

the disease are very interesting and appear to be ranged in two classes; in one the urea discharge was large during the first week, but then gradually lessened as the disease progressed; in the other class the discharge of urea gradually augmented with the continuance of the fever, and continued to rise until the fever ended. The uric acid discharged was found to correspond with the elevation of temperature, and to be greater during the pyrexia of the first period than during the later stages of the disease. A diminished excretion of chlorides was noted all through the morbid process. The excretion of phosphates and sulphates also was grouped into two classes like the urea, in one the quantity being increased at first, but then lessening by degrees, and *vice versa*. Jacobowitsch believes that the activity of the poison in the blood has more influence in altering the urine than has the fever or the febrile accompaniments.—*Lancet*, April 21, 1888.

**Jaborandi in Obstetric Practice.**—Having for many years noted the fact that parturition does not progress favorably till diaphoresis occurs, I have for some months past induced this condition in the early stage of labor by giving fluid ext. jaborandi (green—the brown has proved worthless in my hands.) My plan is, when called to a case, to order a warm brick to be applied to the feet, which are always cold, and then to give one-third of a teaspoonful of fl. ext. jaborandi in half a wineglassful of water, and repeat the dose every half hour until perspiration occurs. It is very seldom that more than two doses are required. The first effect of this medicine on the patient is soothing; she becomes more quiet and bears her pains with resignation. Upon being questioned, the patient often states that her pains do not hurt her as they did. On examination after diaphoresis occurs, the os will be found dilating rapidly; the soft parts to be in a favorable condition; and in a short time the labor will be satisfactorily terminated. Should the patient appear weak from the sweating, I wipe her face and neck with a dry towel, and give her a teaspoonful of whiskey or half as much of aromatic spirits of ammonia. Since using the above remedy I have had no occasion to use ether, chloroform or the forceps. I have not seen any mention of the use of jaborandi in obstetric practice; but, having had such favorable results from its employment I recommend it to the consideration of the profession.—*Dr. Hardcastle in Med. and Surg. Reporter*.