

of ten pints of hydrochlorate of pilocarpin to one pint of hydrochlorate of morphia.

c. To prevent collapse a few drops of camphorated oil should be added to the solution.

Dr. Felsenreich, assistant to Prof. Gustave Braun at the Vienna General Hospital, observes that Dr. Massmann's statements (*Medical Times and Gazette*, July 13th, page 56), on the employment of pilocarpin in the induction of premature labor must lead to further inquiry into the action of this substance on the uterus. At Prof. Braun's request he tried the efficacy in nine cases of ataxy of the uterus, with reference to its future employment in cases of hemorrhage produced by this cause. In but three of the cases did the hypodermic injection take effect, and that only at the end of ten minutes; so that it can not be regarded as a suitable means for combating active hemorrhage, in which promptitude of action is so important a factor. As in these cases, too, there is no time to examine the action of the heart, another contra-indication arises, for, as Petrin has shown, whenever this action is in any wise abnormal, the greatest care is required in the administration of pilocarpin, for arrhythmia or an arrest of its action may then be easily induced. Indeed, as any considerable hemorrhage does greatly disturb the action of this organ, this itself is a contra-indication. These considerations do not apply to the induction of premature labor, and additional trials of the power of pilocarpin for this purpose may be made without danger.

Dr. P. K. Kretschmar adds, in the *Hospital Gazette*, that the *Hydrochlorate of Pilocarpin*, derived from the alkaloid found by E. Hardy in the leaves and in the root of pilocarpus pinnatus, is, in many respects, the most valuable of the preparations of jaborandi. It comes in small, white crystals, very soluble in water, and is for different reasons especially adapted for hypodermic medication. Its action resembles that of the drug itself, but it is more uniform and reliable than either the infusion or the fluid extract. It also influences the bronchial secretions by making them more fluid, and it has been used with advantage in croup, bronchitis, etc. A solution is made by dissolving one-half a grain of hydrochlorate of pilocarpin in thirty minims of pure water. I use in cases of children from six to ten years of age, ten minims of this solution, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain hypodermically, and repeat the injection once or twice the next or following day. To adults I have given twenty minims ($\frac{1}{3}$ grain) repeated every day for three days.

The simplicity and almost painless manner of its administration, the fact that its hypodermic use does not cause any irritation, or abscess at the point of injection, the easy manner by which we are able to administer it in a state of uræmia, unconsciousness during convulsions, etc., make it a most valuable remedy in the treatment of children. I used it in five cases of parenchymatous nephritis following scarlet fever, four of which occurred in children under twelve years of age, and I can only state that its action was very satisfactory, although it produced

considerable vomiting in one and moderate emesis in another case.

TREATMENT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Taken from Naphey.

℞. Acid. nitro-mur. dil. 3 ij.
Acid. hydrocy. dil. min. xxv.
Tinct. arnicæ j.
Tinct. gentian. comp. 3 j.
Infus. sennæ, q. s. ad 3 iij.

M. Sig. A tablespoonful two or three times daily in dyspepsia with sluggish action of the liver.

The efficacy of this prescription may often be increased by giving with each dose the following pill:

℞. Zinci sulph. gr. i-ij.
Ext. gentianæ gr. iv.
M. ft. pil. No. j.

T. Hawkes Tanner, M.D.

One of the best preparations in dyspepsia with flatulence is the following, recommended by Prof. Robinson:

℞. Sulph. sodæ. 3 j.
Tinct. nucis vom. 3 v.
Aque 3 iv.

M. Sig. A teaspoonful thrice daily, after meals.

Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas employs the following, especially in cases of habitual indigestion:

℞. One rennet, washed and chopped.
Vini rubri. Oj.

Macerate for twelve days, and then decant, filter and add:

Acid. nitro-mur. dil. 3 ij.
Tinct. nucis vom. 3 ij.
Bismuth subnit. 3 ij.

M. Sig. One tablespoonful in a quarter of a tumbler of water before each meal, as a digestive tonic.

J. M. DaCosta, M.D., Philadelphia, uses the following in functional indigestion owing to a want of proper secretion of gastric juice:

℞. Acidi nitro-mur. dil. 3 ij.
Vini pepsini. 3 iij.

M. Sig. A teaspoonful three times a day, before or after meals.

Where there is constipation, add also:

℞. Pulvi. rhei. ʒj.
Quinæ sulph. gr. x.
M. ft. pil. No. x.

Sig. One to be taken at night.

If this be not sufficient to produce a laxative effect, take one night and morning. Meat diet almost exclusively, avoiding starchy substances.

William Aitken, M.D., Edinburgh, contributes the following:

℞. Sodæ bicarb. 3 v.
Potassæ nit. 3 j.

M. ft. chart. No. xx; order one, two or three times a day in those forms of indigestion marked by excessive acidity and heartburn. At the same time free excretion from the liver and bowels must be