HYPNOTISM, ANIMAL MAGNETISM, AND HYSTERIA.

Abstract of an Address delivered at the Sheffield Philosophical Institute.

BY ERNEST HART.

THE MAGNET IN MEDICINE.

THE remarkable properties of the natural magnet, its capacity for action without contact, and the respective attracting and repelling powers of its two poles, have greatly impressed the imagination of mankind from a very early date; and, as Richer,¹ Binet, and Féré have pointed out, the assumption that the magnet possessed some mysterious influence on the body, capable of being turned to account in the cure of disease, was prevalent in the Middle Ages. Magnetic rings were worn to cure nervous diseases, and the electrotherapeutic frauds, follies, and delusions which are so rampant in the present day can boast a very ancient history of trickery, credulity, and folly. Electric rings, belts, and boxes were hung round the body in the time of Cædon. Paracelsus characteristically taught "that the human body was endowed with a double magnetism—that one portion attracted to itself the planets, and was nourished by them, whence came wisdom, thought, and

Fig. 1.

senses; that the other portion attracted to itself the elements, and disintegrated them, whence came flesh and blood; that the attractive and hidden virtue of man resembles that of amber and of the magnet; that by this virtue the magnetic virtue of healthy persons attracts the enfeebled magnetism of those who are sick."

MESMER AND HIS DUPES.

Mesmer, who gives his name to the practice called mesmerism, did not think it enough to use talismans and magic boxes, but introduced contact and passes with the hand by which to communicate what he called the magnetic virtue due to animal magnetism. He declared that by this method "the physician may judge with certainty of the origin, nature, and progress of diseases, however complicated they may be; he may hinder their development and accomplish their cure

without exposing the patient to dangerous and troublesome consequences, irrespective of age, temperament, and sex. Even women in a state of pregnancy and during parturition may reap the same advantage."

I have already spoken elsewhere² of the immense popularity which his practices achieved, of his mesmeric *baquets* or troughs filled with bottles of water and iron filings, around which stood rows of patients holding iron rods which issued from the trough, tied to each other by cords and joining hands. Perfect silence was maintained, soft music was heard, and remarkable effects were obtained. Some patients were convulsed, and had to be taken away to a padded room, against the walls of which they might knock their heads without injury; others were thrown into a state of semi-stupor, or, in the language of to-day, into a hypnotic state, in which they were submissive to the master, and from which his voice or look could arouse them. Some patients became affectionate, and embraced each other; others fell into fits of immoderate laughter, shrieking, or tears. The convulsive agitation frequently lasted for hours, and, in the language of an eye witness (Bailly), these symptoms were preceded or followed by a state of languor or dreaminess, by a species of depression, and even by stupor. I quote from Binet and Féré the following graphic account of the proceedings:

Mesmer, wearing a coat of lilac silk, walked up and down amid this palpitating crowd in company with Deslon and his associates, whom he chose for their youth and comeliness. Mesmer carried a long iron wand, with which he touched the bodies of the patients, and especially the diseased parts. Often laying aside the wand, he magnetised the patients with his eyes, fixing his gaze on theirs, or applying his hands to the hypochondriac region and to the lower part of the abdomen. This application was often continued for hours, and at other times the master made use of passes. He began by placing himself *en rapport* with his subject. Seated opposite to him, foot against foot, knee against knee, he laid his fingers on the hypochondriac region, and moved them to and fro, lightly touching the ribs. Magnetisation with strong currents was

Fig. 2.

substituted for these manipulations when more energetic results were to be produced. The master, erecting his fingers in a pyramidal form, passed his hands all over the patient's body, beginning with the head, and going down over the shoulders to the feet. He then returned again to the head, both back and front, to the belly and the back; he renewed the process again and again, until the magnetised person was saturated with the healing fluid, and was transported with pain or pleasure, both sensations being equally salutary.³ Young women were so much gratified by the "crisis" that they begged to be thrown into it anew; they followed Mesmer through the hall, and confessed that it was impossible not to be warmly attached to the person of the magnetiser.

THE "POSSESSED" AND THE "DEMONIACS."

