

Canadian Medical Colleges written by a professor in any of those colleges." While joining in Dr. Oille's regret at the paucity of Canadian medical literature, I would humbly submit that the above statement is somewhat inaccurate, and as proof would refer to the list of text books given on pp. 96-97 of the calendar for 1902-1903 of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, where in physiology, the well known "Text-Book of Animal Physiology," written by Dr. Wesley Mills, Professor of Physiology in that institution, is the recommended work. Again in surgery the "American Text-Book of Surgery" is recommended, and readers of this work will remember with pleasure the article on "Hernia" from the pen of Dr. Francis J. Shepherd, the distinguished Professor of Anatomy at McGill.

Moreover what Canadian practitioner does not regard with pride the fact that, though Dr. Osler is no longer a Canadian professor, his work on the Practice of Medicine is in a large extent the embodiment of his experience gained in the wards of the Montreal General Hospital. Let us not, then, take too pessimistic a view of the matter, since these three examples show at least that experience gained in Canadian hospitals is more than sufficient for the ground work of scholarly writings.

Yours truly,

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THERAPEUTIC EXPERIMENTS WITH SALOQUININE.

**E.** HOENIGSCHMIED, M. D., Weistrach, in the *Aerzliche Central-Zeitung*, No. 26, 27, 1902, writes that Saloquinine is a combination of quinine with salicylic acid, and differs essentially from the salicylate of quinine in its composition and effects. Its formula is:



It forms white crystals which are insoluble in water and are completely tasteless.

I have had occasion to test saloquinine in sciatica, menstrual colic, nervous headaches, and acute and subacute articular rheumatism.

In a case of chronic sciatica doses of 30 grains, twice daily, produced no material relief, and were therefore given three times daily. The action of the new drug was increased if given in a cup of tea with the addition of a little rum. Within a short time a feeling of comfort manifested itself, accompanied by a gentle perspiration, which was followed by a subsidence of the pains. On the second day of its administration a very slight salicylic acid and quinine effect made itself manifest. After the third day the remedy could be given in weaker doses, 15 grains, twice daily, after which the by-effects subsided.