

Experimental Psychology. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 13th—20th, 1899.)

In this occasional the subject is treated from a general standpoint, forming an excellent *résumé*, the perusal of which would be helpful to the beginner.

J. R. LORD.

Motor Mentalisation. (*Scot. Med. Surg. Journ.*, April, 1899.)
Bruce, L. C.

A short study of the physiological association of motor and mental activity with clinical deductions.

It traces their connections by examining cerebral activity in sleep and during voluntary acts, attention, will power, and speech. Two cases of melancholia are quoted which exemplify motor signs retarding return to the physiological, and treatment is indicated.

G. A. WELSH.

Suggestion and Anæsthesia in Dental Operations [*Suggestion et anæsthésie dans les extractions dentaires*]. (*Rev. de l'Hyp.*, Dec., 1899.)
Bloch, A.

The writer points to the great part which apprehension plays in the sum total of the sufferings in the dental chair. But if it be possible to suffer by anticipation, it is likewise possible to suffer in the retrospect, and it is precisely in these preceding and succeeding stages that the field for suggestion opens out. The sense of reliance upon the operator, the desire that he should assure us of the complete painlessness of the operation he is about to perform, the willingness to accept what we suspect to be a lie,—these states constitute a frame of mind eminently suited for hypnotic suggestion. It is a great deal to believe that we shall not suffer, and to learn that we have not suffered; and, as the writer insists, the same solution strength of cocaine will give different results according to the power of make-believe of the operator.

HARRINGTON SAINSBURY.

On the Mental States involved in the Post-hypnotic Appreciation of Time [*Les états mentaux impliqués dans l'appréciation post-hypnotique du temps*]. (*Rev. de l'Hyp.*, Nov. and Dec., 1899.)
Milne-Bramwell.

This very intricate subject is discussed by Dr. J. Milne-Bramwell at some length. The phenomenon concerned is the power of impressing upon a hypnotised subject the performance of a given act after the lapse of a given time. The performance suggests a post-hypnotic memory, but inasmuch as the hypnotic memory ceases in the waking state the wonder is how the impression carries on from the one state into the other until its fulfilment, and the more so since this fulfilment may take place either in the waking or the hypnotic state or during ordinary sleep. Dr. Bramwell cites a number of experiments of his own, in which the performance of the act was commanded after some thousand odd minutes which he, as the suggestor, carefully avoided calculating out in days and hours at the time of the suggestion. The performance took place duly at the appointed time, and strangely enough this occurred, though the subject at the time of the command when questioned as to date of the imposed command gave erroneous answers, miscalculating the time. The views on this subject of