

these, the total number of deaths was only 71. It is only by palpable and wilful misrepresentation that a number differing from the above, and differing by more than double, has been published by those who are systematic enemies of the method. In short, the general mortality applicable to the whole of the operations is 1 per cent; and, if we subtract from the total number of deaths those of persons in whom the symptoms of hydrophobia appeared a few days after the treatment, — that is to say, cases in which hydrophobia had burst out (often owing to delay in arrival) before the curative process was completed, — the general mortality is reduced to .68 per cent. But let us for the present only consider the facts relating to the English subjects whom we have treated in Paris. Up to May 31, 1889, their total number was 214. Of these, there have been five unsuccessful cases after completion of the treatment, and two more during treatment, or a total mortality of 3.2 per cent, or, more properly, 2.3 per cent. But the method of treatment has been continually undergoing improvement; so that in 1888 and 1889, on a total of sixty-four English persons bitten by mad dogs and treated in Paris, not a single case has succumbed, although among these sixty-four there were ten individuals bitten on the head, and fifty-four bitten on the limbs, often to a very serious extent. I have already said that the lord mayor, in his invitation, has treated the subject in a judicious manner, from the double point of view of prophylaxis after the bite and of the extinction of the disease by administrative measures. It is also my own profound conviction that a rigorous observance of simple police regulations would altogether stamp out hydrophobia in a country like the British Isles. Why am I so confident of this? Because, in spite of an old-fashioned and widespread prejudice, to which even science has sometimes given a mistaken countenance, rabies is never spontaneous. It is caused, without a single exception, by the bite of an animal affected with the malady. It is needless to say that in the beginning there must have been a first case of hydrophobia. This is certain; but to try to solve this problem is to raise uselessly the question of the origin of life itself. It is sufficient for me here, in order to prove the truth of my assertion, to remind you that neither in Norway, nor in Sweden, nor in Australia, does rabies exist; and yet nothing would be easier than to introduce this terrible disease into those countries by importing a few mad dogs. Let England, which has exterminated its wolves, make a vigorous effort, and it will easily succeed in extirpating rabies. If firmly resolved to do so, your country may secure this great benefit in a few years; but, until that has been accomplished, and in the present state of science, it is absolutely necessary that all persons bitten by mad dogs should be compelled to undergo the anti-rabic treatment. Such, it seems, is a summary of the statement of the case by the lord mayor. The Pasteur Institute is profoundly touched by the movement in support of the meeting. The interest which his royal Highness the Prince of Wales has evinced in the proposed manifestation is of itself enough to secure its success. Allow me, my dear colleague, to express my feelings of affectionate devotion."

BOOK-REVIEWS.

Der Hypnotismus. Von Dr. Med. ALBERT MALL. Berlin. 8°.

THE modern study of hypnotism may now be said to have outgrown the limits of its birthplace, France, and to have acquired that universal recognition that belongs to a scientifically established body of doctrines. The attitude of Germany towards these extremely fascinating experiments and results was at first suspicious, then rather adversely critical. Now, while retaining a judicious scepticism regarding the more surprising results, German scholars have come to recognize the intrinsic value of hypnotism as a psychologic method, as well as the importance of the place it occupies in modern psychology.

The German literature consists in the main of single contributions, partly critical and partly original, dealing with single phases of the various hypnotic conditions. There have been but few general treatises aiming at a convenient *résumé* of what has been established, and the present work by Dr. Mall is a rather successful attempt to supply this lack.

The work is methodically arranged, intelligibly written, but is

defective in laying too much stress upon individual minor points of special interest to the author, and in a lack of clear distinctions between the important and the subsidiary, perhaps uncertain points.

After a brief historical introduction, in which some hitherto neglected points in the history of hypnotism in Germany are noted, the general symptoms of the hypnotic conditions are described. The various stages are distinguished as to their intensity merely, no other criterion as yet offered being found satisfactory. The more detailed description consists of a physiological and a psychological portion. In the former the changes in the movements and sensations, in the latter effects brought about in the region of memory association and more complicated processes, are described. This is naturally the most important part of the work, and is a useful *résumé* of the position taken by the Nancy school. The processes are described throughout as explicable on the ground of suggestion, conscious or unconscious. The rôle of the latter is particularly important, and finds here due recognition. A further point of view pervading the entire exposition is the assimilation of psychic and physiological conditions observed in hypnotism with analogous occurrences in sleep and waking life. This analogy with the phenomena of normal sleep is both real and important; and, while it does not warrant our regarding hypnotism as something entirely normal, it ought to remove the usual view that places it entirely in the region of pathology.

The latter half of the work deals with various aspects of hypnotic study, its theoretical bearings, its practical bearings as a therapeutic agent, its forensic aspect as a means of concealing crime, the allied conditions found in the lower animals, and so on. While some of the opinions there set forth will doubtless have to be modified, the work none the less reflects the present state of knowledge very well. The work is not original, except in its arrangement and the various degrees of importance it attaches to different results of experimentation. The chief objection to its use by the laity is the rather uncritical collation of good and indifferent works, of important and trivial points. As a contribution to the German literature on hypnotism, it is welcome, and will find use.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

A HOST of boys and girls under eighteen years of age have been profiting themselves, and at the same time entertaining their teachers, parents, and friends, by telling prize-stories in *Treasure Trove Magazine* of New York. They have won cash prizes to the extent of two hundred dollars, besides seventy dollars' worth of books. Story-telling as a means of education is taking a first place in the regular exercises of our public schools, where the usually irksome task of composition-writing, upon which so many other studies depend, has been turned by these prize-story competitions into a genuine pastime.

— *Babyhood* for July contains much seasonable advice for mothers of young children, the question of where to go and where not to go during the summer months being thoroughly discussed. "Botany for the Little Ones" is continued, and there are entertaining and instructive contributions concerning the many perplexing questions that are apt to arise at the present time in the city nursery as well as in the temporary country home.

— Messrs. E. & F. N. Spon announce as in preparation "Chemical Technology: the Application of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures," by C. E. Groves and William Thorp (about 8 volumes); and "Egyptian Irrigation," by W. Willcocks, M.I.C.E., with introduction by Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ross, R.E., C.M.G., being a physical description of Egypt, with particulars of various methods of irrigation and drainage, and full details of engineering construction, and illustrated by numerous plates. They also announce as nearly ready, "The Engineer's Sketch-Book of Mechanical Movements, Devices, Appliances, and Contrivances," by Thomas Walter Barber, containing details employed in the design and construction of machinery for every purpose; collected from numerous sources and from actual work; classified and arranged for reference for the use of engineers, mechanical draughtsmen, managers, mechanics, inventors, patent agents, and all engaged in the mechanical