

swer to questions and passed urine and stools in bed. Then followed a period of restlessness, and intellectual and emotional confusion, during which time she asked for nothing and muttered incoherently. Speech at first like other movements was greatly enfeebled and not co-ordinated, gradually however, becoming stronger and more distinct; delusions and illusions of sight at first numerous, slowly disappeared and were not noticed after June 7th. She left Hospital on June 17th feeling quite well. To her own astonishment and that of her sisters she had no desire for morphine from the time she entered the Hospital, and I am glad to say it has not yet returned."

By the Bromide Sleep is meant a condition lasting from five to nine days, in which the subject sleeps day and night and from which he cannot be roused. He will pass urine and stools in bed if left to himself but can be prevented by being placed on a commode and held there for a few minutes every six hours. Following this sleep is a gradual recovery of the powers of locomotion, speech and thought, the progress being daily visible. With perseverance, care and the administration of a tumblerful of milk every two hours, little loss of weight need occur except of wasting of muscles. After recovery in no instance has any indication of interference with nervous functions been observed.

The best method of giving the bromide is probably yet to be worked out, but so far MacLeod says "I am inclined to give only in the day time." Having taken the weight of the patient and ascertained that there is nothing to contra-indicate the treatment in the way of organic disease, the sodium bromide may be given in two drachm doses in a half tumbler of water every two hours until an ounce is given the first day; the second day a similar amount is given in the same way: if this dose does not suffice it may be repeated on the third day. It must however be remembered that the full effect of the drug is not manifest for at least twenty-four hours after the administration of the last dose. The following advantages over other methods of treatment can be claimed for the Bromide Sleep:

1. It does away with the suffering entailed by stopping the drug.
2. The patient cannot bribe the attendants nor can he deceive his physician for he is powerless.
3. No taste is likely to arise for bromide given in this way.

The case of my own which I wish to report is of interest chiefly because of the negative result (as regards sleep) which the very large doses of bromide had on the patient. The case was one of alcoholic habit of many years standing in a man forty years of age who at the time of consultation was in a highly nervous and excitable condition and had for many days been suffering from insomnia.

The first day of treatment he was given nine drachms of sodium bromide in two drachm doses for the first four doses and one drachm at 10 P. M. The second day he was given eight drachms of the salt. He slept during the night but was easily awakened. The third day he was given ten drachms, and the fourth day eight drachms. During the afternoon of the fourth day he was somewhat drowsy and slept very well, during the night of the fifth day he had three drachms of the salt, which