

that it should not be called a fragment. Indeed the manner of the work proves this. It is divided into portions of the subject whole. When Dr. Clarke could dictate no more his work was finished in a measure. Had he lived, his essay would have gone over greater ground, fresh topics bearing on his subject would have been discussed, an untouched field would have been opened, but as the book stands it is complete and full.

Apart from the scientific interest which attaches to 'Visions,' it is a most entertaining volume to the general reader. Physiology and psychology both command attention, and admit, in the exercise of their functions, the widest scope possible. Dr. Clarke has taken advantage of the manifold features which his subjects possess, and as a result, we have not only a creditable contribution to science, but a really very enjoyable volume which the non-scientific reader may peruse with profit and pleasure. Dr. Clarke opens his subject with a carefully considered dissertation on the visions common to human experience, followed by cases and comments, and a thoughtful enquiry on the physiological analysis of vision. To this is added an admirable account of the effects which certain drugs produce, notably quinine, the various preparations of opium, of Calabar bean, Indian Hemp (*Cannabis Indica*), the Bromides and their influence on the brain, the ethers, alcohol, Fox Glove and the deadly Strychnine. This paper is of especial value, and though all too brief, cannot fail in its object of attracting attention. The pages which contain reference to the preparation known in medicine as Indian Hemp, will be read with interest. Haschisch is a powerful drug, marvelous in its effects and singularly uncertain in its behaviour. Dr. Clarke mentions three cases in which the drug was used for the purposes of experiment, and he details at some length the results which occurred in one notable instance. A Mr. K—, a medical stu-

dent became, under its influence, impressed with the idea that he was enormously rich, that his house and furniture were of the most gorgeous description, and that he himself was a remarkable specimen of the finely developed man. Though stubborn in his belief, and fixed in his views, he afterwards became quite tractable and submitted quietly to be put in bed. The following day Mr. K. remembered distinctly everything he had done when under the influence of the drug. The writer knows of a case where a patient suffering from a delirium, took by accident, two grains of the solid extract of *Cannabis Indica*. He became violently ill. In health he was of a generous, confiding nature, but the drug changed his character completely. He grew morose, peevish, cunning and treacherous by turns. He imagined everybody he saw was a thief, and all through the night he started up in his bed and cried out that robbers were rifling his bureau drawer. By some unaccountable means he had become possessed of a revolver, and to the horror of his attendant, he presented this formidable weapon at his breast. A friend who sat at his bed-side looked him deliberately in the eye, and in a firm voice said, 'Give me that revolver and lie down.' The sufferer yielded his weapon like a child, and fell back on his pillow, seemingly exhausted. But the visions continued through the night, and never left him until he had slept off the effects of the hemp.

The second part of the essay is striking, and some explanation of visions and their causes is advanced, as well as an interesting notice of dreams and their philosophy. This portion is also full of experiment and eminently rich in allusion. Every one remembers, doubtless, the vision which once occurred to Lord Brougham, as it is a case which has obtained a world-wide circulation, and it has often been advanced by spiritualists, second-sight people, and believers in destiny. It is not necessary here to repeat this story,