

who, in a modified degree, followed in her mother's footsteps. It was only by strong moral influence, that she was saved from the development of it to its full extent. For such subjects Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, has devised a plan of treatment. It consists in the combined use of massage, faradizations and forced feeding. Massage consists in friction, kneading and tapping of all the muscles, except those of the face, in passive motions of all the joints, and in muscular motions produced by faradic applications. The frictions are made with either lard or cocoa butter. The diet at first consists of milk only, but additions are constantly made to it till a liberal allowance is given. No exercise is allowed, all movements are made for the patient, in other words, the patient has exercise without voluntary effort. Increase in weight soon takes place, and when the improvement has been decided, voluntary exercise is permitted. The patient must be separated from all her former associates and the sympathetic surroundings of home. The prescribed milk diet begets hunger, which soon takes the place of indifference. Her forced rest in bed induces a desire for movement; this is the result of the monotonous idleness. The moral force of her new surroundings reacts upon her, and before long she is able to step out once more into the world a new woman.

#### WORMS.

The Outdoor Department, so far as my experience goes, has not lately furnished many cases of worms for our consideration. Yet, worms are very common in children. The little fellow before you came to us about two weeks ago, complaining of loss of appetite and symptoms of nervous disturbance. He presented a pale appearance, nose somewhat sharp and pinched, eyes heavy, pupils considerably dilated, and the breath was somewhat heavy. Generally his appearance was what I then called "wormy"—an appearance somewhat difficult to describe, but which I still think is well seen in this young boy, and to which I particularly draw your attention. Carefully impress his features on your memory, and it may prove useful to you at some other time. Believing, then, that he suffered from worms, I ordered him 3 powders of san-tonine of 3 grs. each, which were given, as I usually direct it to be given, *i.e.*, one night, morning and night, to be followed next morning by either castor oil or senna tea. I generally prefer the latter, because it is administered with greater ease. Do not say anything about giving the child medicine, but

place before it at its breakfast a cup of senna tea, colored with milk and well sweetened. Most children are fond of tea, and they will readily drink some of it before recognizing that there is something wrong. Enquire what is the matter with the tea, suggest that it is too strong, and add more milk and sugar. The child will take another drink, but soon recognizing that the improvement supposed to follow the additional milk and sugar has not come up to its expectation will refuse to take more. Acquiesce in the child's decision, for there is every probability that enough has been taken to act well on the bowels. The result in the case before us was the passage of two worms, belonging to the class of the Nematoda, or round worms, a specimen I should judge from the description the mother gives, of the *Ascaris Lumbricoides*, the most common worm which infects the intestinal canal of the human subject. Although only two have been got away I am satisfied there are more behind, and after a brief rest we will again endeavor to get rid of them. The riddance of those two worms has been beneficial to the patient, who is slowly improving. A week ago I placed him on the *syr. ferri iodidi*, with a view of improving the condition of his blood. I have not the time to enter even briefly into the subject of the various worms we as physicians will be called upon to treat. But a word or two regarding the most common—the *Ascaris Lumbricoides*.

The ova of the worm is believed to enter the body through drinking water. There may be only one or two, as in this case, or they may reach thousands. When very numerous, they are grouped in bundles and at times occlude the bowel. Their habitat is the small intestine, and they are met with mostly in the autumn. The worm is cylindrical in shape, reddish-brown or brownish-yellow in color, tapers at both ends. Females when passed are often found to be loaded with young. When they are numerous the following symptoms may be present, in whole or in part: Colicky pains about umbilicus, tumefaction of the abdomen, capricious-appetite, nausea, at times vomiting, diarrhoea, whey like urine, itching of the nose and anus, blue mark under the eye, dilated and at times unequal pupils, irregularity of pulse, attacks of a choreic and hysterical character, night turns, restless sleeping, constantly tossing about, grinding of the teeth. These worms sometimes crawl up into the pharynx and producing a feeling of tickling,