

tient. I conjured up the picture of the room, of all her surroundings, of herself, and then I tried to put her to sleep. The next day she told me that she had gone to sleep soon after 10 and had enjoyed a good night's rest. Well, of course, I put it down to her imagination and concluded to test her. I told her that I would try again that night at the same hour. But I did not. I went out with a friend and did not come home until late.

"The next day she said: 'Doctor, you didn't do as you said you would. I was awake until 2 or 3 o'clock this morning.' I assured her that I had tried to influence her and that I would try again that night. Again, however, I did not. I wrote until about 1 a. m., and then I concentrated my mind on my patient and tried to put her asleep. In the morning she told me that at 10 o'clock she was perfectly wide awake and remained so until 1 o'clock, when she suddenly became drowsy and soon went to sleep.

"That is all I know about the exercise of the hypnotic power at a distance. When I first began to study the subject I wrote a good deal about it and made authoritative statements on various points. I intended to publish my conclusions. But as I continued to experiment, I had to keep revising my previous authoritative conclusions; so I finally locked the whole manuscript in a safe and admitted that hypnotism was a mystery. That is what it continues to be."

"Is hypnotism used in any of the New York hospitals?"

"I don't think so. It is in France and Italy that the greatest experiments have been made. In the famous hospital at Nancy, in France, thousands of insane patients are treated by hypnotism every year, and wonderful results are obtained."

"A physician declared the other day," said the reporter, "that Charcot's influence with the insane was not due to hypnotic influence, but to his having a great kindly heart. This physician said that the insane had been treated harshly and without understanding; that Charcot treated them with kindness and pity, that therein lay the secret of his power."

Dr. Gunn smiled.

"A kind heart," he said, "would not enable a man to cut open a patient's head and relieve the pressure on the brain, all without a particle of pain to the patient. That is what Charcot has done. I see," continued Dr. Gunn, "that Dr. W. P. Wilkin contended, at the Academy of Medicine discussion, that it was impossible for a person not criminal by instinct to be made to commit a crime through hypnotic influence. I think he is mistaken. I know I was experimenting one time with a well known fruit dealer of this city. He is a most honorable and upright business man. Yet when I suggested to him, while he was under the hypnotic power, that he steal a watch from one of the company, he did so with great readiness and as stealthily as if to the manner born. May be," laughed the doctor, "he had an undeveloped instinct for stealing, but I doubt it."

"How long does it take to put different subjects under hypnotic control?"

"Of course that varies greatly. Some persons can be hypnotized in two or three minutes. With others several attempts, of half an hour at a time, are necessary. It grows easier with repetition. Some are susceptible at the very start. I had one patient, a woman, who had an obstruction of the tear duct, so that the tears continually ran down her cheeks. I had repeatedly asked her to let me operate on it, but she would not listen to the idea. Finally a small abscess formed and she

came to me again. I urged her to let me operate, but she would not consent. I had noticed that when I treated her eye I seemed to have a soothing effect on her, so without saying anything to her I began stroking her forehead and eyes, but only as if I were examining the afflicted part. She began to get drowsy and I quickly put her to sleep, made a slit and inserted a probe, extracted the matter, and fixed the thing up properly, then awakened her.

"She wouldn't believe it when I told her I had operated on her, so I turned the eyelid over and showed her the cut. 'Oh, well,' she said, 'it was always that way!' Then I put her to sleep again, inserted the probe, and left it there while I awakened her. That convinced her, but when I went to take out the probe she screamed and wouldn't let me touch her. I had to put her to sleep a third time in order to get the probe out. After that she came every morning for awhile, let me put her to sleep, and insert the probe; then sat in the outer office for half an hour, with the probe in place, and after that was put to sleep again to have it removed."

"Have you ever found that there are any after effects of hypnotism?"

"No, except beneficial ones."

"What is your theory about hypnotism?"

"Well, I don't agree with a number of explanations, so called, which have been advanced. The physicians of the German school ascribe all the phenomena to the influence of 'suggestion,' but they don't explain what causes the condition in which a subject becomes susceptible to this suggestion. The physicians of the French school say that all hypnotic subjects are in a diseased condition and that the hypnotic state is simply a form of hysterical seizure. I consider this an error. I have hypnotized subjects whom I consider normal and healthy. Hammond Beard and others who have been compelled to acknowledge the genuineness of the phenomena, explain them as resulting from 'a polarization of the attention,' whatever they may mean by that.