The inference drawn by eye witnesses and by the subjects of these practices was that "it is impossible not to admit from all these results that some great force acts upon and masters the patient, and that this force appears to reside in the magnetiser." Now these conditions and practices will, no doubt, at once be seen to have a very close resemblance and an obvious relation to what may be read in the records of possessed persons—or "demoniacs" as they were called in the Middle Ages—who play so prominent a part in certain phases of history, and in scenes which have been depicted by

¹ Richer, *Bulletin de la Société de Biologie*, May 30th, 1884. Paul Richer, in the *Nouvelle Revue*, August 1st, 1892. Binet and Féré, *Animal Magnetism*, 1888.

² *Nineteenth Century*, 1891.

³ Louis Figuier, *Histoire du Merveilleux*, vol. II, p. 20. Paris: 1860.

some of the great masters of Italy, Flanders, and France, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Their pictures of striking and historic scenes of this kind represent phenomena which are testified to by a mass of the most undoubted evidence. It is not the facts of which we need entertain any doubt; it is only of the interpretation that we shall be able to afford a more modern version. I may say at once that I am indebted to the extreme kindness of Professor Charcot, of Paris, for the opportunity of presenting lantern copies of the great pictures of the "possessed" undergoing exorcism by St. Francis, St. Philip, Neri, and other ecclesiastics. They are manifestly hysterics, hystero-epileptics, and persons under the influence of contagious suggestions. [These illustrations are not reproduced here.*] I need not say that to Professor Charcot and his pupils—prominent among whom are Richer, Babinsky, Bourneville, and Féré—we are indebted for a long series of masterly, laborious, and original researches on the subject of hypnotism, its near relative hysteria, and the whole chain of conditions which belong to the family of hypnotism. His luminous researches are epoch-making in this department of knowledge, and his extensive collection of photographic reproductions of hypnotic and hypno-hysterical patients is replete with treasures on which he has generously allowed me to draw freely.

THE KEY TO THE PHENOMENA SUBJECTIVE AND RESIDENT IN THE PATIENT.

It will, no doubt, readily occur to the minds of those who are at all versed in the scenes now witnessed from time to

Fig. 3.

time that the occurrences, so vividly produced on these canvasses and those alive, described among the patients of Mesmer under the influence of holding the iron rods attached to his bottles and iron filings are from time to time now reproduced in these our modern days on the platform of the hypnotist and the faith-curer and the pilgrim to Lourdes. But as we are less apt to speak now of demoniacs and possessed, these appearances are usually characterised by words selected from a pseudo-scientific and not from the theological vocabulary. I may say at once that I am leading you up to the demonstration that the conditions induced, whether of convulsion, cataleptic immobility, langour, submissiveness, trance, or acceptance of suggestion and command, may be shown to be due to a nervous condition or mental state arising in the individual subject, either from physical or mental excitation; and, further, that such conditions, by whatever distinctive names their varieties may be called, are not and never were due to any healing power or to fluid or magnetic influence or mesmeric or hypnotic power resident in the operator. It is a common delusion that the mesmerist or hypnotiser counts for anything in the experiment. The operator, whether priest, physician, charlatan, self-deluded enthusiast, or conscious impostor, is not the source of any occult influence, does not possess any mysterious power,

and plays only a very secondary and insignificant part in the chain of phenomena observed. There are at the present time many individuals who claim for themselves, and some who make a living by so doing, a peculiar property or power as potent mesmerisers, hypnotisers, magnetisers, or electro-biologists. One even often hears it said in society (for I am sorry to say that these mischievous practices and pranks are sometimes made a society game) that such a person is a clever hypnotist or has great mesmeric or healing power. I hope to be able to prove what I firmly hold, both from my own personal experience and experiment, as I have already related in the *Nineteenth Century*, that there is no such thing as a potent mesmeric influence, no such power resident in any one person more than another; that a glass of water, a tree, a stick, a penny-post letter, or a limelight can mesmerise as effectually as can anyone. A clever hyp-

Fig. 4.

notiser means only a person who is acquainted with the physical or mental tricks by which the hypnotic condition is produced, or sometimes an unconscious impostor who is unaware of the very trifling part for which he is cast in the play, and who supposes himself really to possess a mysterious power, which in fact he does not possess at all, or which, to speak more accurately, is equally possessed by every stock or stone.

HYPNOTISM AND HYSTERIA CONDITIONS OF DISTURBED EQUILIBRIUM.

