

traumatic shock than grown people and are more exposed to psychic shocks resulting from fright and sudden phenomena. A summary of the immediate and lasting effects of shock follows. A number of instances are also cited to show the educative and reformatory value of stimuli containing highly emotional factors, upon individuals and social groups.

C. S. YOAKUM.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

SUGGESTION, IMITATION.

Zur Begründung und Anwendung der Suggestionmethode in der Normalpsychologie. LILLIEN MARTIN. Archiv f. d. ges. Psychologie, 1907, X., 321-402.

The author has attempted to view the whole territory of normal Psychology through the telescope of Hypnotism or 'the suggestion method.'

Five normal subjects are used. A combination of methods is employed to induce the hypnotic condition. The subjects are told to imagine as clearly as possible their usual experiences on going to sleep; to look fixedly at a metal point which the operator holds and allows to sink gradually; to close the eyes whenever they feel like it, and to 'relax.' Suggestions of heaviness, fatigue, and finally of sleep are made.

In general the experiments consist of tests which aim at a thorough comparison of the normal and the hypnotic conditions, in the fields of sensation, movement, memory, association, attention, feeling and will, together with an investigation of the kind and degree of suggestibility which each subject evinced in each field during hypnosis. Hallucinations and post-hypnotic suggestion are also considered. The results are presented as tabulated answers to questions classified under these various subdivisions.

To determine the exact condition of the subject during hypnotism, observations and tests were first made concerning the degree of hypnotism, amnesia upon waking and rapport of subjects with the operator. The results of all these preliminary investigations "to determine the exact condition of the subject" are so variable that the remaining bulk of experiments appear to rest upon a foundation of shifting sand. None of the subjects show signs of analgesia — and only one of anæsthesia; all make automatic movements; only one is incapable of voluntary movement; catalepsy exists in all but one — but is variable in different parts of the body at different times — and

seems to resolve itself into a wish to please the operator. Influence of suggestion varies with the subject. Tests for comparison and disturbance of sight, hearing, taste and smell show results varying greatly with the individual. Kinæsthetic sensations are undisturbed, except as a result of special suggestion in a few cases. The author draws the conclusion that no arbitrary description or classification of hypnotism can be possible because the variable results show that each individual is a law unto himself — and hence any one or two terms used to classify his behavior would be inadequate in any given case.

The author seeks to compare clearness of memory in the two conditions by the subject's own introspections. Obviously, such results cannot be accurate. Only one subject experienced suggested hallucinations. Post-hypnotic suggestions were carried out by two subjects, while results with the other two are very variable when they are obtained at all.

It was found impossible to trace in hypnosis the source of associations of which the subject was not aware in the waking state. "Submerged feelings" were likewise not cleared up.

In conclusion, the author states that the suggestion method is important because by its means we can "penetrate the subconscious," and that many "freisteigende" ideas will doubtless disappear as such if the suggestion method is used, and that "it is even possible that some light may be thrown on the persevering tendency." However, a careful consideration of the results leads one to believe such a sweeping application of them to be quite unwarranted.

The stress which the author lays upon individual differences is the underlying tone of the whole article.

BERENICE BARNES SHEPARD.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

L'Imitazione. G. PISTOLESI. Turin, Fratelli Bocca, 1910. Pp. 190.

The author rightly opposes (pp. 22, 183) the common view, that imitation is the "fundamental principle of the psychic life," on the ground that opposition or counter-imitation is an equally original, if less common, tendency. On the basis of well devised class-experiments on her own pupils she distinguishes (pp. 166, 179 *et al.*) between "(1) servile imitators; (2) those who, though imitators, try to . . . transform . . . the objects of their imitation; (3) those who imitate seldom if ever, and who . . . under compulsion, imitate in such wise as to affirm their own personality."

Among the most significant of the experiments is that reported