"I regard the hypnotic power as a concentration of nerve force. Every time we have a thought, an emotion, a sensation, there is an explosion of nerve cells in us. It is this explosion which produces nerve force. It is this force, in a peculiar degree, which constitutes personal magnetism. The orator who sways his hearers to alternate tears and laughter possesses it in an usual degree. This nerve force has a particular character in different individuals. Like different chemical elements, these 'auras' sometimes meet and mingle, sometimes meet and repel each other. When they are agreeable to each other there is friendship. When this is carried to a higher degree we have love. By a concentration of will power we can direct the current of nerve force or magnetism and make it influence another person. By repeating this effort at concentration and direction we gain more and more perfect control over the current and it becomes constantly stronger. That seems to me to be the secret of the hypnotic power."

"I do not find any difference between hypnotism, mesmerism, animal magnetism, or the 'fascination' of the ancients. 'Hypnotism' is a term first used by Braid of England to denote the state of sleep into which a subject is thrown. Hypnotism means a condition of sleep, nothing more. There are various stages of the condition in which a subject may be placed. First—There is the languor produced by the manipulations of the operator. If the subject is made nervous and excited, instead of quiet and drowsy, you may know it is going to be difficult to hypnotize

him. Second—Comes the magnetic sleep, or hypnotism. In this stage the subject cannot be awakened by any one except the operator, unless he, the subject, passes into a natural sleep from which he will awaken of his own accord. The magnetizer, however, can awaken him at any time by a word.

'Artificial somnambulism is a further stage, in which the subject may be apparently awakened and made to walk, talk and act at the will of the operator. This is the phase generally shown for the entertainment of the public. Magnetic anaesthesia is the next stage. In it the nervous sensibility is absent and a surgical operation may be performed without the subject feeling a particle of pain. The cataleptic stage is a state of pain. The cataleptic stage is one in which every muscle in the body becomes rigid; the heart's action is materially diminished and respiration is almost suspended. Without close examination the symptoms might be mistaken for death. So profound is the stupor that the subject might be literally cut to pieces without feeling any sensation.

"Magnetic clairvoyance is a stage which is seldom produced and which at one time I have myself found several cases in which the clairvoyant condition was developed and I could no longer doubt the possibility of such things."

As before said, however, doctors disagree. An example of the completeness with which they are able to do so was found in a physician who shook his head at Dr. Gunn's claims.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I know that Dr. Gunn says he can hypnotize subjects; but I've seen him when he claimed to do it and, between you and me, the subjects were a pretty poor looking lot. They looked to me as if the sight of a quarter of a dollar would hypnotize them at a moment's notice. I couldn't believe that they were not shamming. I have never seen a case of hypnotism which was, to me, convincing."—New York Sun.

IN THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Dec. 9, 1897.]

Arrivals.—The following named missionaries from Zion arrived in Liverpool, today, December 9, 1897, per American Line steamer, Pennland: For the Scandinavian Mission—Rasmus Nelson, Weston, Idaho; Rasmus C. Peterson Jr., Mink Creek, Idaho; Arnold Nilson, Jens Larson, Cleveland, Idaho; Hyrum Nielsen, Preston, Idaho; Isaac P. Peterson, Adolph F. Elggren, Wilson; P. P. Christensen, Liberty, Idaho; Joseph Jensen, Levan; Soren C. Christensen, Moroni; John P. Andersen, Ogden; C. F. Carlson, Ovid, Idaho. For the British Mission—Joseph F. Broadbent, who has been performing missionary labors in the Southern States mission for the past eight months. With the company is Elder Michael Marialaky, who is on his way to Austria, principally on business.

Appointment.—Joseph F. Broadbent has been appointed to labor as a traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

John W. Harbourn, librarian of the Alameda, Cal., Free Library, has fled the city, and, it is surmised, the state, leaving a number of business houses in San Francisco who have furnished supplies to the library to mourn his departure. Since January last Harbourn has been systematically withholding for his private use money due to San Francisco firms for books, binding and supplies. The amount of his misappropriation of funds is \$1,100, according to the statement given out by the library trustees Monday night. Among the firms victimized are Doney, Myself, Rollins & Co., Robertson, and others.