

cine, baths of dry vapor, black coffee, purgatives, diuretics, and a very nourishing liquid alimentation.

4. A good sign to determine if the dose is large enough is the absence of reflex nausea caused by introducing a spoon down to the base of the tongue. Iron and arsenic should be frequently associated with this medicine to prevent the anæmia and cachexia produced by it.

5. Duration of treatment. A relapse in epilepsy occur six years after apparent cure, this author considers that in this disease the length of treatment should be at least ten years; although admitting he exposes himself to error in this respect.

6. Accidents which may result from the use of this medicine. Bromism has already been noted. Bromic cachexia. This is characterized by considerable decolorization of the skin, blowing vascular murmurs, languor in the movements and expression, general debility and emaciation. This writer believes that every patient who takes bromide of potassium, in doses exceeding seventy-five grains daily, should be examined by his physician every five days. He considers it a dangerous habit for pharmacutists to deliver the remedy on a receipt already served. In women who take sixty to ninety grains of the bromide, a dry cough, with difficult inspiration, supervenes, especially in the evening or during repose. The cough resembles whooping-cough. This medicine produces also cutaneous eruptions.

7. Elimination. Elimination by the kidneys does not seem to be greater in infants than in adults. The alimentary canal eliminates little or nothing. The amount excreted by the skin and through the saliva has not been determined. The present facts do not explain the remarkable tolerance of this remedy in infants compared with adults.

8. Therapeutic value. The two most important points in the treatment of epilepsy are the exhibition of it in a proper dose and a continuance of it for long periods. It acts in two different ways, physiologically speaking; one a sedative action on the medulla oblongata and the spinal chord; the other a constrictive action of the muscular fibres of the capillaries, making the tissues anæmic. The first explains its efficacy in those diseases where the cord and medulla are excited, as in epilepsy, chorea, simple and traumatic tetanus, spinal irritability of hysterical and anæmic patients, etc. Its happy results in spermatorrhœa are due to its capillary constriction. By the same buccal, pharyngeal, vaginal, and probably stomachal secretions are diminished. He relates ninety-six epileptic cases treated, twenty of which have not exhibited any further morbid phenomena.

A portion of the article was in support of the great value of this remedy in nervous diseases, particularly epilepsy. Dr. Brown-Sequard's researches on epilepsy were also referred to as given in one of the lectures by Prof. Agassiz, before the Museum of Com-