

body is exempt, and the gait is often jerky or otherwise altered. Cases are often divided into slighter cases, where the child can feed itself, and severer ones, where owing to the movements, this is impossible. The child is very excitable, laughing or crying from trivial causes. In nearly all the cases the heart becomes affected, and this may lead to permanent heart disease. Cases last between six weeks, and as many months, most ending in recovery, but now and then a fatal case occurs.

The first and most important part of the treatment is to secure complete bodily rest, and freedom from all kinds of excitement. The child should be kept in bed, completely at rest, at least till the movements have become very slight, that is to say, for at least a fortnight, even in the milder cases; when improvement occurs the child may be allowed to get up for a few hours a day, and allowed some fresh air, but too much exercise should be prevented. The diet should be nourishing and easily digestible, and administered at regular hours. The bowels should be carefully attended to. If the movements are very violent the sides of the cot must be protected by padding, to prevent the child injuring itself; or in very bad cases it may be slung up in a hammock. Plenty of sleep is important, and for this Dr. Goodhart recommends regular shampooing twice a day for a quarter of an hour; sometimes bromides or chloral are prescribed for the same object, or to calm any excessive excitement. Frequent spongings are of great value in getting the skin to act, and calming the patient. Massage is useful, and in the later stages gymnastic exercises and rhythmical movements may also tend to check the choreic habit, if of long duration.

Dr. Goodhart recommends the following diet: At 5.30 a.m. half a pint of warm milk; 7 a.m. half a pint of milk and 3 ounces of bread and butter; 9.45 a.m., half an ounce of Kepler's malt extract in lemonade; 10 a.m., massage for a quarter of an hour, followed by half a pint of warm milk; 12.30 p.m., rice pudding, half a pint of milk, green food, and potatoes; 4.15 p.m., half a pint of warm milk, 3 ounces of bread and butter, and an egg lightly boiled; 7 p.m., half an ounce of Kepler's malt extract in lemonade; 7.30 p.m., massage, followed by half a pint of milk. After a fortnight or so an extra ounce of bread and butter is given at 7 and 4.15; a lean chop is added

to the midday meal, and an extra pint of milk is distributed over the 24 hours.

In chronic cases a change of air is sometimes recommended, but the undue excitement often makes the movements worse. Moral treatment all through is of the greatest value; the child should be encouraged to control the movements as much as possible, and should be looked after kindly but firmly, for these cases are closely allied to hysteria.

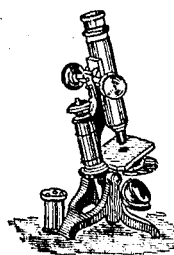
*Headaches.*—Children are very subject to headaches from one cause or another, indigestion is perhaps the most frequent reason, especially if combined with or due to constipation; in children at school, a very frequent cause is overstrain of the eyes, especially if there is any fault of accommodation, sometimes headaches are an indication of some form of brain disease as cerebral tumour, or tubercular meningitis. For the treatment of head-ache due to disorder of digestion, a purge and light diet for a day or two is the best, and for other varieties when it has been shewn that they do not depend on any definite organic cause such as brain disease or eye troubles, the life of the child should be supervised, and the diet attended to, and a change of air, and country life, are often very useful.

(To be continued.)

## Medical Matters.

### A NEW CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

Dr. Mougeot, whose investigations into the subject of a cure for dysentery have been attracting attention in Saigon for some time past, now claims to have discovered a remedy for the disease. This, the *Indian Medical Record* reports, is the seed of the plant named *Brucca Sumatrana*, belonging to the family *Simarubaccæ*, which is found in those parts of Southern China, Lower India, the Island of Sunda and tropical America, where the malady prevails in its more virulent form. Both the tree and its seed are known in the vernacular of its habitat by the name of *kosu* or *kōsam*. It may be remembered that several years ago the scientist Roger discovered a bacillus which was held to be the cause of dysentery. In experiments which he conducted upon animals, Dr. Mougeot found that wherever these bacteria were most numerous in the bowels, the use of the *kosu*



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