

The feelings of the physician are not heightened when his "stand-bys" serve him so poorly; neither are the feelings of the patient calculated to give him increased confidence in his physician. Where lies the fault—in the opium, in the morphine, in the codeine, in the heroin? No, the fault lies in the unstable (or whatever you may call it) combination, or ill-combined ingredients. In seeking for a remedy to relieve the harassing night cough of an attack of "bronchitis due to grippe," in a member of my own family, I chanced to come across a preparation of heroin, which, of all remedies tried, gave relief. I refer to Glyco-heroin (Smith).

Glyco-heroin, in all the cases in which I have used it, has never caused vomiting, an important point for the physician. Is not the stomach the physician's best friend in the treatment of diseases other than obstructive or malignant affections? Another important point noted was that this preparation of heroin—Glyco-heroin (Smith)—never played pranks with the structures composing the vaso-motor system. Now, what do we, in treating disease, want in addition to a good stomach and a stable nervous attachment? We want rapid action. That I effected through the use of Glyco-heroin.

You cannot produce toxic effects with this preparation, as its effects are lasting, and in most cases do not necessitate the use of the drug at very frequent intervals. Glyco-heroin allays cough, without doubt better than any remedy I have used this winter, and that without the sometimes disastrous results of other preparations of the papaver group. Respiration is stimulated, not in number, but in the depth of the inspiratory act; thus full and complete oxygenation takes place, an important adjunct to the helpful effects of drugs in general, and saving the patient that expensive tank of oxygen. Given full and complete oxygenation, all other symptoms must accordingly diminish; thus temperature and pulse-rate are reduced to a normal condition. Elimination of noxious products not being interfered with, the excretion of urine is brought to the normal under the use of Glyco-heroin. It is well known that diminished quantity of urine follows as a result of inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract; thus the standard quantity of urine is enhanced by the judicious use of Glyco-heroin. In the case of tuberculosis it acts not only as a respiratory sedative, but also as a stimulating expectorant, as the following case will attest:

CASE I.—*Pulmonary tuberculosis, stage of cavities.*—W. B. C., aged 28 years, suffering from cough, expectoration,