

In all cases of suspected worms it is important that the motions should be carefully examined (and saved for the inspection of the medical attendant) as it is impossible to arrive at a correct diagnosis unless the worms or their eggs be seen.

The illustrations on this page, which appear in "Our Baby," give an excellent idea of the various kinds of worms.

AILMENTS OF THE EYES.

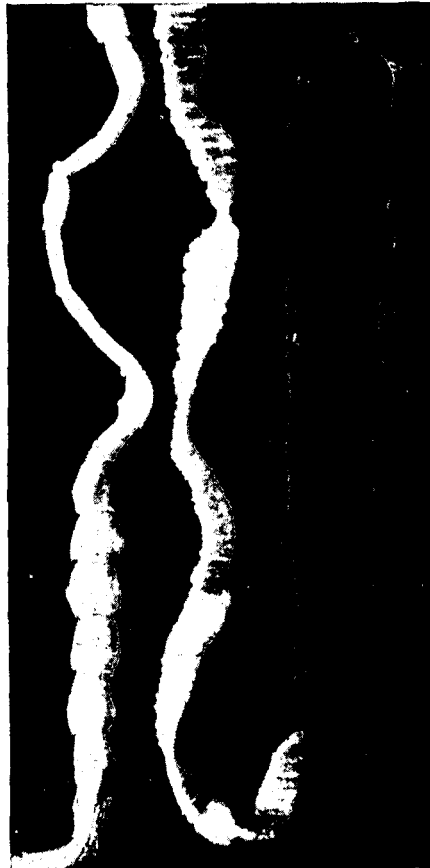
Under this heading the various forms of ophthalmia are described, also ulcer on the cornea, which denotes ill health. It is always accompanied by pain, watering of the eye, and a fear of light. The eye generally waters a good deal, and the child will absolutely refuse to allow it to be looked at. The general treatment consists of tonics, good food, and fresh air. The medical attendant will probably order atropine lotion to be dropped into the eye, and perhaps a blister on the temple. It is important that medical advice should be obtained without delay, as neglected cases of corneal ulcer may end in destruction of the eyeball.

Inflammation of the roots of the eyelashes is a very common disorder among poor children. The following is the description given by Mrs. Hewer:—

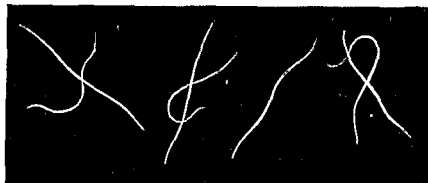
"The edges of the lids become red and irritable, and a thick secretion is poured out which glues the lids together. Scabs form and the lashes drop out forming a very unpleasant spectacle. The great line of treatment is cleanliness and tonics. The scabs should be bathed off, and a little dilute yellow oxide of mercury ointment smeared on. A child that has once had the disease is very liable to have it again."



ROUND WORM.
(About half natural size.)



TAPE WORM (portions only).



THREAD WORMS (about natural size).

THE EAR.

Otitis, or inflammation of the middle ear, is briefly described. It is very painful and reveals itself in fever, loss of appetite, and tenderness behind the ear. The child probably cries persistently and rolls its head from side to side. At an early stage hot fomentations and poultices may give relief, but medical assistance should always be summoned without delay. If suppuration takes place the pus is pent up, and the abscess is usually opened

by the surgeon before it bursts, when relief is obtained. Trained nurses know that such cases require the greatest care and cleanliness in nursing.

Drugs such as aconite, bromide of potassium, calomel, opium, and, we must add, bicarbonate of soda, should never be given without medical direction. Bicarbonate of soda has a corrosive action on the coats of the stomach, which may be very injurious if it is given indiscriminately.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Hewer points out that this disease is very apt to be overlooked, especially in young children, as the joint pains are often very slight, and are put down by the mother or nurse to "growing pains." The serious thing about rheumatism in young children is, that the heart is so very liable to be

come affected. Heart disease in children is always dangerous and often fatal. St. Vitus' dance may follow an attack of rheumatism.

If a child complains of pains in its ankles, knees, or wrists the best thing to do is to keep it warm in bed, and send for a doctor. In some cases muscular rather than joint pains are complained of. Should the heart be affected there may be vomiting, breathlessness, fever, and pain in the stomach.

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