

In first order, children with chorea should be kept from school. There are several reasons for this: First, because the disease becomes worse when children are sent to school, where their surroundings tend to make them more irritable and peevish, and hence, accentuate the disease. Secondly, it is a well-known fact that the disease is contagious in the sense that one school-child with chorea will infect the whole school room. A remedy which should be tried first of all in every case is arsenic. It can be given in the form of Fowler's solution or as acid arseniosi. Together with arsenic, the galvanic battery should be utilized. The cathode pole should be applied over the region of the heart, and the anode over the spinal column, using about five or six milliamperes daily. After arsenic we can recommend antipyrin in this affection. It has a splendid effect, and its use should be rigorously persisted in until the benefits that usually come are seen in the given case. Utmost quiet should be enjoined upon these children. They should be put to bed early and should arise late in the morning. Applications of cold have been recommended, usually over the spinal column, although in many cases warm applications will be found more agreeable. Strict attention should be paid to the heart and its working. We know that endocarditis is often seen in this disease. With the following out of such treatment as above outlined, it can be confidently assured that beneficial results will accrue.—*Interstate Med. Journal.*

THE MANAGEMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.

In the management of scarlet fever, consideration has to be given to the fever itself, to the throat, the eruption and the complications arising during the course of the disease, depending upon the invasion of streptococci, the absorption of toxins and the development of nephritis. The first symptoms the physician has to combat are those of the throat. The usual pain and swelling, as well as the exudate, are alarming to the family and patient, as well as to the physician, and should receive as much attention as a diphtheritic throat. Above all, each case should be examined for the bacillus diphtheria. As treatment, large irrigations of warm water containing a small amount of carbolic acid or listerine should be made with the fountain syringe; older children should be made to gargle a saturated solution of chlorate of potash, a 1-500 potass. permanganate or peroxide of hydrogen diluted 1-4. Around the neck and throat applications of either ice or hot flannel should be made.