

ers"—"I see thee when the twilight folds"—"On!"—"Twilight Musings"—"Cheerful Thoughts."

These articles are declined: "Thrilling Days"—"Jo Hartley, or Spring"—"Amis"—"Too Soon"—"Burnside's March"—"Eveline"—"Xarifia"—"Song"—"My Experience in Fishing" (we have no need of new contributors at present)—"Coming home from the war"—"Thou art gone" (too long for the space we can spare our poets)—"Charles Seymour, or The Promise Fulfilled"—"Unreal"—"Madrigal"—"Gone"—"An Apologue"—"Who was to blame?"—"A Love Story"—"Carrie Belmont"—"Social Parties"—and "Growing Poor."

We have many MSS. on hand not yet examined.

Those who desire a reply to letters must inclose an envelope stamped. If articles are to be returned, stamps must be sent.

Healthy Department.

BY JNO. STAINBACK WILSON, M. D.

THRUSH.—This is a very common disorder of children. It is, perhaps, more generally known among the people as "the thrash." The *symptoms* are redness and dryness of the mouth, fretfulness, feverishness, difficulty in sucking, and frequently more or less disturbance of the stomach and bowels. The inflammation of the mouth is followed or accompanied by the appearance of small white or yellow specks on the tongue, lips, inside of the cheeks, and sometimes on the gums. These deposits or specks may fall off, leaving the surface of the mouth healthy; but most commonly the curdy exudation continues to spread until the whole, or the greater part of the membrane lining the lips, gums, etc. is involved. The patches may remain distinct, or they may run together. They are renewed as long as the inflammation continues; and they sometimes extend to the throat and upper part of the windpipe. Recent investigations seem to prove that the exudation of thrush consists of, or is caused by certain microscopical parasitic plants, to which learned men of course give a very long hard name. Thrush prevails most extensively, and in its worst forms, in hospitals, and other places where a number of children are collected together, and where they are exposed to the evils of impure air, innutritious or insufficient food, uncleanliness, and other depressing influences. It should be remembered always that thrush is not so much a disease in itself as it is a symptom of general constitutional debility, and more particularly of derangement of the digestive organs, caused by bad air and bad food.

The *treatment* should be directed mainly, then, to the improvement of the general health. For this purpose the great, and generally all-sufficient remedies are pure air, proper nourishment, and the warm bath. The nursery-room should be well ventilated, and in pleasant weather the little one should be carried out in a carriage or in the nurse's arms. But remember that the carriage should be open, so that the little patient can have the full benefit of the free air and the bright sunshine. And if the child is toted in the nurse's arms, see to it that its head is not enveloped in cloaks or shawls.

If the child is still at the breast, the mother should give special attention to her own health, carefully guarding against excessive drugging, late hours, de-

pressing mental influences, unwholesome food, and in short everything that tends to disturb the mental and physical equilibrium. If the child is weaned, the diet should be pretty much the same as that before recommended under the head of "Diet after Weaning." Sour and unripe fruits should be particularly avoided. The warm bath will have a fine effect in soothing irritation, in equalizing the circulation, and in eliminating morbid matters from the system. It should be used at least once a day.

If the discharges from the bowels are green and offensive, small doses of magnesia, or rhubarb and magnesia may be given; but this will not often be necessary, with proper attention to the directions above.

In the way of local treatment the mouth should be frequently and gently washed out with a rag wet in cold water. For the removal of the curd-like exudation, borax may be regarded as almost a specific; but it should never be forgotten that the mere removal of this is the smallest and least essential part of the treatment. The borax may, however, be properly conjoined with the other measures recommended. The best form of using borax is in solution. This is made by dissolving the salt in cold water. The strength of the solution should be varied according to the degree of sensibility, but as a general rule the water may be saturated, that is, as much may be put into it as it will dissolve. With nurses, a mixture of borax and honey is a favorite remedy. Equal parts of powdered borax and loaf sugar we have found to be an excellent and convenient application; but some writers suppose that all sweet things tend to favor the production of the microscopic growths to which we have alluded.

(Selected From Hall's Journal of Health.)

HINTS ABOUT THE TEETH.—Natural teeth, clean, perfect, and sound, are essential to the comeliness of any face; they not only add to the comfort and personal appearance, but contribute largely to the health of all; hence, special and scrupulous attention should be paid to them daily, from the fifth year, each tooth being minutely examined by a skillful, intelligent, and conscientious dentist every third month, up to the age of twenty-five, when they may be considered safe, with semi-annual inspection. Avoid cold and hot food and drinks most sedulously. If a "pick" is ever employed, let it be of wood or quill. Never use a dentifrice prepared by stranger hands. Tartar on the teeth is formed by animalcula, some of which are instantly killed by soap; others by table-salt; hence wash the teeth with a wet brush drawn across a piece of white soap every other night at bed-time, using the salt but once a week, which, perhaps, whitens the teeth as safely and as well as anything else.

Pure sugar melts without a residue, and passes into the stomach at once, hence cannot possibly hurt the teeth by its adherence to them. Heat, and cold, and acids are the things which injure the teeth on the instant of touching them. Sugar can only act perniciously in so far as, by its too free use, it causes dyspepsia. A doughnut daily will sooner hurt the teeth than a lump of sugar. Teeth hereditarily poor may be kept in a good state of preservation for many years, if well watched, kept plugged in a finished style, cleaned as above, and the stomach is made to do its duty, by a temperate, active, and regular life.

