Observations on some dangers incident to Infant life, also the description, treatment & results of a case of imperfect Lactation.

The purpose of the following paper is to describe some of the prominent dangers attendant on infant life, with special reference to a case I have lately observed, & which I have written in detail. The case was one of two cases, one of which I have written in the Transactions of the Eastern Society, & which I have published in the Transactions for 1840-79. The dangers incident to infant life may be divided into two chief classes: 1st. Those dangers dependent on circumstances & conditions external to the child: & those which are the result of disease or imperfect formation in the child itself at the time of its birth.

I believe all the causes of infant mortality had
always been regarded as one of its chief Claims for the protection of others than those whom feeling of parental affection & duty prompt to the care of their own offspring. In ordinary life we abundantly see the fostering care of the Mother dispelled in the ampler object for the welfare of her little one to so strongly is parental love implanted in the female breast that in circumstances of danger the Mother instinctive sets to satisfy her own life & care of that of her Child. She dares in the instance of Natives & Individuals afford ample proof of this fact, and universal is its application that among the lower animals the female only does cease in reaching the group through the gland body of the Mother. Such a connection as this would ever become in its object at first seems for some probable but to one who has attentively pursued medical practice for any length of time, Can fail to have observed that the supposed death of the Mother is frequently what the considering the health & well being of the Child has not employed to the cause of its serious illness (say, death of its death itself). From this we may perceive that a mis-directed zeal may in such instances so its results as the opposite extreme of Criminal neglect.

The two essentials to healthful growth in infancy are first, nutritious diet & second, temperate clothing with of course the naked part of the body from hence except in sleep. A departure from the above would constitute errors in diet \\

**Errors in diet**

When we Consider the Cium

plenty of Nature's indications in this most important matter it is a cause of wonder how many disregard & thus leaving the care of children to be unjustly transferred to hands & urge how many of the illnesses of childhood are directly traceable to negligence in due. From fond mothers as they watch with parental pride this form from day to day increase in weight.
pursuemented with Carv. With Dilution of forty parts with warm water, and that this Jennerized is not to be departed from till pressure begins to indicate that a Change in which is begotten by the appearance of Machinery that is required to prepare solid food for digestion. If mother and nurses would only be guided by the above simple rules, many reigns and rampart days would be saved to sufferings to children and hastened adult age.

For some time, after the occurrence, such as those indicated, the practice is usually very attentive to the medical instructions, but by degrees the care produced by the Child's illness fades from his mind. The being again to compare notes with other nursing with the aim towards the Child's digestive System, to be again pursued with firmness. Consequently, that this System is not confined to one class of people must be the verdict of most Practitioners.

**Errors in Clothing**

Among the lower classes, every year many children are unfortunately sacrificed to diseases of the Respiratory System caused in nearly every case by the want of attire. The parent being unable to provide their children with a warm and suitable clothing. This inability whether their misfortune or their fault from its extensive prevalence has always contributed to swell the otherwise sufficiently great rate of infant mortality. It will viewed as a principle of our National economy that only the fittest of us with other words the Strongest should be encouraged to survive. It is plain that the non-currence among which thousands of the inhabitants of our large cities live and dwell are already carrying it out in practice, for when the youth or Calichetic Child Grows appears to keep tolerable pace with his originally more healthful companion
When the conditions of insufficient food or unwholesome atmosphere alone are concerned, he is not so far, when it comes to be a question of which is the more likely to lead to acute bronchitis, or Croupous attacks, currents without an effort.

Let us now turn to these favored circles in life. Among those we find unprefixed, very harmless, and beautiful appearance of the children of their more prolific, which have been brought up under conditions as unfavorable, when compared with their own. The probably by nature's favors. Children have undergone, what they are pleased to style a 'gardenig system' as it is known to have done. Good results in the hands of their neighbors, they conclude that it cannot be equally happy in its consequences, if applied to their own children. The forget or do not know that the healthy specimens presented to their view, have never been occasioned from a great part of weakness, that in the struggle for existence have come to the wall.