The condition of hypnotism, mesmerism, etc., is a mental condition—a condition of disturbed equilibrium of the nervous system and brain apparatus of the person operated on. With that key to unlock this curious cabinet of mysteries, delusions, and veritable phenomena, you will be able the more easily to follow me in the panorama of patients and conditions, hypnotic and pseudo-hypnotic, which I unroll before you. My words may be all the fewer because the pro-

* See Richer's *Les Démoniaques dans l'Art*.

fusion of illustrations which I am enabled to put before you will appeal to the intelligence, through the eyes, as powerfully as spoken words could through the auditory sense. [Only a small proportion of these are reproduced here.] First of all, then, I want to take you with me to the wards of the Salpêtrière Hospital, and to show you a series of patients in whom are present all the conditions you are accustomed to hear spoken of as conditions due to the mysterious power of the hypnotiser or the mesmerist, and perhaps to associate with the exercise of some mysterious influence by that sinister personage, by his command of the imaginary fluid, magnetic, electric, or telepathic, supposed to issue from his finger ends, or to emanate from his body. These phenomena are the induction of sleep, or partial sleep, of cataleptic lethargy, of the loss or temporary abolition of ordinary sensation, the incapacity for feeling pain on being pricked or cut, the loss of taste so that neither pepper, salt, nor any nauseous substance produces any impression on the palate, or that any one substance may, at the suggestion of the operator, be mistaken for any other, as paraffin for champagne, salt for sugar, cayenne pepper for sweetmeats.

THE IDENTITY OF PHENOMENA IN HYSTERIA AND HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.

Here are a series of sun pictures of patients of the Salpêtrière who are the subjects of severe forms of hysteria.

Fig. 5.

Everyone knows something about hysteria. Everyone is acquainted with that ordinary form of hysteria which is characterised frequently by what is known as an hysterical fit, and is accompanied by temporary convulsions, often not distinguishable from epileptic convulsions, except that the patient, although unconscious, may generally be trusted not to hurt herself, or himself. Hysterical patients rarely or never bite their tongue, while epileptics generally do, but they go through violent contortions, show evidences of various uncontrolled emotion, and the fit, whether lasting for a short or a long time, commonly ends in languor, or a long sleep and perhaps a flood of tears. Here already you see some resemblance to the hypnotic state and to the condition of those convulsionists and demoniacs of whom we have seen the pictorial representation. Medical men know, however, and many others have become acquainted incidentally with the fact, that these attacks, when of a severe character, or in highly nervous and unstable individuals, may go much further, and I will show you some striking examples which reproduce most of the phenomena characteristic of the extreme degrees of hypnotisation and suggestibility without the employment of any hypnotic influences, and arising only out of the disturbed equilibrium of the nervous system of the

patient herself or himself. You will notice that I say herself or himself because hysteria, even in its most highly-developed eccentric and extreme forms, is by no means the exclusive privilege of the female sex, although it is their more general possession.

SELF-SUGGESTED EMOTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF HYSTERIC.

The first lantern photograph shown was a hysterical patient who had fallen spontaneously into profound slumber; the second, an hysterical patient, was seized with a fit of continuous and uncontrolled yawning—uncontrollable by herself; for if you tell her peremptorily to shut her mouth and keep it shut, and if she thinks you are a person having command, she will keep it shut so firmly that no one else can open it; or if you order her to keep it open she will keep it at this extraordinary wide gape for an indefinite length of time. The third showed the same person in various phases of hysterical yawning. The fourth showed another patient who is being put to sleep by holding a little stick or a finger before her eyes; strapping a spoon in front of them, making her look at a penny in the palm of her hand, or half-a-dozen other expedients, will have the same effect. The fifth (Fig. 1) shows the same person in a state of what in this case you will observe is not hysterical lethargy spontaneously arising in a hysterical patient, but hypnotic lethargy artificially induced. The sixth (Fig. 2), a photograph of a

Fig. 6.

