

hypnotism was a total denial of its power. He does not consider it an instrument by which the human will could be controlled in a permanent or irresistible way. Nobody would succeed to induce one who simulates disease to relinquish simulation. Of course, witnessing the exhibitions of practitioners, the impression is made that their orders are implicitly obeyed. If a subject is told "You are not a human being, you are a dog," he runs on all fours, and barks, etc. All this is admitted. Experiments like these he had witnessed in Paris years ago, in great numbers, especially at the clinics of Professors Luys and Charcot. His conviction was that all the subjects practiced on were stupid people. They are under no other compulsion than the desire to make themselves interesting, or from some inducement to do the practitioner a favor. Of the great scientists, such as Charcot, for instance, no one would maintain that either of them could be placed into a hypnotic condition. Hypnosis will not succeed with any person who has the feeling of serious responsibility. He has the conviction that all the instances of hypnotism which he had seen were only a farce.

Expert Professor Dr. Grashey of Munich, in the introduction of his opinion, gave a definition of hypnotic influence and suggestion. "Suggestion," he says, "means to suggest to somebody a certain thought, to persuade him that a certain idea transferred is his own. Suggestions play a great role in the intellectual life of man, and especially in education. Children have no independent judgment and rapidly adopt the thoughts suggested to them by their parents, teachers and friends. But suggestive effect is due not merely to words, but also to example. A person can be suggested to go to sleep. Such a sleep, induced by suggestion, is called hypnosis, and the inducement of hypnosis is called hypnotism. The person who hypnotizes another is called hypnotizer. Hypnosis, or sleep induced by suggestion, has the peculiarity that the subject remains in mental rapport with the hypnotizer, who can suggest or transfer thoughts to the hypnotized person, and then the latter can offer less resistance than in a wakeful state.

"Hypnosis has also the peculiarity that it can be produced easier and easier as the operation is repeated. It is well known that through the means of impressed thoughts, persuasion and by given examples, the will of persons can be acted upon—can be influenced. Such an influence, however, does not mean an