The climate of people are sedentary to an ambitious of rendering their children happy, and latterly attempt a certain very much modified from that in which theSamples that exhibit this, agitation have been created, so much so that all to the use of a person inexperienced in children's management are they easily but appearing to be quick to call for reasons between the ideas of a child whose parents entertain strong opinions on the benefits of early hardening, or that of one whose parents are content to wait till the child has reached an age when changes to lighter Clothing have been accomplished in their attainment, which by the power which the child then possesses of generating heat in his warm body, to the issue waste, consequently on locomotion, or other aspect of life. So the practice of a judicious combination the different systems of Clothing is
evident at a glance. Further, the adoption of a habit of such dimensions is not likely to attract the attention of the unprepared or inexperienced. It is not difficult to understand the interests of infant humanity.

To appreciate correctly the extent to which parents err in this respect, it is necessary to secure for their children a habit of body that will enable them to face the ordinary weaknesses incident to life. If we try to watch how a child should be clothed in infancy and even childhood, we find that all this falls into what is called a routine. In the absence of such standards, nothing will happen in this regard. However, the routine is different from the rules laid down.

A description of the clothing suitable for infants is well given by Strode Hill in his book on "Clothes of Children," page 46 to 47. The author says, "A broad mantle of fine soft flannel is first suggested, firmly, but not too tightly, around the child's body. Then come a little shirt of flannel or Brussels Cambric." Various other recommendations that a flannel dress should be always next the skin, but this appears unnecessary, at least in this country, and it is better to use more cloth to protect the delicate skin of the infant and let the others be changed every day, as the inner garment of the infant ought always to be. Always keep the child clean. After the shirt will come a coat, flannel petticoat, and other articles of dress of various fashions according to the customs of the country and climate. After all, all these should be long, long, and warm, too, to protect the skin from cold. Do not let the arm your freedom of movement as necessary. The sleeves of the coat should also be long. As far as possible, the dress should be fastened with buttons instead of pins, and when the button is indispensable, loose ones are better than small ones as being much less likely to fall out and prick the child. Some authors have recommended that the infant
Should not wear a Cap, & sometime as
this practice became for a short time
the fashion, experience however had
proved the folly of this attempt at
avoiding natural harm to satisfy a
faddish prejudice. In this & printed way I
once say a baseanny he hardened,
but it by cutting off the weather branches.
The Caps should be made of warm
soft material, fitting freely so as not
to press upon the head, & in praying
Case must be taken that the warm
weather chases the thin or unequal
respirations. As the infant grows older
the material may be lighter, until all
gy or eight months if the weather be
mild, if they be laid beside altogether.

The Chief point in which the dress of
a Child, whose parents believe in early
hardening, differs from that of the more
parents follows the same natural plan,
so that from here may be commenced
in follows - Shornt of the feet. Please
to patterns with entire absence of the left
wooden Cap.

The priceless experiences made every
day in life by parents who thus unduly
all away is deadly imagined, and the
practitioners among Children will find
the same diseases worse against
again from the same causes, partly
the simple, but by the malicious of
the parents to attain results that
ought to be waited for with patience.

History no that one cruel cause common
those errors in clothing & the difficulty
of repeating the appearance of the
former classes of mistakes is much
greater than that experienced in dealing
with the latter.

II  Difficulties which are the result of the
lack of imperfect formation in the
Child itself at the time of its birth.

I have purpose Conferring my self to these
difficulties which occur in the arms and
legs, & append the case of imperfect
deformity which occurred in my child practice.

An entire course and purpose the child is
that occur in the feet, the classification
so under 1st. The arms Gray be signed
by a thinプレゼント, the Fleets being
perfect in such cases the Membrane only project from distention with
premature labour, &rarr; &rarr; &rarr; above the
anus, here there is no projection or visible
of the Case was not to attempt
so in the first example. 3. Sometimes
the intestine does not descend lower
than the upper part of the Hardwell.
4. Occasionally the Colon terminates
in a Cul de sac, the Cecum
being entirely wanting. 
For any
of these Cases there may be an attempt
to afford relief. Naturally, by an opening
into the bladder or urethra in the
e male or the vagina in the female.
The diagnosis & treatment of these
malformations increases in difficulty
with the complexity of the Case. In
a Case where the anus is closed &rarr;
the Membrane is visibly pushed down
by the pressure existing from above
the treatment is very difficult and as a
rule unsatisfactory. Cutting a blow
through the membranes afterwards, leaving it
often 2 feet or more of a couple of fine
elastic Catheters in
Case where the intestine does not
descend below the upper part of the
Hardwell or where the Colon terminates
in a Cul de sac &rarr; no
Case is present where difficulty in diagnosis is
or that of產ing
life by operation is small, that there
experts have doubted the advisability
of operative interference. I have
contracts two extremes. I have proceed to
five very rare Cases when I published this
Case in the Transactions of the South Devon
Medical Society. I intituled it a
Case of imperforate anus but it is really
what I should style it, a Case of
imperforate Vescic.

