

used four times a day; or of 1 in 2000, twice a day, for aggravated cases.

The restraining power of adrenalin in hemorrhage is surprising. A serious hemorrhage in the nasal canal, caused by the laceration of the mucous membrane with a No. 10 catheter, was checked in less than two minutes by the instillation, at the lacrimal juncture, of three drops of the solution, 1 in 1000. With the aid of adrenalin I operated for pterygium and small tumours on the eyelids, with hardly any loss of blood.

In an iridectomic operation for acute glaucoma with severe congestion of the eye, the hemorrhage was so insignificant as to surprise me, inasmuch as in cases of that character the flow of blood is ordinarily a great obstacle to a perfect operation. All those experiments were privately made in my clinic, where the new medicament is now used as frequently as atropine and cocaine.

In conclusion I will cite a case of enucleation of the eye lately performed in the presence of Dr. Weiss, who administered the chloroform. The patient was a lymphatic young girl. Before operating several drops of the solution (1 in 1000) were instilled, and in the course of the operation three drops more were applied upon the incised tissues. Scarcely any hemorrhage was perceptible during the first period of the operation, and the cutting of the central artery of the retina—which we naturally dreaded—took place without any appreciable hemorrhage. In operations performed under the sole influence of chloroform, it is a well known fact that the severing of the optic nerve is followed by a copious hemorrhage, which is checked by plugging.

These notes, written from memory, have no other purpose than to call attention to the usefulness of adrenalin, and to recommend its employment. Its application to the mucous membranes is painless and inoffensive.