

child 6 to 10 years old, 10 grs. of the former with 20 grs. of the latter should be given. After two or three days this dose should be increased to 15 and 30 grs. respectively, and a few days later to 20 and 40 grs. These doses should be given every two hours during the day, and every three hours at night. Careful watch must be kept for symptoms of salicylate poisoning, especially for a peculiar deep inspiration simulating the air hunger of diabetes.

The pulse failure occurring during the administration of the salicylates is due to the associated cardiac dilatation. Rest in bed and a milk diet are important items in the treatment.

Henry Ashley, of Manchester: Chorea is common in anemic, overgrown girls, in whom there is no evidence of rheumatism, and in these cases the salicylates are not desirable. He was frightened* at the large doses recommended by Dr. Lees. He thought from 40 to 60 grs. in twenty-four hours would be enough. Arsenic is of doubtful value, and in large doses injurious. Rest in bed and careful dieting were the most important.

F. J. Poynton, of London, gave in tabulated form the relation, so far as known, of micro-organisms to chorea.

1. Micro-organisms of the streptococcal group have been isolated from rheumatic fever.

2. They have also been isolated from the cerebro-spinal fluid, and from the brain itself in chorea.

3. They have been demonstrated in the pia mater and in the brain.

4. Involuntary movements of a peculiar type have been recorded by Payne and myself, as resulting from intravenous inoculation of rabbits with such micro-organisms.

5. Identical bacteria are found in other rheumatic lesions in man, and are capable of producing the lesions of rheumatism in animals.

6. Chemic leptomeningitis has been noted in chorea by Dana.

7. The lesions found after death in acute chorea, are such as one could explain in the view of an infection.

Relation of Tuberculosis in Children to Bovine Tuberculosis.

By NATHAN RAW, London (*British Medical Journal*, August 29th, 1903).

He expresses his opinion that man is attacked by two kinds of tubercle: one conveyed by infection from one person to another, the other by receiving into the body bovine bacilli in meat or milk. He believes that bovine tuberculosis is very virulent for children. He believes it is accountable for tabes mesenterica and other abdominal tuberculosis; also for scrofula, or lymph gland tuberculosis; also very probably for tubercular meningitis, and possibly for acute miliary tuberculosis.