On the 7th of May 1876 I was called
on an infant that had been alive
for five days. The post mortem
I found that it was only five days old
and that the object in seeking my
assistance was if possible to afford it
relief, as it had no passage of vitally
until its birth. The conditions present
on my first examination were as follows...
So just a short time of the abdominal palpation, that they had just a Membranous appearance, to emerge of each small area, being just an anatomical demonstration to the eye. The child had been to permit, black matter, which looked like meconium.

The mother of the child informed me that it had lasted for the first few days, but afterwards only occasionally. It went for a degree of months.

On examination of the uterus of the patient, I observed a small and softening of the patella very far from the corpus, and was confirmed in the opinion from the fact that it was something fluid into the uterus, and an elastic bag encrusted I found back and pulse distinctly determined.

I sent the child half a grain Fortis powder, along with other advice, and went to the friend of Dr. Balesmore.

Dr. Balesmore accompanied me to the house,rollo and examination of the child, and came to the same conclusions in his diagnosis as I had done. After considerable consideration, we decided to open the obstruction which we did by introducing a thin tube into the anus, as nearly as we could judge the situation. We opened the obstruction was one inch from the rectal opening. On withdrawing the tube, meconium was discharged freely through the anus and in ten minutes from the effecting of the procedure, there was a very considerable quantity of meconium and other contents of the bowels passed. On withdrawing the tamenila from the section, we introduced a three black Bivalve, and as it was used for discharging the female setting and opened the bladder, 100 lbs, to effectively break up the membranous obstacle which had its completion prevented the passage of the contents of the pat.

After the abdomen bared to a natural ease and in a little time the child sucked well and sustained what it did back. Since this the child has been acting regularly, 10 lbs., with without any sensible cause the
abdomen swells & becomes tympanous for a few days, & then again returns to its normal size. This state of affairs has persisted until today that it has remained in its fourth month. It is evident that it is dentitious. It has intususcepted its food but present quick. I advise the bleeding, liberal poultices are applied to the abdomen & medicating all small doses of Potass. powder to allay the irritability.

The above is the Case to be Communicated to the South Devon & Cleveland Medical Society.

This Case went on & all the Child passed through the period of diarrhoea without any alarming manifestations. I pointed out from the first able to be in age with the happy result as evidenced by its increased weight & healthy appearance.

In this way Crattes progressed till about the thirteenth month when I was called to think about the case. One day a day about this time a relation of the Child's father came to see me that the Child had taken fits suddenly in the night. I sent for the arrival of the nearest medical aid & a few Remittes I tried every means of persuasion to be allowed to perform a post mortem examination of the body, but the wish of the object to the procedure was firmly & with spirit to effective against one. The immediate cause of its sudden a commencement to this interesting case will demand

The explanation of those phenomena in the section is not to be found in the fact that the small portion of the fowl is developed independent of the upper portion, the two post Pub Secundary Advance & in a Natural Case. It has become joined to the Chymus of the Re-pleated or Diaphragm as at the point of juncture, as at late period. Some begin by a process of insensible absorption then both portions of the
level advance as far as only to be separated by a suspension, we have in cases both as the one side decided produced, but where the failure comes at an early period the two ends of the approaching states will be for distance if we still find the same kinds of real formation result.

The Simpson is usually committed early in cases where it does arise from real formation or imperfect development. Part particularly if it cause destruction. If an important canal, the partiality of successful interference often depend on readiness of action & intelligent cooperation on the part of the parents, &tetc. Is Concluding this paper I have only to add that although the difficulties that surround the treatment of infants in every day practice at this stage & the patience of the physician, Dr. Simpson should only lead to cultivation habits of trust & perseverance, in imparting instructions to parents, relative to the treatment of their children to that the optical & grand may have the highest satisfaction go laboratories where highly train to the beautiful & health of childhood. &c. the fear of disease.