

original discomforts persist for some months, only disappearing gradually, so that complete recovery to health does not take place till after a year, or a year and a half. Fresh air, rest, diet, and tonic treatment, with encouragement, are the most important aids in convalescence. Change of air and scene are of the greatest value in bringing about complete restoration to health.

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## VOMITING IN INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

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A great many of the complaints and diseases of infancy and childhood are ushered in by a "spell" of vomiting, and a short differential inquiry as to the various causes and treatment is what is aimed at in this article.

Vomiting occurs frequently in infancy, and from very slight causes, owing largely to the shape and position of the stomach, one of the most frequent causes being overloading of the stomach the result being an overflow and the attempt on the part of nature to adjust matters, and then the undue handling of the baby shortly after feeding, especially where there is pressure on the stomach, is frequently the source of the trouble. No special treatment is necessary except to regulate the amount of food, see that it is given at proper intervals, and keep your patient perfectly quiet.

Then you may have vomiting come on some time after feeding, may be accompanied with some fever, and a good deal of prostration. After the food has been evacuated, there may be mucus or even bile, and the child presents a pale, depressed, "played-out" appearance. These cases are generally known as acute indigestion, due to irritation of undigested food, and if not properly treated the mucous membrane becomes congested, and the case goes on to one of inflammation. In looking for a cause in these cases, look first to the food supply. If in a nursing child, inquire as to the health, habits, and diet of the mother, and if possible rectify any error. You will frequently find that the mother is very fond of not only one, but several cups of strong tea, and that the teapot is usually on the stove, ready to supply the necessary. If the patient is artificially fed, see that its food is the proper kind, and clean, that the bottles and nipples are sterile, and that strict regularity at proper intervals is observed. You will frequently find in these cases that the child is fed when it cries, sometimes every hour or oftener, so that the stomach is filled up before the last feeding is digested, and the result an accumulation of undigested