nervous instability and moral obliquity. Mildly psychopathic individuals deteriorate more because of their addiction than any other class of addicts. No preparation of opium produces any appreciable intellectual deterioration. If there is any difference in the deteriorating effect of morphine and heroin on addicts, it is too slight to be demonstrated clinically. Cocaine is much more harmful than opiates, and long-continued use is destructive both to the physical and mental well-being of any type of person.

C. S. R.

NEUROSES AND PSYCHONEUROSES.


The author has studied 100 patients on whom a special epileptic board was held, under the U.S. Veteran Board, Boston. His main conclusions are:

1. Many factors are concerned in producing convulsive seizures and unconscious states. Detailed examination of the patient is essential. Diverse diagnoses and treatment, and especially the erroneous diagnosis of epilepsy, hinder the attainment of good results, particularly among ex-service men.

2. Fright and cranio-cerebral trauma are the predominant exciting causes, but many convulsions are apparently provoked by infection and inoculation, yet only in individuals who are constitutionally defective.

3. Phenobarbital and bromides diminish convulsions, inspire hope and sometimes effect complete cure.

4. Heredity and environment both contribute much to the development of the convulsive habit.

5. Most of Rosett's deductions have been fulfilled clinically, and Cannon and Crile's work upheld.

6. Where the prognosis is bad, it is folly to quibble over whether the case should be labelled epilepsy or hysteria.

E. B. G. R.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY.


The 'hæmoclastic crisis' is the name given by Widal to the vasculo-sanguinary crisis which follows the ingestion of milk by patients with hepatic disease and in certain anaphylactic conditions. To demonstrate the presence of hæmoclastic crisis 200 gm. of milk are administered to a subject who has fasted for five hours, or better, since the previous night. The leucocytes and the differential leucocytes and the blood pressure are noted before the milk is taken and again at intervals of twenty minutes afterwards.

The vasculo-sanguinary crisis is characterized by a leucopenia, fall of blood pressure, inversion of the leucocytic formula, hypercoagulability of the blood, and diminution of the refractive index of the serum.

In the normal subject there is a hyperleucocytosis, while the blood