

the place of another mental impression of which the subject is possessed.

Thus it is not so much suggestibility that is necessary, but the power of applying the suggestion on the part of the patient, or as Peterson puts it, "what one looks for is a slight receptivity for outside impulses and as great a centralization of psychic functions and the ideoplastic capacity as possible." Where such a combination exists many patients can be benefitted while in the first stages of hypnosis or even in the waking state.

Apart from its therapeutic value, hypnotism is of much psychological interest on account of the mental and psychical phenomena which it presents, such as hyperæsthesia, of the senses and post hypnotic suggestion, but time will not permit of discussing them here.

I have endeavored to show you that hypnotism is not a "cure-all," that in the words of Dr. Patrick, "hypnotism constitutes no 'short-cut' to therapeutic success, in medicine as in other walks of life, there is no royal road to fortune," and he who would use this diagnostic and therapeutic aid must be the careful, sensible, wise physician still."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- Hypnotism as a Therapeutic Agent—Wetterstrand—Peterson.
International Clinics, Vol. IV., Fifth Series—Hugh T. Patrick, M.D.
Hypnotism as a Therapeutic Agent—W. L. Howard, M.D.
Hypnotism, Mesmerism and the New Witchcraft—Dr. Hart.
Sajous' Annual and Analytical Cyclopædia, Vol. II., 1898.
Telepathy and the Subliminal Self—Mason.