Ice. Ether spray. Cold to spine. Extrnal Cold douche. remedies. Russian or Turkish baths. Salt baths

Rest, diet, fresh air

Some of these may be combined with good effect, The plan of treatment, generally employ is the following; Should the child be "run down," as is generally the case, I begin with some preparation of iron, and administer at the same time cod liver oil, As regards special treatment, I find strychnine serviceable carried up to a point where, stiffness of the muscles is arrived at. Next to this I consider arsenic to stand, It must be in large doses. You will occeasionally find that digestive troubles are produced very quickly by this drug, and then strychnia may be substituted. Cold to the spine cannot be overestimated as a plan of treatment. You may either use the ether spray, which was first suggested by Subetski, of Warsaw, in 1866, or apply ice bags every day allowing them to stay on about ten minutes. Perrond, who has used the ether spray, makes application from four to eight minutes in duration every day. Of thirty-five cases I have treated in this way, (I mean with the ether spray) from fifteen to twenty applications produced permanent benifit, and here I would say that the spray should be directed to the upper part of the cord, over the upper cervical vertebræ. Eserine has been lately recommended and Bouchut has given the results of 438 cases, 205 who took it in pilular form, and 232 hypodermically. Eserine is the alkaloid of Calabur bean. The average dose was from two to five milligrammes. He obtained temporary benifit, which seemed to wear off; but when the drug was repeatedly administered he accomplished many cures. He reports twenty-three cures, by an average of seven injections. It is a dangerous remedy, however, and produces severe gastric symptoms.

The salts of zinc have occasionally proved valueable in cases of this disease, but I prefer the remedies I have mentioned. Conium is occasionally efficacious, but its effects are temporary. I must say, before going further, that I have found phosphorus, with cod-liver oil, to be a most valuable curative agent and in cases where everything else failed, it has succeeded. This seems reasonable, when we consider how much impaired must be the nutrition of the nervous matter. Now, gentlemen, you will find instances where nothing does good; Put them in a dark room, and keep them perfectly quiet. will be often astonished at the result. Wier Mitchell has written of the value of this treatment, and I refer you to his lecture. There are little things that must be watched. The diet, above all things should be regulated with judgment. Plenty of fresh air and sleep come next, and absolute mental rest must be enforced. The school books and the school room are to be parted from, and agreable diversions planned. An excellent auxiliary to your medication is the salt bath. A handful of rock salt in the water and energetic use of the rough towel, will infuse a of the specimen as it really exists.

tone and vigor that will soon become apparent, conclusion, I must tell you that decided medication is useless in these patients when their personal habits are not looked after; but if you will start them upon the right track, and afterwards give them the medicines I have named, you will have the satisfaction of generally curing your case, and covering yourself with glory, for the cure of chorea is considered by the friends of the patient to be a great triumph.

New York, Jan, 18, 1876.

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'RO-PHOTOGRAPHS IN HISTOLOGY, NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL.

Messrs. J. H. Coates and Co., of 822 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, announce the commencement of a publication, with the above name, under the direction of Carl Seiler, M.D., assisted by J. Gibbons Hunt, M.D., and Joseph G. Richardson, M.D.

This publication is intended to replace the microscope, as far as is possible, for those phy, sicians who have neither opportunity nor leisure to make observations with the instrument for themselves; and also to furnish microscopists, for comparison, correct representations of typical specimens in the domain of normal and patho. logical histology.

As the pictures are obtained directly from the microscopic objects by means of photography, and printed from the negative by a reliable mechanical process, they have the great advantage of being faithful copies of the pictures formed by the lens, and there is nothing produced that is not actually visible in the instrument, thus avoiding the diagramatic character and the subjective coloring which is so frequently found in drawings made by means of the camera lucida. In fact, the illustrations used in the lecture-room and found in books, are idealized so much as rarely to give an exact impression