necessary. . . . We can claim no great achievement in the past ten years. American neurology is not only at a standstill, but its sphere is constantly being curtailed. . . . As the neurologist has neither beds nor laboratories, the psychoses and neuroses with gastric symptoms have entirely passed from his hands and have lost their names. Under the mask of gastroptosis, mucous enteritis, and achylia, the patients are subjected for years at a time to the pernicious suggestions connected with local treatment. . . . And then that great wilderness of pathology, the psychoneuroses-what opportunity is furnished us to study them intelligently and thoroughly in this country? A hurried interview in the out-patient department, where neither the environment nor the facilities favor the slightest revelation of the soul, then the patients disappear into the maelstrom of Eddyism, quackery, and the commercial sanatorium."

Many of the remarks apply to Canada as well as to the United E. J. States.

The State Care of the Inebriate. NEFF. Jour. of the Amer. Med. Assoc.

"Individual consideration of each case is the only rational and effective mode of treatment. Abstention from alcohol is not sufficient for cure; it is required that the patient co-operate in normal measures instituted for his betterment and the ultimate success of hospital treatment depends on this sustained treatment. A state hospital for the treatment of inebriety should be considered an educational centre; it should have adequate equipment for treatment of such eases, and should have facilities for segregation and individual treatment of the diverse types."

The Ethical Aspects of Expert Testimony in Relation to the Pleas of Insanity as a Defence to an Indictment for Crime. By Carlos MacDonald. Med. Rec.

This is a very lucid and sane discussion of an extremely difficult Those interested in the subject are referred to the original; the article has too much bearing on the law of the American constitution to render it suitable for abstraction here.