

erful effect even upon those who are ostensibly among the most highly educated. A consideration of the mechanism of this method would lead me too far in what is a practical therapeutic presentation.

II. *Suggestion*, direct or indirect, whether in hypnosis or not. This method is a very crude one, merely aims at removing a symptom by side-tracking it by using a mental mechanism quite similar to that which has caused the symptom. It is as short-sighted as the giving of morphine for the pains of appendicitis; for it merely masks and thus perpetuates a condition at the root of the trouble. Moreover, it often fails to remove the symptoms against which it is aimed, a fact beautifully illustrated by cases IV. and V. Its success in case II. was only fugitive. This case illustrates, too, the tenacity of a relapse of a symptom temporarily removed by suggestion.

III. *Emotional Appeal*.—It is uncertain if this measure, in its purity at least, is ever the effective force in the transformation of a hysterical symptom, for it is impossible to divorce it from the ideational element upon which it must always rest, even in the most primitive beings. Many psychopathologists believe the contrary, because of the fact that cold intelligence is powerless in therapeutics and requires for a dynamic result the effective constituent needed for conation. But a little reflection makes it clear that the *affect* is, so to speak, only the background of the idea, and that the act or thought (for they are the same thing)* which ensues upon psychotherapeutic intervention takes its direction from the idea by which it can be differentiated from other ideas, of like affective quality but very different in their effects in accordance with the difference of the controlling idea they present.

For instance: A good example was the cessation of a young woman's infatuation for her lover as soon as the idea of his handsome attractiveness was substituted by Professor Janet by the idea that he was repulsive. This was accomplished by suggestion that she would be unable in the future to picture her lover's face except in the form of that of a pig. Here the affective difference towards this man was not produced by direct emotional appeal, but resulted purely from a change of ideas. Another instance on a large scale is the transformation of many a man's normal affection towards woman into a loathing for her on account of the teaching of the church that she was unclean. The efficient factor in this transformation is the idea. The men still have the same feelings; but they are perverted from their proper end towards an ideal by a conceptual difference not essentially affective. Business morals too afford instructive examples.

IV. *Rational Persuasion, Comprising Enlightenment and Re-education, Motor, Sensory and Psychic*.—Although psychoanalysis of the whole of a patient's life is very rarely required, as my cases clearly

*See Author's *Intellectual Precocity*, Pedagogical Seminar, 1911.