

Absolute isolation in a large, bright, airy room with a patient nurse was instituted. A mixture of bromide of potash and dialysed iron was given three times daily with five grains of chloral hydrate at night and plenty of lithia water. In a month the child recovered perfectly, and the anæmia disappeared. She has been free from all symptoms for the past three months though the cardiac condition has remained unchanged.

The points of interest are, first, the tender age of the patient. Risien Russell says it is rare to see chorea before the fifth year. Osler found the age limit lower in America; it was rare before the fourth year, and extremely rare before the third year.

Secondly, the relationship between chorea, rheumatism, and endocarditis. The antecedent rheumatic history is clear, and it is also plain that the endocarditis proceeded the chorea. Albutt states that in very few cases the endocarditis precedes the chorea, but this case would appear to support the discarded view that chorea was due to emboli consequent upon endocarditis. It also upholds the view that the same infective agent is at work in these three diseases as other etiological causes for the chorea could be eliminated.

DEFICIENT HUMIDITY OF THE ATMOSPHERE AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

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The scope of this short paper embraces a subject relating chiefly to the ventilation of dwellings, but involving, in a minor degree, the heating of the same—viz.: the Relative Humidity of the Air, as commonly supplied to ordinary dwelling or sleeping rooms.

Along with my observations on relative humidity, I shall have to quote a few chemical analyses of the air, taken at the same time, but these chemical results I shall endeavour to render in their simplest form, in order that they may not obscure the main argument.

During the winter time, in this country, I am safe in stating that most houses are kept "comfortably warm" inside. In nearly all these instances the air, though warm, is very dry—in other words, the relative humidity is low. This condition of affairs, I maintain, is distinctly deleterious and has a very marked effect upon the human organism—one which, I am sure, has always been overlooked in the greater part.