

finally, that Schanz of Dresden from a similar treatment has shown the persistence of good results for one or two years after the cessation of treatment. It is possible to state that if the treatment is stopped half way, immediate relapse follows and nothing is gained, but if the treatment is persisted in until the end and gradually discontinued, it seems likely that the results obtained will be permanent.

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MILD CASES OF HOOKWORM DISEASE IN CHILDREN

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One of the first results of the systematic study of any disease is the discovery that, in addition to the so-called typical cases, there are many others so mild in character that they are at first entirely overlooked. To many, no doubt, hookworm disease at once suggests a picture of extreme pallor and emaciation, with considerable edema and a hemoglobin percentage of thirty or under; it is less well

each compares favorably with the norm. In none of them were there digestive disturbances, edema or pallor; and the hemoglobin ranged between 85 and 95 per cent.

Figure 2 is of interest in that some of the more characteristic features of the disease are shown. The taller girl, aged 11, is not undersized and might have been included in the first picture but for a somewhat sickly expression and a languid manner. The smaller girl, nearly 15 years of age, is very much stunted; the breasts are undeveloped and the mentality low. Note the prematurely aged expression of her face.

In Figure 3, the appearance of ill health is more marked. The boy, aged 16, has a heavy, stupid expression, and has suffered with headache and "stomach trouble" for several months. The little girl, aged 10, is dwarfed mentally and physically, she takes no interest in her studies, does not care to play and seldom smiles. The hemoglobin percentage of those shown in Figures 2 and 3 was between 65 and 80.

All of the children that I have been able to follow up have shown marked improvement in a few weeks. I gave them from one to three thymol courses and then put them on Bland's pills and the results have been more than satisfactory. The teachers testify that after the thymol treatment many of the youngsters were transformed from dullards into normal, mischievous children.



Fig. 1.—Four children of one family treated for hookworm disease. These children show little evidence of symptoms of the disease.



Fig. 2.—Two girls treated for hookworm disease. The taller is 11 years of age; the smaller girl, who is much stunted in growth, is 15 years of age.

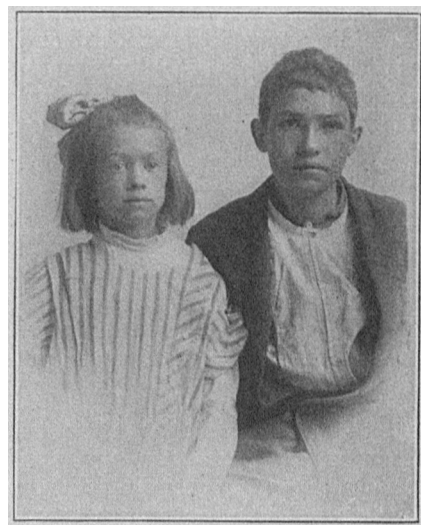


Fig. 3.—Two victims of hookworm disease whose symptoms are more marked than those of the other children shown.

known that one may harbor hookworms and that their presence may be entirely unsuspected. After the removal of the worms by a course of thymol, the patient will often gain rapidly in weight and strength (and, if a child, in height), showing that, though the effect of the parasites on nutrition is at times slight, it should not be disregarded.

I present the pictures of a few of the children treated this winter and spring for uncinariasis at the Asheville Free Dispensary. I have purposely selected the milder cases.

Figure 1 shows four children of one family; they are, respectively, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 6, 8 and 12 years of age. The two larger children are quite healthy in appearance, the others although not so robust do not appear sickly. The size and weight of

A NEW PROCTOSCOPE AND SIGMOIDOSCOPE

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Those who have used the various types of proctoscopes and sigmoidoscopes know that each has certain advantages and disadvantages. The instrument known as the Kelly tube, depending on a headlight for illumination, is the simplest and cheapest. With it the upper rectum and sigmoid are often examined with great difficulty. The examiner is forced to assume an exceedingly awkward position in order to line up his eye, the light and the long tube. Instrumentation with this method of illumination is difficult, as the instrument and hands interfere with the light. The light cannot be satisfac-