

sion causes them to appear. Secondly, *internal* or *psychic*. The ideas which the imagination conceives under the influence of *passion* are taken for realities."

M. Luys of the Sal Pietre, in a lecture on cerebral duality, thus accounts for these phenomena: "Though the cerebral lobes under certain conditions act synergetically, there are circumstances under which this does not occur. In spoken and written language, the left hemisphere alone enters into action."....."In certain cases of insanity (*hallucienis lucides*) the co-existence of sanity and insanity gives a rational explanation of the integrity of one lobe, and the morbid hypertrophy of certain regions of its fellow of the opposite side."....."In a great number of psychopatic conditions ungovernable impulses, alienation with consciousness, and the morbid states can have no other rational and true physiological explanation than a transient discord between the hemispheres, one acting irregularly the other normally."

What a wonderful knowledge of ourselves and others we obtain from the study of psychology, physiology and pathology. We see the physical suffering of the human race from a thousand different diseases; and we ask ourselves the question, why all this suffering? for what end? We know it is not necessary to procure death, for death can take place without any physical suffering. I think I hear some of you say, to give practice to medical men; well, although this would be a narrow view, it would be as intelligible an answer as the majority of men give to the question. I think, however, that we would answer the question more scientifically by saying it was due to our continual breaches of natural laws. Great, however, as the evil is, it is by this evil that we most successfully study the physiology of man; and look to what knowledge this study has lead, and is leading us to: look at how, bigotry, fanaticism, and superstition are falling down before the scientific knowledge attained by the study of psychology, physiology and pathology. There are occurrences which take place before our eyes every day that would be incomprehensible, only when we look upon the actors from a psychological standpoint. We see good men accused of crimes that they never even dreamed of committing, and the accusers will be those whose characters

stand so high before the public that the most just man won't know what to think, or what to believe. He knows the accused, and he cannot believe him guilty; he knows the accusers, and he shrinks from believing them guilty of such a premeditated crime as to try and destroy the character of an innocent person. The psychologist explains in the words of Dr. Prosper Despine: "The ideas which the imagination conceives under the influence of passion are taken for realities." No wonder that "SHAKESPEARE" should make the unhappy Hamlet say to "HORATIO," "Give me that man that is not passion's slave, and I will wear him in my heart's core, ay in my heart of heart, as I do thee?" And it is this psychological knowledge that made "MR. MAUDSLEY" pray, in the words of the Arabian philosopher: "O God be kind to the wicked; to the good thou hast already been sufficiently kind in making them good;" and when we hear of these crimes so difficult to comprehend let us just remember that moral imbecility is not confined to the intellectual imbecile, and that we very frequently find it existing where we least expect to find it, and, while we carefully guard ourselves against the intrigues of these moral imbeciles, remember that "we cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles."

ON THE ANTAGONISTIC ACTION OF BELLADONNA AND OPIUM.

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As cases of poisoning by opium and belladonna are becoming very frequent, the notes of the following cases may be of general interest. In most of the cases, the quantity of the drug taken was sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to have caused death; and in all, the effect of one drug in nullifying the physiological action of the other was most marked. The results of the treatment of the cases of opium poisoning were such as to prove that we have in belladonna, or its alkaloid, atropia, a most valuable means of treating such cases; one upon which we can rely, and one which we need not fear to use heroically if necessary. I am aware that in some cases it will fail, as will the most perfect chemical antidotes in cases of poisoning by the mineral salts and acids.