarm is frequently raised—the relief to the minds of all concerned is indescribable.

*A Scratch from a Cat.*—A scratch from a cat is sometimes not only painful, but difficult to heal. When this is the case, the limb should be bathed with a hot fomentation of camomile and poppy-heads, and a hot bread-and-water poultice applied, to be renewed with the bathing every four hours.

*A Bite from a Venomous Snake.*—Suck the wound for several minutes. No danger need be apprehended from doing this, as venom of this sort does no harm when it passes into the stomach, but only when it gets into the blood. Of course the saliva need not be swallowed. Bathe the place copiously with hot water, to encourage bleeding, and tie a bandage tightly above the wound, between it and the heart. Procure medical aid as soon as possible.

*Black Eyes or Bruises, arising from a Fall or a Knock.*—Rub a little butter on the place, or, better still, lay a rag dipped in arnica lotion, or equal parts of gin and water, upon it, and keep it wet. The arnica lotion may be made by mixing twenty drops of the pure tincture with water.

*Grazing of the Skin.*—If the skin is raised, wet it, and put it in its place. Cover it with the thin skin taken from the inside of an egg, a little gold-beaters' skin, a cobweb, or a piece of thin silk dipped in oil. Tie a piece of tape or ribbon round it, and leave it undisturbed for two or three days.

*Scald of the Throat, from Swallowing Boiling Water.*—This accident occurs not uncommonly amongst children left by themselves, and is very dangerous, as the throat swells, and the sufferer is in danger of being suffocated. Send for the medical man immediately. Meanwhile, if it can be procured, let the patient suck ice constantly, and apply a strong mustard poultice to the outside of the front of the throat.

*A Blow on the Head causing Unconsciousness.*—Lay the patient on his back, and dash cold water on his face; loosen his dress, particularly about the throat; let him have plenty of fresh air blowing upon him, and, in fact, treat him as if he had fainted. If on regaining consciousness he vomits, send for medical aid, as it is to be feared the brain is injured.

*Accidental Poisoning.*—When poison has been accidentally taken, medical aid should be instantly sought. As minutes may be of value, however, prompt measures may be adopted in those which must intervene until it arrives, and the following are recommended:—In poisoning from laudanum, opium, henbane, pare-

goric, soothing-syrup, syrup of poppies, bad fish, poisonous mushrooms, poisonous seeds or plants, or indeed almost any vegetable substance, the first thing to be done is to empty the stomach with an emetic. This may be made by mixing a table-spoonful of mustard or salt with a cupful of warm water, and repeating the dose until there is free vomiting. In all narcotic poison the person should on no account be allowed to go to sleep, or he may never wake. For all strong acids, such as oil of vitriol, muriatic, nitric, and oxalic acids, put an ounce of calcined magnesia into a pint of water, and take a wine-glassful every two minutes. If this is not attainable, dissolve half an ounce of soap in a pint of water, and give a wine-glassful every four minutes. Magnesia or chalk may be taken if lucifer matches are swallowed. For arsenic, which is found in rat and vermin poisons and ague-drops, empty the stomach by an emetic of ten grains of sulphate of zinc, if it can be had; if not, mustard and warm water. Give large quantities of milk and raw eggs, or failing these, flour and water, both before and after the vomiting. For mercury in all its forms—corrosive sublimate, vermilion, red precipitate, calomel—the whites of twelve eggs should be beaten up in two pints of water, and a wine-glassful given every three minutes. If the patient vomits, all the better. If the eggs cannot immediately be obtained, use flour and water or milk. For prussic acid, which is often found in almond flavour, sal volatile and water and stimulants may be given.

*Drowning.*—Directions for the treatment of persons who have been drowned are to be found in use at all the Humane Society's stations. They are, in brief, to send for medical aid and blankets as soon as possible, but until they arrive to take at once instant measures for recovery, without waiting to remove the patient to a house, as delay may prove fatal. Lay the patient on his face, with one arm under his forehead, that any liquid may flow from his mouth. Wipe away froth from his throat and nostrils. Turn him on his side, and endeavour to excite inspiration by applying snuff, pepper, or smelling-salts; alternately rub his chest and face, to promote warmth, and throw hot and cold water upon them. If these measures are not successful, turn him gently, but completely, on one side, and a little beyond, then towards his face, and repeat these movements alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly fifteen times in a minute. Continue them for hours if necessary, and meantime rub the limbs upwards firmly and energetically, and tear off the wet clothes, substituting blankets and warm coverings. This is all that can be immediately done.

*Sprains.*—If a sprain is nothing more than a sprain—that is, if no bones are broken or put out—wrap the part in several folds of flannel which has been wrung out of hot water, and cover it with a dry bandage, and rest it for some days, or even weeks. Entire rest at first and moderate rest afterwards is absolutely necessary after a sprain. If it is in the ankle, the foot should be raised as high as may be comfortable; if in the wrist, it should be carried in a sling.

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