

possibility of idiosyncrasy must be borne in mind as calling for caution in giving Indian hemp. By gradually increasing the dose and habituating the organism to its use, the use of *Cannabis indica* may be pushed to three or four grains at a dose with positive advantage. But in Dr. Reynold's experience a grain would bring about toxic effects in the majority of healthy adults; and a quarter of a grain has done the same, but never a fifth, which is the proper amount with which to begin the use of the drug among grown persons, a tenth of a grain being the proper initial dose for children. The best preparation for administration is the tincture—one grain to twenty or ten minims—dropped on sugar or bread. The minimum dose should be given, as before stated, repeated every four or six hours, and gradually increased every third or fourth day, until either relief is obtained or the drug is proved useless. With such precautions, Dr. Reynolds states he has never met with toxic effects and rarely failed to ascertain in a short space of time the value or uselessness of the drug.

Its most important results are to be found in the mental sphere; as, for instance, in senile insomnia, with wandering. An elderly person (perhaps with brain-softening) is fidgety at night, goes to bed, gets up, thinks he has some appointment to keep, that he must dress and go out. Day, with its stimuli and real occupations, finds him quite rational again. Nothing can compare in utility to a moderate dose of Indian hemp at bedtime—a quarter to a third of a grain of the extract. In alcoholic subjects it is uncertain and rarely useful. In melancholia it is sometimes serviceable in converting depression into exaltation; but, unless the case has merged into senile degeneration, Dr. Reynolds does not now employ *Cannabis indica*. It is worse than useless in any form of mania. In the occasional night restlessness of general paretics and of sufferers from the "temper disease" of Marshall Hall, whether children or adults, it has proved eminently useful.

In painful affections, such as neuralgia, neuritis, and migraine, Dr. Reynolds considers hemp by far the most useful of drugs, even when the disease is of years' duration. In neuritis the remedy is useful only in conjunction with other treatment, and is a most valuable adjunct to mercury, iodine, or other drugs, as it is in neuralgia when given with arsenic, quinine, or iron, if either is required. Many victims of diabolical migraine have for years kept their sufferings in abeyance by taking hemp at the threatening or outset of the attack. In sciatica, myodynia, gastrodynia, enteralgia, tinnitus aurium, muscæ volitantes, and every kind of so-called hysterical pain, *Cannabis indica* is without value. On the other hand, it relieves the lightning pains of ataxia, and also the multiform miseries of the gouty, such as tingling, formication numbness, and other paræsthesiæ.

In clonic spasm, whether epileptoid or choreic, hemp is of great service. In the eclampsia of children or adults, from worms, teething (the first, second or third dentition), it gives relief by itself in many cases. Many cases of so-called epilepsy in adults—epileptoid convulsions, due often to gross organic nerve-centre lesions—are greatly helped by *Cannabis indica*, when they are not affected by the bromides or other drugs. Take, for instance, violent convulsions in an overfed man, who is attacked during sleep a few hours after a hearty supper, the attacks recurring two or three times an hour for a day or two, in spite of "clearing the primæ viæ," or using bromine or some other classic drug. These attacks may be stopped at once with a full dose of hemp. In brain tumors or other maladies in the course of which epileptoid seizures occur, followed by coma, the coma being followed by delirium—first quiet, then violent—the delirium time after time passing into convulsions and the whole gamut being repeated, Indian hemp will at once cut short such abnormal activities, even when all other treatment has failed. In genuine epilepsy it is of no avail. In cases where it has seemed to do good, the author doubts the correctness of the diagnosis and suspects organic lesion or eccentric irritation. In tonic spasms, such as torticollis and writers' cramp, in general chorea, in paralysis agitans, in trismus, tetanus, and the jerky movements of spinal sclerosis, *Cannabis indica* has proved absolutely useless. At the same time, it is most valuable in the nocturnal cramps of gouty or old persons, in some cases of spasmodic asthma, and in simple spasmodic dysmenorrhœa. Thus it will be perceived that for the relief of suffering, quite apart from a curative effect, hemp must ever be held in high esteem and ranked with the poppy and with mandragora.—*Ed. M. N. Y. Med. Jour.*

MORNING SICKNESS.

Among the many disorders consequent to the pregnant state, we find a very common and annoying one, called morning sickness. There will be times when you have exhausted every remedy that is available, that you will be put to your wits' ends to know what to do, for very frequently this trouble becomes so obstinate that nothing short of abortion will give relief. It is rare to have a fatal case of morning sickness, unless the patient is unable to receive nourishment in the various ways that I shall describe to you in this lecture. The symptoms and the probable etiology of this affection have already been considered, and it is to the treatment that I wish more particularly to call your attention this morning. Your first duty will be to make a careful inquiry as to the diet and general state of the bowels. You will