exclude all consciousness of the pastor's environment, while he abandoned himself to a most intense subjectivism. "I can adequately describe his apparent condition by reference to only one other human experience. It seemed to me very much like the uttermost of sexual orgasm." This abandonment to a complete subjectivism was contagious through suggestion, and induced the release of repressed erotism in the audience. The jumping, dancing, rolling, etc., is said to be due to the necessity for pelvic or other muscular movements of the orgasmic spasm.

The less violent religious experiences are assumed to be the same in essence and by comparison the variation is inferred to be due to relative normality of sex-like and to the lesser attendant emotional disturbances. With approximately normal sexuo-emotional conditions religious experience fades out. Because of the irresistible quality of this involuntary compulsion and the ignorance of facts or the unwillingness of the experiencing persons to face the facts, this compulsion is thought to transcend all that is human and is ascribed to something outside and above the organism, that is to the Holy Ghost or of God. Thus comes the inward miracle of grace, the mysterious operation of the Holy Spirit, etc., etc. From some points of view this is one of the best in the author's many contributions to the erotogenetic interpretations of religion. [Author's abstract.]

Macht, D. I., and Isaacs, S. OPIUM AND REACTION TIME. [Psychobiology, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1919. J. A. M. A.]

The experiments reported on by Macht and Isaacs were made on twelve normal subjects. They used morphin sulphate, narcotin hydrochlorid, narcophin and pantopon or pantopium. They found that the effect of morphine alone and the combination with other opium alkaloids depends on the dose used and may be manifested by a change in the mean reading, a change in the mean variation of the readings, or by both of these; and in case of association tests, by the number of errors made in performing a mathematical calculation. After small doses of morphine, there is generally a primary stage of stimulation or quickened reaction time; this may or may not be followed by a secondary stage of depression, as indicated by narcosis and prolongation of the reaction time. After larger doses of morphin, the primary stimulation stage is very short and may be overlooked, whereas the secondary stage or stage of depression is predominant. From the experiments made with combinations of morphin with other opium alkaloids in the form of narcophin and pantopon, it appears that morphin given in such a form is more narcotic and correspondingly more depressant to the psychic functions than when the same dose of morphin is administered to the same subject by itself.