

duced. Brocq points out that French dermatologists have for a long time had recourse to the actual cautery applied by means of finely-pointed thermo-cautery tips, or, better still, with the electro-cautery, for the treatment of rebellious acnes, especially where there are large lesions on the face and trunk. In this way they not only succeed in curing the lesions more rapidly, but arrest the formation of new ones. It would seem as if the inoculable germs which produce acne are thus destroyed.—*Epit. Br. Med. Jour.*

THE DANGERS OF BROMOFORM IN PERTUSSIS.—Dr. J. B. Marvin says: "I have recently had two cases which illustrate some of the dangers of giving bromoform in suspension or emulsion. About two weeks ago there were several cases of pertussis among the children at the Baptist Orphans' Home, and the house physician prescribed syrup of lemon and bromoform in the usual mixture with gum Arabic, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, which contained $7\frac{1}{2}$ minims of the bromoform, giving directions to always shake the bottle before pouring out the mixture. He also told them not to use the last few doses in the bottom of the bottle. One of the nurses, who had evidently not understood the instructions, gave two of these children, one aged 4, the other aged 6 years, the usual teaspoonful dose from the bottom of the bottle. This was given about eleven o'clock in the morning, the weather being exceedingly warm the children, trying to keep cool, afterward lay down upon some rugs in the room and went to sleep. At one o'clock the nurse in charge of the room went to awaken them and could not arouse the two children in question. Dr. Frank and myself were sent for and worked with them two and a-half hours before we succeeded in getting them aroused. There was not only slow respiration and feeble pulse, but impairment of all the reflexes—you could pull the eyelids open and rub the cornea without their flinching. After getting them revived, if left for a moment they would immediately fall asleep again. I roused one little fellow up and asked him if he wanted a stick of candy; he said, yes; I gave it to him, and he grabbed it and put the end in his mouth, biting off a piece, and he fell asleep again with the portion bitten off in his mouth. The pulse was very feeble, but still strong enough to keep the lips red in color.

The only difference I noticed between the action of bromoform and that of chloroform was that there was not the same amount of lividity that follows the administration of chloroform; there was the same pulse, respiration, and other symptoms. The children were perfectly limp, as though thoroughly intoxicated, with staggering gait, dizziness, etc. Both recovered, however, without any serious after-effects. The

query arises, if bromoform might not form a valuable hypnotic.—*Am. Pract. and News.*

THE VALUE OF CHLOROFORM IN INTERNAL MEDICINE.—We are so apt to regard chloroform as a pure anæsthetic when taken by inhalation, that many of us are wont to overlook its value as an internal medicament, and, as a result of this oversight, lose a valuable aid to treatment in many affections, some of which are apt to resist the ordinary remedial measures. One of the most important applications of chloroform is its internal use for the relief of pain either in the chest or abdomen, pain in the latter region yielding naturally more readily to its influence. Particularly is this the case where the pain is of a gripping character, either due to irritability of unstriated muscular tissue in the wall of the intestine, or to the presence of irritating foods or large quantities of flatus. Under such circumstances 20 to 40 drops of the spirit of chloroform added to two teaspoonfuls of water, and perhaps aided by 10 to 20 drops of the spirit of camphor, is one of the very best prescriptions that we can give. Further than this, those of us who believe in the value of antiseptic medication will recognize the fact that chloroform, under the circumstances which we have named, not only relieves the pain, but acts as one of the most powerful antiseptics which can be taken internally with moderate impunity. It is a well-recognized fact in therapeutics, that many volatile substances seem to exercise very considerable power in checking all forms of diarrhæa, and where pain in the abdomen is associated with liquid movements, chloroform possesses a third scope for usefulness. Not only is it of value in the forms of pain which are due to direct irritation or inflammation in the abdomen, but it is also useful in those pains which are due to nervous disturbance, such, for example, as in ordinary neuralgia of the stomach or true gastralgia. In obstinate vomiting, 2 to 5 drops of pure chloroform in a little water, taken in teaspoonful doses, will often act advantageously, and when the vomiting is due to the ingestion of bad food, particularly food which has undergone some decomposition process, it is especially indicated. In the vomiting of pregnancy, with some practitioners, it is held to be the best remedy. Another very valuable application of chloroform is its employment externally in liniments in cases of muscular rheumatism for stiffness of the muscles due to strain or excessive exercise. Possessing, as it does, not only counter-irritant, but anæsthetic effects, its employment in this manner is most advantageous. Another use to which it is too rarely put is for the production of counter-irritation varying from slight reddening to actual blistering of the skin. Slight reddening is rapidly produced by applying a cloth saturated with chloroform to