The teeth should be washed with a stiff brush on rising, and with an old, used brush immediately after.

each meal, always employing lukewarm water, or holding cold water in the back part of the mouth until it is warmed. Never eat an atom after the teeth have been washed for the night. Always use the brush slowly, lest by a slip, a tooth may be scaled or broken. After meals, let the bristles of the brush be moved up and down by a twisting motion, making each one a tooth-pick. A yellowish tint to a tooth is proof of its soundness; hence do not seek to keep them of a pearly whiteness; it destroys them.

Literary Notices.

From PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia:—

THE PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES: *or, Adventures in the American Desert.* By Gustave Aimard, author of "The Prairie Flower," "The Trail Hunter," etc. etc. Those who have been interested in the previous volumes of this series of novels will be looking anxiously for the appearance of the present work. Aimard well sustains his reputation as one of the best writers of fiction of this peculiar class.

From GEO. W. CHILDS, Philadelphia:—

THE SIEGE OF RICHMOND: *A Narrative of the Military Operations of Major General George B. McClellan during the months of May and June, 1862.* By Joel Cook, Special Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with the Army of the Potomac. An interesting and well-written narrative, laying modest, and we venture, therefore, to say, just claim to truthfulness, to the extent of its author's own personal knowledge and observation. We may regret that it is not so complete, in many important particulars, as a history of the memorable siege of Richmond ought to be; but at the same time we can be thankful for what is afforded us, meanwhile waiting patiently till the period when the restraints of military prudence shall be removed from our obtaining a full knowledge of all the facts.

From HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, through J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia:—

A HISTORY OF FRANCE, *from the earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire in 1852.* This work is one that admirably fills a hitherto vacant place in our literature. Though embracing in the limited compass of some seven hundred pages a general history of France from the earliest to the present times, it exhibits few of the dry characteristics of an abridgment in its style, and is really an interesting and readable volume, even to those who have had the opportunity to peruse the fuller and more detailed general and special histories of France, by French authors of undoubted genius and research. As a convenient book for reference, containing all necessary facts for a clear understanding of French history, this volume will prove of invaluable service.

CAMP AND OUTPOST DUTY FOR INFANTRY. By Daniel Butterfield, Brigadier General Volunteers, U. S. A. The present war has occasioned the publication of numerous works designed for the instruction and convenience of the soldier, among which not the least important and interesting is the little volume before us. It contains full, yet concise, directions concerning outpost duty, together with standing orders, extracts from the army regulations, rules of health, and much other

necessary information for both officer and soldier. The book is not too large for even a soldier's limited means of conveyance, and is substantially bound.

MISTRESS AND MAID: *A Household Story.* By Miss Muloch, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. etc. This is a simple, unpretending novel, detailing the various incidents and events in the lives of three sisters, the Misses Leaf. It describes first their humble way of living, with their little village school, then their removal to London, in the hope of providing a home for, and regaining an influence over their scapegrace of a nephew. Then come trials unforeseen, yet which must be, and are bravely met, until the story is finally brought to a satisfactory end. Elizabeth Hand, the "maid," is a striking character; and being placed in favorable circumstances, develops many noble traits, which, even in her humble position, make her almost, if not quite, a heroine.

From D. APPLETON & Co., New York, through W. P. HAZARD, Philadelphia:—

THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA CRITICALLY EXAMINED. By the Right Rev. John Wm. Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal. The author of this work gives a careful review of the Pentateuch, and records his impressions, convictions, and doubts concerning it. Some of his criticisms, it cannot be denied, are of a character to challenge serious consideration, and to lead the believer in the inspiration of the Bible to seek anxiously for explanation and reconciliation. Others, meanwhile, seem to us too trivial to deserve as much importance as he gives them. Strangely enough, there appears to be at this time almost a rivalry among certain Christians as to who shall succeed in casting the most doubt upon the reliability of the Scriptures. At all events their criticisms upon it in many portions will not compare unfavorably with those of noted infidel philosophers of both the past and the present. All this may betoken, and we may, at least, hope that it does, an agitation in religion which will result in the final justification and triumph of truth.

From ABBEY & ABBOT, New York:—

MAY DREAMS. By Henry L. Abbey. This is apparently the production of a young poet, and bears the impress of more than ordinary talent. Whether its author does or does not possess the higher gift of genius time alone can definitely answer. What he has already written gives good promise; but reminiscences and half-echoes of the strains of Shelley are not to be relied upon as proof positive of any unusual degree of poetic genius.

From TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, through W. P. HAZARD, Philadelphia:—

THE CANOE AND THE SADDLE. *Adventures among the Northwestern Rivers and Forests; and Isthmiana.* By Theodore Winthrop, author of "Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," etc. Theodore Winthrop was a rare spirit. An ardent lover of nature, thoroughly enjoying the adventurous life of a wanderer in the wilds of the Northwest, he was also endowed with high intellectual gifts, among which was that of being enabled to perpetuate his enjoyment upon paper for the gratification of others. His descriptions are vivid, and his feelings are preserved in all their keenness; so that one can almost hear the dash of the waves, and delight in the sound of the wind among the pines. His command of language is remarkable, and in its use he is sometimes