

of more easy administration than the bromide of potassium, to the taste of which some persons have invincible repugnance, and increasing with its use.

It is of the first importance that bromide of sodium should be perfectly free of all impurities, particularly of iodine. Larger doses of the hydrated salt are required than of the anhydrous, for it crystallizes with four equivalents of water. According to Dr. Morin (*Comptes of the Académie des Sciences*, January and April, 1870), anhydrous bromide of sodium contains 11 per cent more bromine than bromide of potassium. Dr. M. and Ballard, the discoverer of this salt (1826), give the following table of the approximative amount of bromine in the corresponding quantities of bromide of sodium and bromide of potassium.—

BROMINE. Grammes.	BROMIDE OF SODIUM. Grammes.	BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. Grammes.
6.33	4.33	5.00
6.66	8.66	10.00
10.66	13.00	15.00
13.33	17.33	20.00
16.66	21.66	25.00
20.00	26.00	30.00

The doses of bromide of sodium are about the same as those of bromide of potassium. In epilepsy, I usually give 20 grains three times daily, and have rarely gone above that amount. It sometimes seems to cause or encourage constipation.—*Medical World*.

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## CHLORAL HYDRATE IN CHOREA.

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About two months ago I was called upon by a young lady, about eighteen years of age, who was suffering from symptoms indicative of a complete derangement of the nervous system. From her own history of the case, as well as that of an intimate friend, I learned that these symptoms first appeared about three years ago, and were strongly hysterical. At first they were very slight, and only noticed by those with whom she was intimate, but they gradually increased in severity, and sometime afterwards, well marked symptoms of chorea manifested them-