the administration of suitable doses of ganglion-blocking drugs such as hexamethonium (Paton, 1952); the state produced is somewhat similar to that after the spinal blockade of preganglionic fibres, in that the blood volume is not reduced. . . . A combination of the hypotensive and cooling techniques has many possibilities in facilitating and extending surgical procedures, particularly perhaps those employed in cardiac surgery.”

A. A.


“This discussion will be limited to what I consider the most satisfactory analgesic agent for use in obstetrics and minor surgery—trichloroethylene or Trilene—with particular emphasis on the value of this agent to the general practitioner. . . . In a preliminary report published in G. P., April, 1952, I listed the following advantages, which after 62 additional cases, I find no cause to change: (1) It is safe to use in minor pediatric surgery; (2) it has a potent analgesic and amnesic effect, given alone or in combination with Demerol and/or scopolamine; (3) its odor is not unpleasant; (4) induction is rapid and awakening rapid and lucid; (5) side effects such as restlessness, nausea, vomiting, and headache are minimal; (6) it can be employed for long periods of time without endangering mother or child, or affecting the uterus; (7) the incidence of hemorrhage and other obstetrical complication is not increased; (8) labor is not prolonged; (9) administration is simple and easy; (10) it boosts the morale of the parturient woman; (11) it does not depress fetal respiration; (12) it can be used safely even in the absence of a doctor.”

A. A.


“The possibility that milk secretion may be modified by acetyl-choline led us to undertake experiments on the mammary glands, pregnancy and lactation in animals in which the amount of acetyl-choline was increased by injecting prostigmin. We have approached this problem in two ways: (a) by giving estrogens in constant amounts per week followed by prostigmin, and (b) by injections of prostigmin alone. . . . Experiments were conducted [in guinea pigs and] in breeding rats. . . . We have continued these studies in a series of 18 women in the last two weeks of pregnancy. . . . From these studies it is evident that acetyl-choline induced by prostigmin has no noticeable effect on lactation in guinea pigs, rats and humans. The mammary glands developed and milk secretion occurred in advanced pregnancy even though prostigmin was being given. Growth of the young was not affected. Acetylcholine appears to be of no significant value in lactation.”

A. A.


“The use of an adjunct with nitrous oxide-oxygen for the production of anesthesia in dental operations is widespread. . . . Its use simplifies the administration of an anesthetic to young children and to debilitated individuals. . . . Thiamylal sodium and trichloroethylene are excellent adjuncts for use with nitrous oxide-oxygen in the dental office.”

A. A.