Dr. Vibert, and chloroform, as has been observed by MM. Budin and Coyne. M. Leblanc classes as follows, the drugs that act on the pupil:

The one kind modify the pupil, so to speak, directly, by a special and characteristic action on the iris, or at least, on the extremities of its nerves; of these are the majority of the solanaceae and the ordeal bean of Calabar.

Another kind affect it only secondarily, and by the mediation of various phenomena; of this kind are the re-constituents, the emetics, the dyscrasic alteratives, and also the vermifuges. These substances, whose effect on the pupil may be stated as an indirect rebound, act sometimes by removing the causes which retain the iris in a pathological condition, usually of abnormal dilatation, sometimes in producing a condition generally susceptible to being physiologically accompanied, whatever may be its direct origin, by mydriasis or myosis. The pupil is influenced in the sense of being enlarged, by states of depression, anæmia, neurasthenia, nausea, vomiting, gastric and intestinal irritations, asphyxia, syncope, spasm, etc. They are contracted, on the other hand, in cases of sthenic stimulation, non-comatose slumber, encephalic hyperæmia, etc.

Finally, other drugs act on the whole nervous system, either the cerebro-spinal, or sympathetic, and here we find the third and last mechanism controlling the muscular fibres of the iris; whose modifications then correspond almost exactly to those of the circulation. (*Thése de Paris Dec.* 27, 1875). *Bull. Gén. de Thérapeutique.*

New Poisonous Products from Damaged Maize.—Prof. C. Lombroso, *Centralbl. f. d. Med. Wissenschaften.* No. 13, Mar. 25, reports that Prof. Brugnatelli has been able to isolate from damaged Indian corn, a product having all the chemical, and nearly all the physiological properties of strychnia. He tested it on frogs, fowls, insects, fish and mammals, with results that left him no doubt that he had to do with a similar substance to strychnia, and moreover, by additional experiments on these animals with an aid derived from this damaged maize, he observed other phenomena of poisoning, different from those of strychnia, which led him to believe that still another narcotic and paralyzing poison existed. By careful labor he succeeded in isolating another substance which he calls a watery extract, which, without producing any symptoms like those of strychnia, caused narcosis or death with clonic convulsions. Both substances were corrosive to the tissues.

Apomorphine.—Paszkowski, *Przeglad lekarski.* 34-36, 1875, (Abstr. in *Centralbl.* No. 3) details the results of experiments performed by himself on the action of chloride of apomorphine on healthy persons. He found that too small doses of the drug acted injuriously, and that this was due,

especially to the non-occurrence of vomiting. He explained this by the antagonistic conditions in which the centre for emesis, was to those for general motor purposes and respiration; the act of vomiting, the result of irritation of the centre for emesis, acted in a tranquilizing manner on the likewise irritated motor and respiratory centres.

With small, non-emetic doses, dilatation of the pupil was always observed, whence Prof. Korczynski, in whose clinic the experiments were performed, was inclined to refer the primary action of apomorphine to the sympathetic, and he explained the secondary action on the centre for vomiting and the vagus by the circulatory disturbances.

CHLORAL IN SEA-SICKNESS.—Dr. Obert has practiced with great success on the transatlantic packets, the treatment first recommended by M. Giraldez.

Chloral, taken in the form of syrup in doses of one gramme, a gramme and a half or two grammes (= 15 to 30 grains) procures for the patient a calm and tranquil sleep, on awakening from which he finds himself, if not cured, at least, relatively better.

"So, from the first day, we administer chloral in the quantity of one gramme, given all at once, so as to produce in the patient a restorative sleep, by which he avoids much of his sufferings; the following day we prescribe according to the case, syrup of chloral, in quantity varying from the same as above, to two grammes, a teaspoonful to be taken every hour.

"In general, under the influence of this medication, of which we can say nothing but good, the sick passengers, have at the end of two or three days, acquired a kind of habitude to the sea, and can even come to the table to their meals.

"In pregnant women this remedy is just as useful in its results, although, as has been stated, life on the water has no special effect on this physiological condition. We have had under our care at sea, pregnant women advanced two, four, five, six, seven and eight months, and never, not even in cases of the most severe sea-sickness, have we had an abortion or premature delivery."

Dr. Obert adds to this treatment, sparkling champagne in soup spoonful doses every quarter of an hour, and causes to be taken at the same time, some mouthfuls of bread and meat. (*Archives de Méd. Navale*) *Bull. Gén. de Thérapeutique.*

The following are the titles of some of the articles recently published, bearing on the Therapeutics of the nervous system and mind:

SIDNEY RINGER, On Gelsemium sempervirens, *Lancet*, June; B. NEAL, Notes on the use of opium and its alkaloid morphia in the treatment of certain forms of insanity, *Practitioner*, June; MOURRUT, On Crystallized Bromo-hydrate of Cicutine, *Bull. Gén. de Thérap.* May 30; ARONOWITZ and WEHNER, On the Physiological action of Colchicine, *Pfluegers Archiv. XII.* vi.