female hysteric seized with an attack in which her body is arched in a tetanic spasm, unconscious, and the whole weight of the body in this violently constrained position supported for a length of time by the head and heels. In Fig. 3 we return to artificially induced hypnotic condition. It shows you our hypnotic subject whom we had sent to sleep in Fig. 1. She will stay in that position, into which she can be thrown artificially by a strong light or a loud sound, or by being made to stare at any fixed object, for an almost indefinite length of time. If you attach the most delicate form of register to her uplifted arm you will find that there is no tremor or unconscious muscular movement, which is not the case with an impostor or with anyone voluntarily assuming this posture for any length of time; nay more, in another photograph projected on the screen may be seen this same woman in a double condition; by closing the eyelid and shutting off the exciting influence of the sudden impulse of light which has thrown her into the cataleptic condition, the one-half of her body and of her nervous system is restored to the state of lethargy, while the other half remains firmly fixed and contracted in the state of immobile catalepsy in which you just saw the whole of her body. To these let me add some of the emotional phases and phenomena of hysteria. Fig 4 is a characteristic picture

of hysterical delirium; Fig. 5 of a hysterical patient who in the course of her attack is under the influence of pleasing impressions; Fig. 6, the same patient under a similar self-suggested emotion of anger; Fig. 7 shows a hysterical patient who is subject to strong religious impressions, and in one of the periods of her attack falls into the attitude of crucifixion.

SIMILAR CONDITIONS INDUCED IN HYPNOTICS BY SUGGESTION, AUTO-SUGGESTION, AND PHYSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

I will now take you back to the artificially-induced hypnotic state. I will show you our hypnotic patient, who, being hypnotised, is subject to the influence of impulses conveyed to her mind either by the voice of the operator or, as I am about to show you, by self-generated influence in the brain, due to such simple conditions as the position of her muscles and the nature of the attitude in which you put her. You have already seen her in the attitude of fixed and what is called "cataleptic" immobility; but if now you raise her hands into the attitude of astonishment (Fig. 8), note the change of expression in the face, indicating that the change of muscular attitude and the influence of the associated muscular action, related habitually to the emotion of astonishment, have produced that emotion in her mind and is strikingly depicted in her face. In Fig. 9 her fists have been doubled and she has been put into a fighting attitude; we now put her hands (Fig. 10) into the

Fig. 7.

attitude in which women, and especially French women, are in the habit of going through the little performance called "throwing a kiss." Few actresses, I imagine, however able, accomplished, and remarkable for histrionic power and intelligence, could so rapidly assume and maintain the unaffected expression of graceful welcome as this unconscious and uneducated woman has put on under the impulse of a brain emotion generated by the simple impulse of associated muscular influence in the related brain centres, unrestrained by the self-consciousness which so often disfigures the best acting. Self-consciousness is, in virtue of her condition, completely abolished. She is a mere puppet, the slave of unconscious cerebration excited by external influences and suggestion or of the suggestion of her own muscles. Another figure shows a girl under the influence of hallucination beckoning to imaginary personages.

Let me show you some other examples of the influence of mere physical suggestion. Fig. 11 is a girl in the attitude of prayer. Note the intensity of her imploring expression, which might serve as a study for a painter; but the idea of prayer has not been suggested to her by word of mouth, nor is this the self-suggestion of a hysteric; it is the attitude induced, and always induced in this particular patient, when

hypnotised by the sudden influence of a strong light thrown through the medium of blue glass. On the screen is the same girl, dazed and thrown into the hypnotic state, and always undergoing this impression under the influence of a strong yellow light. I show you the impression produced on her and the corresponding attitude when a bell is loudly struck within her hearing. Not only, however, does the whole body of the hypnotised patient or of the highly hysteric patient lend itself thus easily to the influence of physical excitation or suggestion from without, or of ideas aroused by the action of local groups of muscles or of other physical excitations within the body, but individual muscles can just as easily be acted on and separately set in motion. The mere stroking of the extensor muscles of one or two fingers will throw them into extension, while the touching of any set of flexor muscles will produce violent contraction and extreme flexion of the limb, as is seen in the further series of illustrations shown.

I will not carry this subject any further, although the temptation to do so is great, and I have abundant graphic material, but let me show you our hypnotised patient, whom you have already seen with one half of the body in a state of lethargy and the other in a state of contraction, and you will see from this picture that this state can also, by simple physical method or by verbal suggestion, be transferred and alternated at will from one side of the body to the other without the patient being conscious of it, without her being

Fig. 8.

awakened, or without her knowing when she is awakened what has happened to her.

