

patient by his drawing a deep, sighing respiration, then falling to the floor in a dead faint. Gave half a glass of whiskey, and in a few moments he recovered, but was in a dazed condition for half an hour.

No. 2. Young lady, actress, delicate, anæmic-looking girl, suffering from an attack of acute tonsillitis. Sprayed about fifteen drops of a two per cent. solution on tonsils and pharynx, preparatory to the application of a thirty grain solution of nitrate of silver to the tonsils. Patient immediately suffered great distress, evinced by difficulty of breathing, and said she felt that she was "smothering to death." Gave her glass of sherry, and made application to tonsils.

She appeared to get all right : but, upon walking to waiting room, fell in a faint. Gave another glass of sherry, bathed face with ice water, and in a few moments she recovered sufficiently to go home, but was quite ill and nervous for eight or ten hours afterwards.—GEO. BROWN, *The Atlanta Med. and Surg. Jour.*

**Chlorobrom in Sea-Sickness.**—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most satisfactory remedy yet produced for the treatment of sea-sickness. In those cases particularly where the patients, though not suddenly and violently sick, were in a state of chronic misery with headache, nausea, great depression, sleeplessness, and no appetite (a condition frequently dangerous in delicate people undergoing a long voyage), I have found chlorobrom, properly administered, most valuable; as a rule the nervous symptoms disappear, and the patients never fail to gain refreshing sleep and generally make a rapid recovery. Its ease of administration, safety and complete absence of objectionable after symptoms are points of great importance. I have also found the solution exceedingly useful in many cases of insomnia and nervous derangements."—DR. LEDINGHAM, *Lancet*.

**A Case of Mastitis in a Child of Four Months.**—The following case seems worth recording, because, although mastitis during the first few weeks of life is common, its occurrence at a later period of infancy is certainly very rare.

Cecilia C., aged four months, was brought to the New Town Dispensary on December 29th, 1891,

on account of swelling of both breasts. She was the youngest of a healthy family of eight, and both her parents were very robust. She had always enjoyed perfectly good health with the exception of a slight feverish attack about a month ago, which her mother thought was influenza. No swelling of her breasts was ever noticed till eight days before I saw her, and no injury was known to have occurred.

She was a remarkably well-grown and well-nourished baby, with nothing abnormal about her except the condition of her breasts, both of which were visibly enlarged. The right breast seemed, on palpation, to be about the size of a bean, and was soft and painless. The left breast was much enlarged and fluctuating; it measured one and a quarter inches in diameter, and was about three-quarters of an inch in thickness; the skin over it was reddened and very tender.

On December 31st the left breast was incised and two drachms of sweet pus evacuated. It healed in a few days. Both breasts remained enlarged for some weeks. On January 19th they were still each the size of a large pea. By Feb. 2nd, 1892, all swelling had disappeared.—JOHN THOMSON, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed., *Archives of Pediatrics*.

**Use of the Analgetic Antithermics.**—For migraine: antipyrine is to be preferred (fifteen grains to one drachm a day in capsules or in grog).

For lightning pains, due to locomotor ataxia, compression, and bad teeth: Acetanilid, seven grains, three times within twenty-four hours.

For neuralgia: Exalgin, four grains in the morning and in the evening.

For nervous pains: Phenacetin, fifteen to forty-five grains within twenty-four hours.—DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ, *Times and Register*.

**Gastric Neurasthenia.**—As late as 1878 Leube concluded that many disturbances, found especially in women, which heretofore were called catarrh, are truly of nervous origin, and to substantiate his contention, he gave the ordinary test breakfast, and after digestion began he examined the contents and found that in many of these cases digestion proceeded and continued perfectly normal. Yet, accompanying this act, certain symptoms developed, as headache, dizziness, palpi-