never exceed 2.0 gm. It should never be taken dry or followed by a drink of cold water, but simultaneously with its administration should be given a cupful of fluid as warm as possible, as for example, soup, tea, or milk. Its absorption is thoroughly facilitated and a prompt effect secured. During its employment it should occasionally be discontinued. To guard against any possible accumulation of unabsorbed trional, to accelerate its elimination and thereby prevent reduction of the alkalinity of the blood, some carbonated mineral water should be prescribed. It is also advisable to give at the same time some salt of citric or tartaric acid. The vegetable acids are converted into carbonates in the organism and these increase the alkalescence of the blood. Constipation should be promptly relieved.

The Exceptional S. Weir Mitchell, M D. (*University Effects of Bromides. Med. Magazine*, June, 1896). The ordinary or excessive use of bromides sometimes occasions symptoms which are familiar in their milder expressions, but which are rarely seen in their aggravated forms; or if seen are not always attributed to the use of these salts. In certain people these extreme results are not due alone to the bromides. The prodromes of an epileptic fit may, because of the bromides, be intensified even in those whose attacks are being lessened in number. Irritability or melancholy is sometimes more marked at the time of menstruation in epileptics under free use of bromides. Trauma affecting the brain may give us to see excessive displays of bromic influence, causing bad temper, suicidal or homicidal tendencies and temporary delusions. Although, ordinarily, these salts do not disturb the circulation, they may do so when certain failure of heart-force exists (DaCosta). One of the earlier physical effects is a tendency to ptosis (Rudish). There are a few cases in which the bromides (sixty grains daily) cause at first a mere depression of spirits, which, save in rare instances, is not lasting. Now and then we find people who do not bear any effective dose of bromide, and who are in a state of moderate melancholia so long as we give the drug. Exceptionally this influence may rise to the grade of danger and occasion suicidal impulses. It is far more common to see irritability of temper caused by the bromides. In old epileptics this is laid to the score of the disease, but that it is not always of this parentage is a matter worth remembering in extreme cases. A tendency to destructive outbreaks, with unrestrained violence of temper, does in a few people, rise to the danger line. The use of the bromides should be remembered as one of the causes of sudden mania.

FREEMAN.