

somesthetic area, but his argument went further. Flechsig had taken almost the entire outlying districts and called them association *centres*, intellectual centres, not tracts. These centres, he said, simply connected the various areas of the brain, and connected sensory with motor areas. If true, the frontal lobe's chief function should be to combine the somesthetic area with the sensory speech area or tactile area. From our knowledge of tumors in the frontal lobe it was evident that there were other very important functions than could be assigned to it on the basis of Flechsig's theory. The latter seemed to him to be open to a number of serious objections which he had stated in some detail in the American Journal of Insanity.

Dr. Jacobi, in closing the discussion, said that no one could doubt the position of Flechsig as an anatomist. It was not necessary to dispute what he had established anatomically; her object had been to show how much that was not anatomical he had added to pure anatomical facts. There was really very little foundation of fact for all his fanciful conclusions.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LAW FORBIDDING THE PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS OF HYPNOTISM OUGHT TO BE MODIFIED. By Dr. Crocq, Jr. (Journal de Neurologie et d'Hypnologie, No. 15.)

C., in discussing the subject under title, arrives at the following conclusions:

1. Hypnotism presents great dangers for the subjects (*sujets*) and for society.
2. It is absolutely necessary that the law should prevent the occurrence of these accidents.
3. It is possible to simulate all the experiments of hypnotism.
4. In educating (training) an individual one can succeed in developing in him a state which has all the appearances of the wake state, and yet reduce the individual to a condition of complete automatism.
5. It is sometimes absolutely impossible for the most experienced expert to say whether or not an individual is under hypnotic influence.
6. The public representations of simulated hypnotism present absolutely the same dangers as do the public séances of actual hypnotism.
7. In order to entirely prevent these accidents, the law must forbid not only the real representations of hypnotism but also the simulated ones.

Drs. Delbœuf, De Rode and Crocq, Jr., were asked as experts to investigate whether Donato's public demonstrations of hypnotism were indeed simulated, as he swore them to be before the courts of Belgium, or real. The said experts made Donato repeat before them the experiments which he had demonstrated before the public; they further repeated these experiments themselves and found that the "subjects" (*sujets*) were perfectly awake during the whole time of the experiments.

ONUF.