Here is a cataleptic under the influence of the vibration of a tuning fork. I hope it is sufficiently clear to you that there are a number of conditions, either spontaneous or artificially produced, in which, while the power of will is abolished, and the brain loses its restraining and controlling power, emotions may be excited, feelings induced, and intellectual operations set in motion, independently of the will of the individual, and without individual consciousness being alive to what is going on. You have seen that all these various and allied conditions may occur, and do occur, under several sets of circumstances and of influences which at first sight seem very dissimilar, but (and this is the central point of my demonstration) are in reality related by a common bond. The convulsionists and the demoniacs were thrown into strange conditions of excitement, delusion, insensibility to pain, and hallucination, under the influence of the sight of similar conditions in others, or of suggestion by word of mouth, and they became submissive, and were cured by the same agencies.

THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY.

The key to all this was first given to us by our countryman, Mr. James Braid, of Manchester, in 1840-50. You will find it exceedingly well stated in his admirable little pamphlet entitled, *Magic, Witchcraft, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism, and Electro-Biology*, of which the third edition was published by Churchill in 1852. It was Braid who first introduced the appropriate word, hypnotism, to describe these phenomena. He showed that the effects of the hypnotist are produced by setting in motion certain ideas in the mind of the individual, that the individual always hypnotises himself, and that hypnotism is a state of induced sleep produced by verbal suggestion or by artificial contrivance.

I may add that in repeating over and over again these experiments I have confirmed Braid's results, and have further proved that the will of the operator has nothing whatever to do with inducing sleep in the patient. You may, in operating after the varied methods of the mesmerist, the hypnotist, or the electro-biologist, will whatever you please—to sleep or not to sleep. Your will, unless it is expressed or indicated to the patient so as to afford him a mental suggestion on which he unconsciously acts, will count for nothing; he will fall into hypnotic sleep. It depends on what he thinks you wish and not on what you really wish; and if you set before him a glass of water or a penny-post letter, or put him in front of a tree or a candle, and tell him that you have mesmer-

Fig. 9.

ised it, and order him to look at it and to be influenced by it, he will be influenced by it whether you have made any passes over it or not, whether you have magnetised it or not, and whether you wish it to influence him or not. You have, in fact, very little to do with it as the operator except in so far as you influence by your suggestion, and by his conception of your will, his nervous system and his state of mind.

ONLY VERBALLY EXPRESSED OR PHYSICAL IMPRESSIONS ARE CAPABLE OF CONVEYING SUGGESTIONS.

In the same way, when once he is thoroughly hypnotised you can do nothing with him by willing or by wishing unless you express to him in words, or indicate to him by some other method capable of physically conveying to him a suggestion, what you wish him to do or he thinks you wish him to do. Any physical excitation may in this hypnotic state excite physical changes, as I have shown you, in his muscular or nervous system, which will in their turn give rise in him to mental emotion, to hallucinations, or to self-generated acts of the strangest kind. So largely is his restraining brain power thrown to sleep, and for the time abolished, so largely is his intelligent consciousness held in abeyance, that he becomes a marvellous machine, astonishingly, blindly, actively

obedient to your wildest orders or most *bizarre* suggestions. You can make him believe himself a cat, a dog, a lion, a rat, and act accordingly as far as a human machine can act. You have abolished his intelligent consciousness of impressions conveyed by the nerves of common sensation or of special sense; you can pierce his skin with needles and he will not feel it; you can put mustard or salt or assafoetida on his tongue and he will either not taste them or mistake them for anything you please to name, and he will testify the most genuine and ludicrous dislike or most intense disgust of the substance you have put into his mouth. You can induce sentiments of anger, nay even of violent and destructive rage, ecstasy, affection, grief, at will, by verbal suggestions. You have, in fact, under your hands a marvellous and God-created machine reduced and degraded by the abolition of intelligence and self-restraint.

THE CONDITION PURELY SUBJECTIVE: ANYONE OR ANYTHING CAN HYPNOTISE.

There is no cleverness wanted on your part, there is no special power in this matter resident in you; anyone can hypnotise and everyone can hypnotise if he is patient enough, and either scientifically intelligent or ignorantly fanatic. The marvel and the mystery is in the individual operated upon. What is the precise nature of this

Fig. 10.

complex and astonishing mechanism of the body and the mind which binds together in such singular complexity of relation muscle and nerve, lower brain, upper brain, nerves of special sense, body and viscera? No anatomist, however accomplished, no physiologist, however learned or acute, can explain. We have before us only the wonderful facts; they are far more wonderful than any of the sham tricks of the clairvoyant, the mesmerist, or the magnetist, who plays upon them and uses them for his purpose of imposture, of self-deception, or of vain mystery-mongering.

