

taneous movement. He makes numerous criticisms of the methods employed by Christiani.—*DuBois' Arch.*, 1884, 4 and 5 Heft.

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THE PARALYTIC ACTION OF STRYCHNIA.—Herr Paul Bongers has made a series of experiments concerning the relation of strychnia to the motor nerves. He found, as many other observers did, that it paralyzed the motor nerves by a direct action on them and by the exhaustion consequent to the convulsive movements.—*DuBois' Arch.*, 1884, 4 and 5 Heft.

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THE RESPIRATION ON A HIBERNATING HEDGEHOG.—Herr Paul Bongers has made a series of experiments upon this subject. He compared the breathing of chloralized hedgehogs with that of hibernating ones. He found that the state of narcosis differed from that of hibernation, as in the former it was not periodical but rhythmic, whilst in the latter it was periodical.—*DuBois' Arch.*, 1884, 4 and 5 Heft.

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THE ACTION OF ERGOTIN, ERGOTININ, AND SCLEROTINIC ACID UPON THE BLOOD-PRESSURE, UTERINE MOVEMENTS, AND BLEEDING.—Herr Max Marckwald has made a series of experiments with these drugs. He used rabbits. It was discovered that the uterine contractions were independent of changes in the blood-pressure. His results were as follows :

1. Ergotinin is not to be used either as a hæmostatic or an oxytocic.

2. Dialyzed ergotin and sclerotic acid are able to cause contraction of the uterus and arrest of hemorrhage from this organ.

3. Sclerotic acid caused a depression of the arterial tension, and at the same time a general hæmostatic action. He confirms the view of Nikitin, that sclerotic acid is chiefly the active principle of ergot. Sclerotic acid is used in smaller doses than ergotin, but the former or its salts cannot be used hypodermically; here dialyzed ergotin must be employed. Generally the dose for man is too small.

For uterine fibroids the single dose should be at least 5 grammes of pure ergotin, whilst as a hæmostatic 1 to 2 grammes should be given at a dose. *DuBois' Arch.*, 1884, 4 and 5 Heft.

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THE INNERVATION OF THE PYLORUS.—Dr. Oser has made a number of experiments upon dogs. His results are as follows :

1. By divided vagi and splanchnics, as well as by the uninjured nerves, the pylorus shows contraction of different intensity and irregularity. 2. Irritation of the vagi in the neck constantly calls out a contraction of the pylorus; the more intense the irritation, the greater the contraction. 3. Irritation of the splanchnics in the thorax depresses the spontaneous contractions of the pylorus. The action of the splanchnics is gradually generated, and reaches its