

sort of icy crust formed around it; the patient must then be removed, and the body washed with cold water mixed with a little wine or brandy: when the limbs lose their stiffness, and the frozen person shows signs of life, he should be carefully dried, and put into a cold bed in a cold room: scents and remedies which excite sneezing, are to be put to his nose; air is to be carefully blown into his lungs, if natural breathing do not come on; clysters of warm water with camphorated vinegar thrown up; the throat tickled with a feather; and cold water dashed upon the pit of the stomach. He must be brought by degrees, into rather warmer air, and mild perspirants, as elder and balm tea (or weak common tea), with Minderer's spirit, warm wine, and the like, may be given to promote gentle perspiration." Frost-bitten parts should be bathed or rubbed with cold water or snow.

For sprains warm moist flannels applied to the part, and a bread and water poultice on going to bed, are recommended; but this, in our humble and unprofessional opinion, is only adapted to cases in which the patient thinks proper to look forward to weeks of such coddling. We have before now cured ourselves in a few hours of a severe sprain of the ankle-joint, attended with swelling, by fomentations of water as hot as we could bear them.

"Broken limbs should not be set, as it is called—that is bound up with a roller, splints, and pads—for the first three or four days, as for some hours after the accident the part continues swelling, and if bandaged up tightly whilst this is going on, much unnecessary pain is produced; and if the bandages be not slackened mortification may follow, which I have known to occur. It is best then, at first, only to lay the broken bone in as comfortable a posture as possible, and nearly as can be in its natural direction; and it may be lightly bound to a single splint, merely to keep it steady. The arm, whether broken above or below the elbow, will lie most comfortably half-bent upon a pillow. The thigh or leg will rest most easily upon the outer side, with the knee bent." In the case of broken ribs, a flannel or linen roller, about six yards long and two hands-breadth wide, must be wound tightly round the chest. Bleeding should not be had recourse to, unless the patient complains of pain, or is troubled with a cough. "The bowels should be cleared with a purge, and twenty drops of antimonial wine, with a teaspoonful of syrup of poppies in a glass of water, given three or four times a-day. After a few days, the person will find himself much more comfortable sitting up than lying in bed." But the special treatment differs so much as regards the different parts broken, that we can only refer generally to Mr. South's book.

A dislocation is reduced by the limb being returned to its place from which it has slipped out; and the chief difficulty lies in the instinctive or involuntary resistance made by the patient. A great part, therefore, of the operator's dexterity consists in his putting the sufferer off his guard at the critical moment.

Having already described the treatment in a case of stifling by drowning, we shall now only say on this subject, that when the catastrophe occurs by hanging,

there is little or no hope after a few minutes suspension. "The body should be stripped, dashed with cold water, blood should be taken from the arm, and stimulating linaments rubbed perseveringly on the chest."

Choking by attempting to swallow too large a piece of food, "may usually be overcome by taking large draughts, and making great efforts to swallow. Sometimes, if a bone or pin be near the top of the throat, it may be got out by pushing the finger far down, and hooking it up with the nail. But if below the reach of the finger, the best thing to try for immediate relief is to take some crust of bread, or some hard apple into the mouth, chew it coarsely, get down two or three mouthfuls without swallowing it completely, and then to swallow quickly three or four gulps of water, which acts like a rammer to the bread and forcing it against the bone or pin, and not unfrequently carries it down into the stomach, and there the matter ends." The buttons and other small matters a child sometimes swallows are rarely attended by any troublesome consequences, although the source of so much alarm to parents.

We have now run through this most useful volume; but although the passing hints we have collected from it will be advantageous of themselves to many of our readers, we are in hopes that they will only stimulate another class to possess themselves of the work.

Agriculture.

INSPECTION OF BUTTER BILL.

The following extracts from this Bill, may be interesting to our agricultural readers:—

VI. And be it enacted, that upon, from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, no Inspector of Butter shall brand, mark or certify any Butter as inspected, unless it shall be packed in the manner hereinafter required; but that upon, from and after the said day, any Butter not so packed which shall be submitted for Inspection, shall, by the Inspector to whom it shall be submitted, be re-packed in the manner hereby required, and the Inspector shall receive the actual cost of such new packages as may be required for such re-packing, and the further sum of three pence for each firkin or keg of butter so re-packed, as compensation for his time and labour; and all butter branded, marked or certified as inspected, shall be packed in firkins or kegs made of the best seasoned white ash timber, and each bound with at least twelve wooden hoops, and being of the following sizes and dimensions, that is to say: the firkin to contain as nearly as possible fifty-six pounds of butter, the length of the staves from croe to croe to be fourteen inches and a half, the diameter of the head to be eleven inches and a half, the thickness of the staves to be, as nearly as may be, three quarters of an inch, and the thickness of the head, as nearly as may be, half an inch, and the package to weigh, as nearly as possible, but in no case to exceed, ten pounds when dry; the keg to contain, as nearly as possible, eighty-four