

could carry 450 through the 1st stage; 353 through 2nd and 3rd stages, and 160 through the last two stages. This proves that most people can be hypnotized—at least, to a certain extent. The East Indians are specially prone to hypnotism, even 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. may be carried to the stages when operations can be performed.

The phenomena of Hypnotism are of various kinds. The senses may be modified: increased, diminished or perverted. The sensation of touch may be modified: the muscles of the body may become completely under the control of the hypnotizer. If it is suggested to a patient that he has a blister on his arm, he may awake to find it so. All the muscles may be paralysed, leaving the patient helpless. But the principal phenomena are delusions, hallucinations and illusions. Patient may be made to eat imaginable oysters, or relish onions as if they were apples, or drink water and claim that it is champagne, or again he may drink a glass of beer, and if told that it is an emetic, antiperistalsis will result.

Many objections to the use of Hypnotism therapeutically are advanced. However, nothing in science is ever advanced without adverse criticism, and this criticism, together with stimulated scientific investigations, always leads to the success of science. The dangers of this practice, when used therapeutically and by an honest and clever person, are reduced to a minimum. If the patient happens to be ill afterwards, the ignorant person will blame the hypnotism on the same grounds that "the inhabitants of a certain village in France ceased eating a certain kind of soup, because an elderly lady who had eaten of this soup fell downstairs a short while afterwards and was killed." If proper suggestions are made and if the patient is wakened slowly, no bad results can occur.

Hysteria, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, etc., can be completely cured by proper handling and suggestions. Sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. of people can be hypnotized, and most neurotics can be hypnotised to the last stages, and are consequently more easily cured. All kinds of pain, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, chorea, etc., may be soothed and influenced with much benefit. Insane persons are difficult to hypnotize; however, the more acute and slighter cases may be benefited. Even in the first stage much good can be done by proper and healthy suggestions. It is in hysterical diseases that most good can be done. Dr. Stewart passed around some photographs of a sailor whose arm had been so paralyzed while at sea that he was unable to work. The sailor was brought to the Montreal General Hospital, and came under Dr. Stewart's notice. From the manner of the contraction of the

paralyzed arm, he recognized at once that it was of hysterical origin, and after hypnotizing him only five times he effected a complete cure. Of late years alcoholism is being treated by hypnotic suggestions, but as a rule these are not cured, because they are either organically diseased, or the hypnotic influence of their friends "calls them back again." Again, unless an individual is willing and desirous of being hypnotized, the experiment is impossible.

At the close of the lecture, Dr. Stewart was most enthusiastically applauded. He had delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture.

#### MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Association was held in the Lecture room, 6 Union ave., Thursday evening, 15th inst. The Experimental Committee submitted a report in which some experiments on the physiological action and therapeutic value of antipyretics were outlined for the ensuing year.

Dr. N. D. Gunn was elected to honorary membership, also one new active member was admitted. After elections, Mr. Cleaves read a paper on Glanders. The intense virulence, fatal issue, and ready communicability of this disease mark it as one of the most important with which the veterinarian has to deal. Mr. Cleaves' thorough paper was of much service in adding to the knowledge of the student audience.

Mr. Cutting reported a case of Tympanites in a horse. Dr. McEachran made a few remarks upon the lung lesions of pleuro-pneumonia in explanation of a painting of the lung in which a piece of thorn had lodged, and produced almost identical changes.

The Association will hold the next meeting on Thursday, 29th inst.

#### SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY.

The above named Society met last Tuesday evening, at No. 6 Union ave., with the President, Dr. Wesley Mills, in the chair.

After roll call and transaction of general business, Mr. C. H. Zink read an exceedingly interesting paper on the subject of Fear, in which he described the physical and psychical manifestations of this emotion.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which a number of the members took part.

The President spoke in eulogistic terms of the original and scientific treatment of the subject by Mr. Zink, and expressed himself as of the opinion that it