

C.—The colour of the iris is occasionally rendered paler than usual.

D.—Slight congestion of the conjunctival vessels may appear,

E.—Twitches of short duration have been noticed in the orbicularis palpebrarum.

F.—Pain or a sense of tension in the supra-orbital region has been complained of.

G.—Its first contact with the eyeball is apt to draw forth a slight flow of tears.

H.—Painted on the outside of the eyelids, a degree of immobility follows. These last effects are commonly very transient.

Other *topical effects* have been noted after the application of Calabar Bean elsewhere than the eye, but they are comparatively of little importance. Placed upon the skin, it induces no irritation, after about half an hour there is some anaesthesia so that the part may be pricked and very little pain be felt. In contact with exposed muscle, during vivisections, the contractility of the fibres is first impaired, and then lost for a time, as shown by irritating them either directly or through the nerves they receive. Introduced within certain tissues, as the serous and cellular, it excites congestion, but more from being a foreign body than from any specific property.

Let us now consider the *internal actions* of Calabar Bean. If a *small* dose be swallowed, in about five minutes afterwards a peculiar feeling is felt at the pit of the stomach like that caused by bolting a piece of solid food of too large size. Though slight at first, the sensation gradually increases till it grows painful. Next a feeling of dyspnoea supervenes, dizziness follows, and in a short time more or less loss of muscular strength in the extremities. When *larger* doses are taken, these symptoms are intensified, and there are added to them twitchings of the fibres of the pectoral muscles, dimness of vision, flow of fluid in the mouth, and perspiration. Of the *after effects* dizziness is the most prominent; it passes off after a night's sleep. The heart's action has been found to be tumultuous and irregular.

Besides these symptoms, medicinal doses of Calabar Bean induce the pupils to contract, lessen the force of the circulation by weakening the heart's force, and, if often repeated, they stimulate the intestinal glands and prove aperient.

In morbid states they are decidedly anodyne and calmative, and as such are effective in allaying nervous irritation. Intelligence is not affected.

Of the symptoms so far mentioned, several may be referred to *increase of secretion*, particularly of the perspiratory, salivary, and intestinal