

the drug on the third day. In the evening at 9.30 she had another attack of pain, and immediately took two powders, which afforded relief in the course of one-half hour, although during the night she was restless. The next two days she took 60 grains, and then for three more days 30 grains, after which a cure resulted.

Some very satisfactory results were obtained in menstrual disorders. After a dose of 30 grains the violent sacral pains subsided in the course of one-half hour, and the hæmorrhage became less profuse than before. Sometimes the dose had to be repeated once or twice, but in many cases a single administration was sufficient. The drug is decidedly beneficial in profuse menorrhagia, whether attended with menstrual colic or not. In profuse hæmorrhages it is my custom to administer 30 grains, morning and evening, for three days, and keep the patient in bed. Of course, hot and stimulating foods and drinks must be entirely avoided.

In trigeminal neuralgia saloquinine also proved of service in doses of 30 grains, twice daily.

Contrary to the observations of others who stated that they had never noted the by-effects of quinine and salicylic acid during its use, I have always observed under doses of at least 60 grains slight deafness and tinnitus on the second day. The remedy is certainly destined to be utilized extensively as an antineuralgic.

Although saloquinine is absolutely tasteless I have always prescribed it in wafers, since it is insoluble in water.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH ADRENALIN.

ELSBERG, in *American Medicine*, gives a very comprehensive report of a series of experiments with adrenalin chlorid as an addition to solutions for local anesthesia. He says: "Adrenalin chlorid, which is the active blood pressure-raising principle of the suprarenal gland recently discovered and investigated by Dr. Takamine, is now on the market as an amorphous crystalline powder or in the form of a 1-1000 solution. It is a powerful astringent, so that a drop of a 1-10,000 solution will blanch the conjunctiva in from 30 to 60 seconds.

"Elsberg has been carrying on a series of experiments with this new drug and finds that if a drop of a 1-1000 solution be injected under the normal skin a slight burning sensation is felt but no anesthesia occurs. Within one minute an area of skin about two inches in diameter becomes blanched and almost bloodless and remains so from six to twelve hours. The same effect will be observed if a 1-500 to 1-15,000 solution be used, but with these weaker solutions the blanching appears only after a few minutes and disappears after three to six hours. After the blanching of the skin disappears the tissue apparently returns to its normal condition. No deleterious effects such as sloughing or subcutaneous ecchymosis ever