

of the drug to be produced ; this goes on increasing for fifteen minutes, and remains at its height for a half an hour or more, and then gradually subsides. There is slight diminution of temperature. The pulse is increased in volume and in frequency by from twenty to sixty beats. As a result of the full effect of the pilocarpin there is a loss of weight varying from 120 to 675 grammes. Diuresis is only occasionally observed. There was watery diarrhoea in two cases. Professor Demme thus summarizes his experience of the remedy : 1. Pilocarpin is an efficacious diaphoretic and sialogogue in the treatment of certain diseases of children. 2. In appropriate doses it is well borne by the youngest patients. 3. Unpleasant symptoms are of very rare occurrence, and can probably be altogether prevented by administering small doses of brandy before the injection. 4. The cases for which pilocarpin is especially suitable are the parenchymatous inflammations of the kidney with dropsy following scarlatina and diphtheria ; in the majority of these cases the flow of urine is decidedly increased, while the quantity of blood and albumen in the urine is diminished rather than augmented. 5. It is uncertain whether pilocarpin has any direct influence upon the action of the heart.—(*Medical Examiner*, July 18, 1878.)—*The Practitioner*.

**Large Doses of Belladonna in Intestinal Obstruction.**—Dr. Norman Kerr puts on record five cases of intestinal obstruction which he has successfully treated by the administration of belladonna in two grain doses every hour. The total amount of belladonna given ranged from five grains the lowest, through nine and fourteen grains, the highest. The accessory treatment consisted in fomentations, warm enemata, gruel and beef-tea per rectum ; ice, iced-milk and soda water by the mouth. Attacks of obstruction occurring afterwards were also treated successfully by the administration of belladonna. In no case was alcohol prescribed, but in one it was taken as two ounces of port wine before the belladonna treatment was begun. In the after treatment pulvis glycyrrhizæ composita has been found the most effectual remedy, as a preventative of obstruction.—*British Medical Record*.