

5. A seton in the neck, with low diet, has often prevented a relapse. There is a wide difference between sanguineous and watery apoplexy; the latter is often followed by palsy. In the former case the countenance becomes florid, the face is swollen, and the bloodvessels of the neck and temples likewise; the pulse beats strongly, and the eyes become prominent and fixed, the breathing is difficult, and amounts to snorting. Sanguineous apoplexy is more sudden than the watery. When the patient is so far recovered as to be able to swallow, let him take aperient medicine; but if he be unable to do this, an enema should be administered, with plenty of fresh butter, and a large spoonful of salt with it. In the watery apoplexy, the pulse is less strong, the countenance less florid, and the difficulty of breathing is not so great; three grains of tartar emetic may be given in this case, and aperient medicine subsequently. The powder of white hellebore should also be blown up the nose. This kind of apoplexy is generally preceded by an unusual heaviness, giddiness, and drowsiness.

VACCINATION.

The subjoined figures are based on a Return to the House of Commons (No. 392—Session 2—1880):—They indicate to what an extent various kinds of disease have been introduced at the point of the lancet.

Average Yearly Deaths under One Year of Age per 1,000,000.


ENGLAND.	Syphilis.	Erysipelas.	Skin Diseases.	Pyæmia.	Scrofula.	Mesenteric Disease.
Voluntary Vaccination, 1847 to 1853	564	817	183	155	351	2,981
Obligatory Vaccination, 1853 to 1867						
Enforced Vaccination, 1867 to 1878	1738	834	343	180	908	4,373

Not distinguished before 1862.

That is to say—that while the death-rate of infants from all causes is declining, the death-rate from inoculable, (and therefore vaccinal,) diseases is increasing.

A COLD.

One of the simplest remedies for this common ailment is within everybody's reach, and yet it is so satisfactory to many to receive the visit of a doctor, that they prefer confiding in such a gentleman, and paying his little bill, to availing themselves of it. Anyone who can command a bucket of boiling water, a cane-bottom-chair, and a blanket, may conquer anything of the nature of a cold; immediately that the blanket is thrown off, the body should be well scrubbed with a cold wet towel, and the cold will be found to have yielded, by the following morning; a few mint leaves, if thrown into the water will increase the perspiration; and fifteen or twenty minutes, if the person perspire freely, will be long enough to sit over the water.

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"PULPIT-CRITICISM," by the same author, sold at PATTERSON & Co.'s, 4 Adelaide Street West. Price \$1.50 per annum.