

valves were thick and rigid, but not calcified. The left ventricle was dilated, but its capacity was only about one-half that of the right ventricle. The walls were not much increased in thickness. Abdomen: The peritoneal cavity contained a considerable amount of clear fluid. The spleen showed a dense white patch of scar tissue one-fourth of an inch deep in the centre—evidently the site of a very old infarction. The surface of the liver was nodular: on section it showed dense strands of connective tissue of advanced cirrhosis."

*Remarks.*—I need not say that to rescue a man from the jaws of death and give him ten or eleven years of fairly good health confers a reputation on any drug. Its potency is established. We therefore ask, how does it act? Is it a cardiac tonic, stimulant, alterative, or what? Or does it act on the secondary apparatus of the circulation and the blood itself by reducing the resistance of the vessels, diminishing the volume of blood and altering its fibrinity so as to make it circulate more freely? I think it does all these things, and at the same time it soothes the heart by purifying its blood and tissues of effete accumulations.—MURRAY, in *Rough Notes on Remedies*.

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TREATMENT OF A CASE OF FACIAL NEURALGIA.—Bernays ("Report of a Surgical Clinic") cites a peculiarly obstinate case of facial neuralgia with treatment. The patient was a lady aged fifty years, who showed a good family history, and whose previous health was also good. The trouble began with a severe neuralgic toothache of her lower right molars, and was paroxysmal at first, but after two months became continuous. The paroxysms generally occurred in the early morning, and entailed much acute suffering. The pain was relieved by biting strongly upon some firm object, but returned immediately when the pressure was removed. The touch of anything cold or hot promptly excited a paroxysm. A moderate heat, when sustained, produced the opposite effect. In the effort to afford relief four molars were extracted, but without success. The patient strenuously held out against the use of narcotics in any form throughout the entire course of the disease. Antikamnia in ten-grain doses (two five-grain tablets) was found efficient as an obtundant and was relied upon exclusively. Eight weeks after section of the nerve, when the report was written, there had been no return of her former trouble in any degree.—*The Medical News*, January 13th, 1900.