

experience of the use of belladonna in the treatment of hydrosis is not a very limited one, and it enables me to say that belladonna or atropine may be freely used without apprehensions as to any serious toxic effects appearing. It is not a treacherous drug by any means, and may be used with confidence.

**ASCARIDES.**—"The symptoms of ascarides are succinctly given in the following manner by Heller, in Zeimssen's *Cyclopedia*. (The description refers particularly to *lumbrici*, but is equally applicable to *oxyurides*, except that, when the latter are present, we have in addition the intolerable irritation about the anus, which renders them, 'in spite of their small size, the very worst tormentors of man.') 'Foremost among these phenomena we have itching of the nose, colic-like pains around the navel, boring and tearing pains in the abdomen, inflation of the region of the stomach, changeable appetite, and diarrhoea, with the expulsion of masses of mucous, which are occasionally tinged with blood. As external symptoms, we not infrequently see swelling of the face, darkening of the eyelids, unequal dilatation of the pupil, foul breath, and general wasting. Nervous symptoms, such as irregular pulse, unpleasant dreams, grinding the teeth during sleep, and starting out of it in a fright, with pains in the limbs, are all said to be caused by the presence of the worm. These symptoms are all very indefinite, and but little characteristic; still, when taken together, they are especially valuable as not belonging to any other disease.' To these signs I may add a marked craving for bread in a certain proportion of cases, and nausea in a few instances. In one or two of my cases there was epistaxis, which was no doubt induced by the constant picking at the nose, and in two or three convulsions, for which there seemed to be no other assignable cause than the nervous disturbances produced by the presence of the worms. The statement of Heller, that round and thread worms are even more frequent in adults than in children, seems almost incredible, though apparently supported by the statistics which he gives. Certainly, if this is the case, they very rarely produce any symptoms at all in the adult. No attempt was made in my observation to show the relative frequency of the *lumbricoïdes* and the *vermicularis*; but, in a number of instances, it was found that both varieties of ascarides were present in the same child.

**TREATMENT OF ASCARIDES.**—"As regards treatment, *santonin* has been my unfailing resource in both forms of worms, and the longer I employ it the more implicit confidence do I place in it. My method is that adopted by the late Dr. John S. Parry (in whose service in the children's wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, I first saw *santonin* administered), viz., to give one grain for every year of the child's age, though seldom increasing the dose beyond five

grains. I am usually in the habit of ordering five powders made with an equal quantity of pulverized sugar, which may be placed dry upon the tongue, and which children swallow with great avidity. One of these is to be taken every night and morning until all are gone, when a dose of castor-oil or other simple purgative is given. Heller recommends it in doses of from one-third to one and a half grains, the latter dose only to a grown-up person; but these, I think, too small to get the full effect of the drug, and he himself acknowledges that, except in large doses, it is quite innocuous. I remember one case in which he ordered it in four or five grain doses, when the German druggist, to whom the prescription was taken, brought it back to me in great consternation, fearing that I had made some frightful mistake, and that the child would surely be killed if it took the medicine.

**BRONCHITIS.**—"I have nothing new to offer on this subject, but will merely say that in the early stages of acute bronchitis I have found tincture of aconite and muriate of ammonia of very great service; and that the old-fashioned brown mixture, usually combined with one or more appropriate expectorants, has proved of the most universal application of any remedy that I have employed. In chronic bronchitis cod-liver oil, either alone or in combination, has been my great stand-by. Where the cough is very annoying at night, chloral often acts in the happiest manner. There were a few cases of capillary bronchitis, but none accompanied by pulmonary collapse or of very alarming seriousness.

**CHOLERA INFANTUM.**—"In the treatment of this dangerous affection the most rigid attention to diet, at first allowing no food whatever to be given, and the early and free use of stimulus I have found to be the most important points. I have sometimes ordered as much as a teaspoonful of brandy (though not to be given all at once) every hour until the system rallied, if it could be borne by the stomach. To allay vomiting both in cholera infantum and ordinary infantile diarrhoea, I sometimes resort to wine of ipecac. in drop doses repeated every hour, as recommended by my friend Dr. S. Henry Dessau. J. Lewis Smith employs one-tenth to one-sixth of a drop of the tincture, but it seems to me that such doses are too small to have any appreciable effect.

**CONSTIPATION.**—"Of course there was a very much larger number of patients than eight suffering from constipation, but in the eight cases recorded under this head it seemed to be the only difficulty present. In the constipation of young infants I have found the use of oatmeal, suggested to me by my friend Dr. B. F. Dawson, frequently of service; but sometimes it has entirely failed to relieve it. Where I have found it necessary to resort to the use of drugs, pod-