

and help itself up; walking-carts and baskets should be discountenanced.

13. The least indisposition on the part of the infant (colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, cough) should be at once attended to.

14. It is a good plan to vaccinate infants during the first three months after birth, or during the first few weeks, if an epidemic of small-pox is prevailing.—*The Canada Lancet*.

Convulsions.

Convulsion, or fits in young children are usually excited by some irritation, as overloading the stomach, with indigestible food; from the bowels being constipated; from temper; from fear; from worms; from the effect of teething, though this alone is seldom the cause; from hereditary tendency; or in nursing children, if predisposed, from the milk of the nurse, when used shortly after she has had a fit of anger, grief, or any other strong emotion. Blows or falls upon the head may be followed by these attacks. When a convulsive attack is excited, the clothes must be loosened about the neck and chest, and the child placed on its back with a cold cloth on its head.

If it has eaten something that has disagreed with it, an emetic of from half to one teaspoonful of syrup of ipecac, according to age, may be given, and repeated if necessary until it acts, administering a little warm water after each dose.

If the child does not recover at once, remove its clothes, and place it in a bath of hot water with mustard, to relax the muscles, taking care not to have the water too hot. Keep a cloth wrung out of cold water to the head; and when the child is removed from the water, it must be dried thoroughly, and well wrapped up.

See that it does not injure itself during the convulsive movements; and to prevent the tongue being bitten, place some suitable thing between the teeth on one side of the mouth.

The doctor should be sent for at once, as great danger might arise even from an apparently slight attack; and a succession of attacks might be thus averted.

Teeth.

In different classes of animals the teeth differ considerably in size, shape, and strength, so as to be well adapted for masticating the kinds of food they live upon. In some they are intended for seizing and lacerating, in others for

cropping and triturating, and in others for chizeling, etc.; while in man they are so varied, as to be adapted for a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food. Mankind has only two sets of natural teeth during life. The first, or temporary set, generally appears in the lower jaw first, about the seventh month; and continues to come for about two years, when there will be ten in each jaw. The second, or permanent set, absorbs the roots of the temporary, and appears from the fifth to the seventh year. The last molars, or wisdom-teeth, are cut any time between the sixteenth and twenty-fifth years, numbering altogether thirty-two in the permanent set. For convenience the names and the order in which they appear may be given in the following form:

Molar	○	24 m.	○	Molar	Molar	○	16-25 yrs.	○	Molar or Wisdom
Molar	○	12-14 m.	○	Molar	Molar	○	12-14 yrs.	○	Molar
Cuspid	○	16-18 m.	○	Cuspid	Molar	○	5 yrs.	○	Molar
Incisor	○	9	○	Incisor	B.	○	10-12 yrs.	○	Bicuspid
Incisor	○	7	○	Incisor	B.	○	8-10 yrs.	○	Bicuspid
					C.	○	9-12	○	Canine or Cuspid
					I.	○	7-9	○	Incisor
					I.	○	○	○	Incisor
							5-7 yrs.		

The duration of the teeth depends greatly on the care received. With proper attention there should be little or no tooth-ache with either sets; and the natural teeth could be preserved to a good old age. Have the teeth properly attended to, both in childhood and in after years, by a careful, practical dentist.

Use "Fox in Your Throat" Cough Lozenges--10 Cents. J. McKay, 393 Yonge Street.

TO A BUTTERFLY.

Butterfly,
Flutter by!
Under and over,
Haunting the clover,
Each flashing wing
Fashioning
Quivering glories,
Luminous stories!
Life in a miniature!
Swiftly to win a pure
Realm of ideals,
Hoping it heals.
Who can tell best
What is the quest?
Hoping is vain,
Thinking is bane!
Once again
Flutter by,
Butterfly!

G. HERBERT CLARKE.