

painful, and disposed to go on to the formation of matter. Apply four or five leeches to the finger, then cover it with a small linen roller bound round it as tight as can be borne, and keep it constantly moistened with water and vinegar; or water, vinegar, and spirits of wine (or ether) equal parts. Suspend the arm in a sling, take three or four grains of calomel; and purge it off with salts and senna. If this plan does not remove the disease in three days, a surgeon must be applied to, as the parts must be opened, whether there is matter or not.

WORMS.

Symptoms.—Appetite diminished, at other times ravenous; pains in the stomach and belly; offensive breath; foul tongue; grinding of the teeth, and starting during sleep; the eyes heavy and dull; itching of the nose and fundament; dry cough; fulness of the belly; slimy stools, and slow fever.

Treatment.—There are three kinds of worms—the round worm, the tape worm, and the small white or thread worm.

For the cure of the round worms, the hairs of the dolichos, or cowage, is an excellent remedy: the medicine is prepared by scraping the down into treacle, until it becomes as thick as honey; a tea-spoonful to be taken three times a day. A purgative of calomel and jalap should be taken twice a week to bring away the dead worms. Or turpentine may be taken in the following manner:

Take Spirits of Turpentine	½ ounce;
Powdered Gum Arabic, and	
Lump Sugar, of each,	1 ounce;
Cinnamon Water	4 ounces;

Mix the gum arabic and sugar with the cinnamon-water, and add gradually the turpentine. Two table-spoonfuls for children under ten or twelve years old, three times a day; interpose a dose of castor oil every third day.

For the tape worm, large doses of the oil of turpentine should be administered; a female may take an ounce; a man an ounce and a half, early in the morning, fasting, in milk; it may be also given at night, and worked off in the morning with castor oil.

The thread worms may be destroyed by glysters of aloes, dissolved in milk (two drachms to a pint) decoctions of rue, wormwood, and tanzey; or camphor, asafoetida, liver of sulphur, common salt, Venice turpentine (two drachms to a pint;) cowage (half a drachm to a pint) mixed in gruel, and afterwards a purge to bring them away.

To prevent worms, children ought not to be allowed to eat trash, but should have salt given them with their food, particularly with their meat and vegetables.

Parents would do well to give their children a small glass of the tonic and digestive wine every day, at eleven o'clock, with a biscuit; this will prevent as well as remove worms.