

among other things the development of free chlorine. Oxygen and sulphuric acid are also formed.

According to Kronig and Paul, a 1 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid with 1 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate acts far more powerfully upon anthrax bacilli than a 5 per cent. solution of sublimate. After bacteriological investigation the author has proven that a 1 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid at about the body temperature is an extremely powerful bactericide. Sulphurous acid and potassium permanganate are weaker. By means of this method he has been enabled to procure sterility of the hands in 78 per cent. of the cases. He commends the method as the safest and the quickest for thoroughly disinfecting the hands and the skin when infected with decomposed substances.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

### A Study of Anger.

In a recent number of the *Psychological Review* Mr. G. Stanley Hall gives an interesting account of what we may call the physiology of anger. Anger may be defined as the outward and visible manifestation of emotions which have escaped control and the measure of individual civilization is precisely the degree to which command over these particular manifestations have been acquired. The "gentleman" is conventionally one whose nervous system has been so disciplined as never to elude control in this direction. In a state of nature no control of the kind is practised except in deference to motives of a physical order, but the further we advance on the path of civilization the more the ability to command the emotions is expected and enforced. If this be so it is difficult to avoid the conviction that we have not advanced very far on that road. Each individual has his weak side; in other words, every one is more vulnerable on one point than on certain others. Some people are peculiarly susceptible to ridicule, while others are more disposed to jealousy, a sense of injustice or disappointment. The manifestations of the state of anger vary according to the temperament of the individual, but in all there is grave circulatory disturbance, occasionally so marked as of itself to determine a fatal issue. Those in whom the heart is strong and prompt to react, usually flush at the approach of anger, but the less sanguine, and those whose hearts respond less readily to stimulation, or are unequal to the strain thrown upon them, become pale, though the pallor may be but momentary. In both the force of the heart beat is markedly enhanced, the heightened blood pressure accelerates the urinary and salivary secretions, while the greater demand for oxygen causes active working of the respiratory muscles. The extraordinary strain thus thrown on the nervous system is apt for the time