

In the second case of chronic sciatica in which the patient had been confined to bed for six months, the action of the drug was really surprising. As the pains were most violent at night and prevented the patient from sleeping, I ordered 30 grains to be administered at five o'clock and the same quantity at nine o'clock in a cup of tea. Soon after taking the second dose slight perspiration and a diminution of the pains occurred, and the patient obtained a quiet sleep during the second half of the night. The subject of this case was a man, 45 years old, who was much reduced in health, emaciated, and anemic. The affected leg was much weaker than the right. He had no appetite and suffered from protracted constipation. The pulse was 130 per minute; temperature 36.5 C. He complained of a feeling of heaviness in the head. On the following day I ordered saloquinine to be continued in the same dose and also prescribed podophyllin with cascara and rhubarb in order to regulate the bowels. The pain was less violent than before and of shorter duration, and the patient slept well during the night. He had a movement of the bowels, but the appetite was still completely lost. On the third day of treatment some tinnitus and deafness were present, but not as violent as after the use of salicylic acid or quinine. On this account instead of 60 grains daily only 30 grains were administered in the evening about eight o'clock. This dose sufficed to prevent the recurrence of the violent pains, although traces of them manifested themselves during the following fourteen days. After the remaining pain had been reduced to a minimum the dose was decreased to 15 grains daily, which was continued for eight more days. The tinnitus and deafness, however, did not disappear until three days after discontinuing the drug. To stimulate the appetite and remove the anæmia condurango and iron were administered, and under this treatment the patient gradually recovered.

The third case of sciatica was that of a woman, 32 years old, who stated that she frequently suffered from this malady, the attacks lasting several weeks at a time. She was of vigorous build, and, aside from the attacks of sciatica, which occurred several times a year, she always felt well. When this patient came under my care she had been confined to bed for four days, and during the last two days menstruation had appeared and was quite profuse. As the pains appeared only at night. I ordered 15 grains of saloquinine to be taken at four o'clock in the afternoon and nine o'clock at night. At ten o'clock the backache and sciatic pains had subsided, and the patient passed a good night. The menses were quite moderate on the following day and free from pain. During the evening saloquinine was given in the same doses as before, and the recurrence of the pains was almost completely prevented. This led the patient to believe that she was cured, and she therefore failed to take