THE THERAPEUTIC USELESSNESS AND SOCIAL MISCHIEF OF HYPNOTISM.

Can they be put to any good use? Of this I am bound to tell you there is no present evidence except as to the most insignificant and imperfect results, and in my opinion there is little prospect of any. Esdaile showed long ago that the anaesthesia induced by hypnotism can be employed for the purposes of surgical operation, but the process is so tedious, the duration of anaesthesia so uncertain, and the number of persons whose nervous system is in this unstable condition happily so few, that as a practical method of anaesthesia it is unavailable,

and far inferior to the chemical action of chloroform and other narcotic vapours. So also as an ordinary hypnotic. It is far less certain, far more troublesome, much more rarely capable of application, and much more likely to produce mischief, than opium or sulphonal, or any other of a dozen narcotics which are always at hand, are cheap, easily used, and under ordinary circumstances innocuous when properly used.

As to the treatment of other diseases, I have, I believe, read all that is to be read on the subject, whether from the school of Nancy, of Paris, or of Vienna, and I have arrived at the conclusion that Professor Charcot, with his abundant good sense, his great erudition, and his vast experience, is fully justified in the conclusion at which he and his eminent pupil Richer, Babinsky, Déjerine, and others have arrived; that, for curative purposes, it is very rarely useful, generally altogether useless, and often injurious.

THE PRACTICE OF HYPNOTISM, EXCEPT BY SKILLED
PHYSICIANS, SHOULD BE FORBIDDEN.

And here let me end by saying that, since no evident advantage has during forty years of extensive, patient, and elaborate trial and research been obtainable by the hundreds of physicians and physiologists who have de-

Fig. 11.

voted themselves to the study of the question, it is justifiable to say that the practice of hypnotism, mesmerism, electro-biology, and so-called animal magnetism, being almost invariably useless and often dangerous, even in the hands of the most highly skilled, careful, and conscientious physicians, it is a practice which ought to be forbidden to the unqualified, and is a most unfit and improper subject for platform shows. It is equally unfit for private amusement, and dangerous and improper as a society game. It is liable to gross abuse, and is frequently the means of fraud and imposture, extortion of money, and degradation of body and mind. It is apt to induce serious injuries to both. The confirmed and trained hypnotic subject is a maimed individual in mind and body, and likely at any time to be dangerous to himself and to society. Instances of this are so common that I need not, even if I had time, follow up this branch of the subject. I conclude by expressing the hope that this outline of the physical facts connected with hypnotic phenomena may help to arm those who had not before had an opportunity of investigating the subject against the wiles of the impostor and the vain suggestions of the somewhat impious persons who endeavour to connect these phenomena with the incarnation in themselves or their favourite "Sludge" of spiritual power and relations. At any rate, I hope that it may have given some correct ideas of the

nature of the hypnotic state, and have cleared away some of the fictions which have been associated with it by imaginative, ill-informed, or interested persons.

A CASE OF XANTHOMA MULTIPLEX IN A
CHILD.

[WITH A COLOURED PLATE.]

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XANTHOMA (*xanthelasma vitiligoides*) is met with in two forms—namely, *xanthoma planum* and *xanthoma multiplex seu tuberosum*. The first of these, which implicates the eyelids, is by no means an uncommon affection, while the second is decidedly rare, especially the form which occurs in children,

Fig. 1.—Section stained with log-wood; the affected part highly cellular contrast with normal at either side.

Fig. 3.—Section stained with osmic acid, showing the cutis vera with cells which are fatty.

of which not more than twenty cases have been recorded. In them the eyelids almost invariably escape, and the liver is not affected. On the other hand, when *xanthoma multiplex* does not commence till after puberty, in most cases (about four-fifths) there is chronic jaundice from obstruction of the bile ducts, and the eyelids are almost always implicated—in deed, the disease commences there.¹

The following is a good illustration of apparently congenital *xanthoma multiplex*.

² D. F., aged 3, was admitted to Ward 4 of the Western In-

¹ See, if desired, the Report of the Xanthoma Committee in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society*, vol. xxxiii, p. 376.

² Reporter, Wm. Jack, M.B.