

Slight wandering was more likely to occur after sulphonal than after the others, and it stupefied the patient more than paraldehyde and certainly more than urethane. In one case after taking sulphonal gr. xxx. the patient seemed inclined to wander and talked nonsense before he went to sleep at all. In nearly every case in which any effect was produced drowsiness ensued the morning following and this feeling was most marked after sulphonal. Slight headache was produced in a fair proportion of cases and some giddiness in a few only. Following moderate doses no really disagreeable consequences were experienced. In one case a skin eruption appeared both after paraldehyde and after sulphonal, and in another after sulphonal. No noticeable effects were produced on the respiration, circulation or appetite and no case of cyanosis was seen. (Birmingham Med. Review, July, 1891). A. F.

ANTIPYRINE IN COMBINATION WITH BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

Dr. Chas. H. Hay in the "Med. Age," July 25, 1891, reports ten cases and mentions twenty more treated by this combination, as first suggested by Dr. H. C. Wood. Only the most hopeless forms of epilepsy were thus treated and though in some it failed to affect the convulsion rate, in the great majority it markedly decreased the convulsive attacks. and after the bromide alone had proved powerless. Therefore he concludes that this treatment is to be highly commended, not only for its beneficent effect in lowering the number of convulsions in epilepsy, but also because by its use, the disagreeable gastric and general symptoms of bromism are avoided. The doses given were generally twenty grains of the bromide of ammonium with ten grains of antipyrine three times daily. A. F.

TREATMENT OF THE OPIUM NEUROSIS.

A monograph on this subject by Stephen Lett, M.D., contains the following general outline of the author's method of "Gradual Reduction." Having ascertained the amount of opiate consumed in twenty-four hours, calculate its equivalent in morphia and then dividing this amount by the number of times it is necessary for the patient to resort to it during the day, a fair approximate of a single dose is obtained. This is weighed, administered and its effects noted