

The third and last condition in which Indian hemp has been found useful by me is in cases of chronic cardiac disease and in chronic Bright's disease as an hypnotic.

In cases where there is distressful sleeplessness and general inquietude, rendering the sufferer's condition most miserable, where the heart is enfeebled as well as over-taxed and chloral seems inadmissible, or, on account of the engorged state of the lungs or of the defective action of the kidneys, opium must be avoided,—in such cases the administration at bedtime of ℥ xv. xx. of the tincture of cannabis indica, combined with a small dose of chloral (grs. x.) and ℥ss of bromide of potassium, will often act magically in giving not only sound and refreshing sleep for several hours, but also in greatly alleviating the general disquietude and distress of the patient; and that this effect is to be attributed to the combination of chloral and potassium bromide (as might by some be supposed), I have assured myself of by check experiments, both on the same and on different patients, on many occasions.—*Practitioner*.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.—Three generations ago a Rosshire Highlander put a shilling about some part of his person and set his face across the Scottish border. His name was Mackenzie; he amassed a good fortune, and his grandson grew into a mad doctor of much ability but of retiring habits. To this physician, then living at Leytonstone, England, there was born fifty years ago a son who was named Morell, after an uncle who perished very creditably in the loss of the Pegasus. Young Morell was left to run wild in Epping Forest to an advanced boyhood, but he progressed well later; took a high degree at the University of London; abjured the retiring habits of his father; screwed a brass plate on his door; and took to looking down people's throats for guineas. His success in private was great and immediate, and a few years after setting up he could give to physicians who had been established a life-time a score of patients and a beating. He became a specialist. He wrote books on "Diseases of the Throat and Nose," and on the "Hygiene of the Vocal Organs." He founded the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, in Golden Square, obtained all the professional honors in general which throat and nose can give, and became the special champion of specialism in medicine as opposed to general routine; in which capacity he largely developed and amply displayed the bellicose and controversial predisposition he had inherited from the original Highlander. A few months ago he was called in to deal with the throat of the Crown Prince of Germany, which had baffled all the German doctors; and this he has treated with such success that it has been made the occasion for conferring upon him the

distinction of a knighthood. Sir Morell is a man of wealth, of capacity and of strong individuality. He has long been the physician and friend of all singers and actors, and he has a son who is already making a name as a comedian. He can often see a joke, which is unusual for a Scotchman.—*Vanity Fair*.

THE GREEN DIARRHOEA OF CHILDREN.—Another alleged triumph of the microbe is brought to light through the researches of M. Hayem and his assistant, Lesage, who affirm that this industrious creature is the cause of the green stools of children. These investigators assert that for the first twenty to twenty-five days after birth, diarrhoea occurring in children is apt to be bilious in nature, but such a form of diarrhoea becomes more and more rare up to the age of six months. After this time, if the discharges are examined in cases of green diarrhoea, an innumerable number of pathogenic bacilli will be found, to such an extent that to their presence is due the peculiar mucous character of these stools; while the coloration is due not to the bile-pigments, which are entirely absent, but to a peculiar pigment secreted by the bacilli themselves, and which may be reproduced in artificial cultivations of the microbes. It would, therefore, seem clear that because the passages in a case of diarrhoea are green it is not warrantable to speak of them as bilious, since in many cases bile-pigments will be entirely wanting in cases of green diarrhoea. Further than this, it would seem that this form of specific diarrhoea is contagious, and may be produced in different animals by the induction of the bacilli through various means. While it is claimed, however, that there is a certain amount of probability in the contagion of the disease, of course it does not imply that dyspeptic troubles are without influence on the development of this form of diarrhoea, since it is readily conceivable that indigestion, by preparing the soil, may favor the production of this bacillus. Hayem and Lesage have found the greatest success in the treatment of this form of diarrhoea by the administration of a two per cent. solution of lactic acid in teaspoonful doses. Of course, in this form, as in other forms of diarrhoea, the diet must be regulated. Care must be taken to employ disinfection of the stools to prevent the spread of the affection, and by proper care it is claimed by these means the mortality of this microbial form of diarrhoea may be reduced to a minimum.—*Therap. Gazette*.

TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.—In a late issue of the *Bulletin Gén. de Thérap.* is a useful paper on the treatment of syphilis, by Prof. Verneuil. As a representative of the more conservative of French surgeons, Verneuil speaks with authority on such topics. The conclusions at which he arrives