

with which her friends stated she had been afflicted for upwards of seven months. She was brought from the township of Polham in the county of Monck.

The patient seemed to have lost all control over the muscles, she could not walk without the assistance of two persons, one on either side, she could not sit in a chair without being tied in it, and could not speak a word. The expression of the patients face was not unpleasing or unintelligent, and there was no indication of cerebro-spinal disease. From the dilatation of the pupil, the red and glazed look of the tongue, the capricious appetite, and the hard and tympanitic condition of the abdomen, he inferred that the irregular and involuntary muscular contractions were due to nervous reflex action, and that the cause of excitation, was eccentric and probably due to the presence of worms in the intestines.

In pursuance of this theory he administered at bed time Hyd. submur. gr. ij, santonine, gr. v., and gave ol ricini and spts. of terebinth, on the following morning. The effect was very satisfactory, the little patient passing a great number of lumbrici, to the manifest relief of the symptoms. In consultation with his colleague, Dr. L. Mack, who concurred in his diagnosis and treatment, it was determined to repeat the anthelmintic. This was done and resulted in the expulsion of a great number of worms, and in the production of great amelioration of the disease. The little patient can sit alone in the chair, without any kind of restraint, can speak and walk without assistance, her appetite has much improved, and she can feed herself. The anæmia, the diseased condition of the mucous membrane lining the digestive tract and the irritable state of the nervous system, are being combated by iron, chlorate of potash, and bromide of potassium. At the same time an effort is being made to equalize the circulation and reduce calmness and tonicity of the nerves by means of the shower-bath, followed by friction over the surface of the body. The diet given is light and nutritious, but no milk is allowed as the Dr. has observed that entozoa very commonly infest the intestines of persons in whom milk forms the principle article of diet. In this way perhaps we may account for the circumstances, that the children of the poor in the rural districts are more troubled with worms, than the offspring of those in better circumstance, or who reside in cities or towns, as milk