

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

This disease prevails extensively among infants, generally in their first and second years, in cities during the summer.

Symptoms.—These do not differ materially from the preceding (*epidemic or morbus choleras*). The first symptoms of the disease are generally profuse diarrhea, the stools being fluid of a light color, though often of a pale yellow or green color. After a few days (from one to three or four), vomiting sets in, and everything taken into the stomach is ejected immediately, and with violence. After the disease has continued a short time, the discharges from the bowels are a colorless and inodorous fluid, and are discharged without the least effort. At times, however, they are voided with force. In this case, there is severe griping and dragging, or bearing down in the lower intestine.

Treatment.— Give first a tepid enema. Then, at intervals of a few hours, give small cool enemas, give a warm full-bath for a few minutes daily, and frequent spongings with tepid or cool water; give pure, cool water to drink freely, and if

there is blood passed, give a small cold enema. Hot and cold compresses alternated may be applied to the abdomen daily. Place the child where it can have an abundance of pure, free, cool air. Keep the clothing and bedding clean and dry. Feed the child as directed in Diet for Infants in Part I. If the head becomes affected, apply to it hot fomentations, alternated with cold.

The Hygienic Family Physician: A Complete Guide for the Preservation of Health, and the Treatment of the Sick without Medicine, pg. 341-42 by M. G. Kellogg