

eater, and thus keep up the supply. The presence of these intestinal parasites is so constant that the average Korean believes them to be an integral part of his economy, and only thinks of interfering with them when they become so numerous as to annoy him with griping abdominal pains, which he invariably associates with their presence in numbers too great for his comfort, saying "the worms are coming up" in him.

I buy santonin in 20-lb. lots for use in our dispensary, and so useful is it that the Korean doctors have taken it up, and often send to us for two thousand worm-pills at once. Each pill contains 2 gr. santonin and 1 gr. calomel, and we put them up in the dispensary so that they are always fresh and soluble.

The most effective remedy we have found for tape-worm is the old extract of male fern, which we give in dram doses on an empty stomach, much to the satisfaction of the patient (after it is all over), but he often grumbles a good deal at the necessary fasting and preparation by cathartics.

Outside the towns and cities the chief agricultural crop is rice, and as almost all of it is of the lowland variety, it requires very wet soil, the fields being banked up and containing standing water most of the time. These rice fields are either the cause of a great deal of malaria or they are very much maligned. At any rate, malaria is one of the commonest diseases found in Korea, and usually is more frequent where rice fields are most numerous. The presence of mosquitoes in these localities may have something to do with the coincidence of malaria with rice fields if, as recent investigations appear to indicate, it be a fact that these humming birds of the night are the hosts of the malarial parasite outside the human body. Certain it is that rice fields, mosquitoes and malaria form a combination often found together. Some idea of the frequency of malarial attacks may be gathered from the fact that I have known six thousand ounces of quinine to be sold within one year by one man, who had not by any means a monopoly of the business. It was bought largely by native dealers, who took it into the interior and sold it out in single ounces, or often in 5-grain powders, and mainly for the relief of malaria.

This disease appears in all the forms noticed elsewhere—quotidian, tertian and quartan intermittent, with remittent of various types. While cases of all these types not infrequently come for treatment simultaneously, it is much more common for us to have a period marked by a preponderance of one of them, afterward a period during which another type prevails, and so on. They are all usually amenable to quinine, the average quantity given being thirty grains, in divided doses of five grains each, and generally no other medicine is required, but if recovery is not complete a second portion is given, or perhaps a week's treatment with