

girl, but was decidedly chlorotic and anæmic. The first dose relieved the pain slightly; the second entirely removed it, for she slept soundly, and there was no vestige of it on awaking. I now treated her general health by administering purgatives and tonics, such as iron and quinine. When I last saw her she had had no recurrence of the neuralgia, the catamenia were regular, and her general health had greatly improved.

These four cases which I have selected from many others of which I have notes, are quite sufficient to shew the efficacy of the combination of opium and arsenic in the treatment of this disease. Three of them are very good specimens of what I call definite neuralgia, and the last was of the same kind, though partly owing its origin to some uterine derangement. There is one very noticeable fact: they all derived marked benefit from the remedy; it also quickly relieved them of an agonizing pain, prevented its return, and no ill consequences resulted; and what is greatly in its favor, the opium promotes rest, which is so necessary, and the sufferer awakes up feeling almost a new being, especially if the pain has been of long continuance.

The form of definite neuralgia which arises from hysteria is also amenable to opium and arsenic; but then it is desirable to give the patient a nervine sedative, such as the bromide of potassium or the tincture of valerian, after the neuralgic pain has subsided. The following is the mixture I always give:

R. Liq. arsen.,	3 ss	
Tinc. opii,	3 iss	
Aquæ,	3 iij	M.

Sig.—One tablespoonful to be taken when required.

The strength may be increased in very violent cases, but I have generally found the above sufficiently strong.

GLYCERIN IN THE TREATMENT OF INTERNAL HEMORRHOIDS.

Dr. George B. Powell writes in the *Practitioner*, April, 1878:—

The results of the administration of glycerin have been striking and satisfactory. My first case was so extraordinarily rapid and successful, that I hesitated to publish it till further trials had convinced me that the results obtained were due, undoubtedly, to the drug.

Mrs. B., aged fifty-eight, requested my attendance on January 16th, to prescribe for a troublesome cough, to which she had been of late years subject at this particular season; there was simple catarrh of the larger bronchi, with scanty expectoration; she likewise intimated, parenthetically, that she had been for years affected with the "bleeding piles," and for the last two years the tenesmus and discharge of slimy mucus

mixed with blood, had been particularly severe, running from her in bed, and "shooting from her when she coughed." She did not expect any relief from the latter affection, but thought if her cough was improved it would give her a modicum of comfort. From her own statement, she had had no proper sleep for two years, in consequence of the tenesmus and constant irritation in the lower bowel. I may add, from her own report, everything had been tried to relieve the tenesmus, suppositories included, without effect. I prescribed the following:—

R. Glycerinæ,	3 jss	
Acid. citric.,	3 ij	
Morph. acet.,	gr. j	
Vin. ipec.,	3 ij	
Aquæ	ad. 3 viij.	M.

One ounce ter die.

My next visit was on the 19th, and I was agreeably surprised to find the tenesmus and discharge entirely ceased, and although the cough had not improved, she could pass a comfortable night, and "felt better than she had done for years." The cough continuing distressing, she desired to discontinue the medicine which had exercised so beneficial an influence over the lower bowel, as she considered the sudden stoppage of the discharge made her cough worse. To a certain extent she was right, for as the cough improved, all the former painful symptoms reappeared, though in a minor degree. She then returned to the use of the glycerin, and after two bottles she expressed herself as well as ever she was, and up to this date, March 9, she has continued well.

My next experience was in a case of a man of intemperate habits, who, "after a spree," invariably suffered from bleeding piles, with great pain on defecation. I prescribed the glycerin with citric acid and tincture cardam. co., and saw nothing more of him for three weeks, when I met him accidentally, and on enquiry found he had been completely cured by the one bottle. In two other cases of hemorrhoids, one occurring in pregnancy, great relief was afforded.

I am convinced we have in glycerin a therapeutic agent of great value. I am inclined to believe its action to be of a specific nature, but its *modus operandi* I am unable to speculate upon with my present experience.

In the hemorrhoids of drunkards it will be found perfectly reliable and effective, and administered with citric acid and tincture cardam. co. forms a pleasant and agreeable mixture.

THE USE OF OPIUM IN CEREBRAL ANÆMIA AND AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART.

M. Huchard has pointed out, in the *Journal de Thérapeutique*, the good results obtained by the administration of opium, in patients suffering from insufficiency or aortic obstruction. In the course of certain affections of the heart, when