

sible circumstances for the absorption of the hæmorrhage; and, secondly, to remedy the effects of the lesion. To obtain the first result, you have seen that we have simply endeavoured to keep the patient in tolerable health. Slight tonics and strychnia, good food, care against constipation, gentle exercise of the affected leg, turpentine dressing to the bed sore, and a water-cushion to lie on, have been the main details of our care of him. But in attempting to remedy the effects of the lesion on the bladder it has been necessary to do more; and here I have urged attention to the minute details insisted upon so wisely by Sir Henry Thompson. It is expedient to insure the passage outwards of the mucopurulent *débris* with which the membrane of the bladder is covered, and also to effect the complete emptying of this organ. For this purpose the bladder is every second day washed out under certain special conditions—(1) that not more than one ounce of fluid be used; (2) that the washing is done with the help of a non-metallic catheter—you have seen that the accidental substitution of a metallic instrument on one occasion caused vesical hæmorrhage and considerable irritation; (3) that when astringents are used (and we did use them here after three or four injections of tepid water) they should be of the mildest character. Our patient has had acetate of lead lotion in the proportion of a quarter of a grain to the ounce of water, gradually increased to a grain and a half. He is also taking now an infusion of the *Triticum repens*. Under this treatment he feels no pain from distension of the bladder, nor from the nature of the application used.

He is getting well—slowly, indeed, as to the cystitis, rapidly in all other ways; and it is probable that had he come under treatment as soon as he received the injury he would by this time have entirely recovered.

LINIMENT TO REPRESS THE SECRETION OF MILK.—This liniment is made of six parts each of the tinctures of black pepper and of bergamot, and two and a half parts of camphor with eighteen of castor oil. The breasts are rubbed with it three times a day.—*Union Médicale.*

REMARKS ON APOPLEXY.

In a lecture on Cerebral Hemorrhage, in the *British Medical Journal*, Dr. Julius Althaus remarks:—

Among the various points which influence the issue of such attacks as just described, the age of the patient is a most important one. Clinical experience has shown that the young recover more easily from the complaint than the old; and the result of my researches on the mortality from this disease in England and Wales during the last forty years, enable us to give considerable precision to this point. A large number of infants die of apoplexy in the first year of age; but these are mostly cases of meningeal, and not of cerebral hemorrhage. Of the latter there are hardly any instances between the first and fifteenth year of life; after fifteen they are “few and far between;” but at thirty-five there is a perceptible increase, and the numbers then gradually swell, until they reach an immense maximum, between seventy and seventy-five years of age. Between seventy-five and eighty the mortality from this complaint is still very large, while after eighty a rapid fall sets in; but considering how few people are still alive at eighty and the subsequent periods of life, the fatality of cerebral hemorrhage does actually increase rather than diminish as age advances. I am therefore able to state in general terms that cerebral hemorrhage is of slight significance up to thirty years of age; that its fatality increases *pari passu* with years; and that *the greater the age, the less is the probability of recovery from cerebral hemorrhage.*

While, therefore, age must, in every individual case of this kind which may come under your observation, largely influence your opinion about the patient's prospects, you should know that sex has no such influence at all. It is true, that it has hitherto been generally assumed that males are more liable to die of apoplexy than females; but my investigations of this point have conclusively shown that such is not the case, that the sexes die in almost equal proportions of the disease; and that the slight excess which is found to exist is for women and not for men, the proportion in two hundred thou-