

etc., can readily be traced. In the same way references have been inserted in the grammatical analyses at the head of each chapter.

Typographically the present edition is a great improvement on the old. The pages are much more open and pleasing to the eye; section-headings have been used, and the paradigms have been printed in large full-faced type; important words in the examples are distinguished by the use of black type, and the size of the note type has been reduced, so that there is more difference to the eye than formerly between the text and the notes. The index of words and subjects is enlarged and revised, a separate index of verbs has been added, the glossary of terms has received additions, and the list of authors has been divided into periods. The list of important rules of syntax has been made more complete, and furnished with references to the body of the book, and in its present form will furnish pupils with a convenient and accurate summary. With a few exceptions at the beginning of the book, the section-numbers of the new edition correspond with those of the old, so that references to either are good for the other.

A Text-Book of General Astronomy. By CHARLES A. YOUNG. Boston and London, Ginn & Co. 8°. \$2.40.

THE present work is designed as a text-book of astronomy suited to the general course in our colleges and schools of science, and is meant to supply that amount of information upon the subject which may fairly be expected of every liberally educated person. Therefore it contains no proofs of astronomical theorems, except such deductions as can be explained by the use of elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; its aim being to give a clear, accurate, and justly proportioned presentation of astronomical facts, principles, and methods in such a form that they can be easily apprehended by the average college student.

The author has fully accomplished his object, and his work is excellently adapted to the purposes of teacher and student, the matter being arranged systematically, and presented clearly. A great number of carefully selected illustrations enhance the value of the book and add to its clearness. After a brief introduction, in which the more important definitions are given, the author describes the principal astronomical instruments, the methods of observation, and the corrections of astronomical observations. After the discussion of a few problems of practical astronomy, such as determination of latitude and longitude, the dimensions and shape of the earth and the methods of its determination are described. After explaining the phenomena of the earth's orbital motion, the author proceeds to a description of the movements and physical character of the moon and sun. A special chapter is devoted to eclipses. It is only after the description of these movements that the author takes up the forces causing these motions. He discusses the law of gravitation and the important "Problem of Three Bodies," giving a very clear definition of perturbations. Then the planets are described. Before considering the fixed stars, comets and meteors, and the numerous unexplained phenomena and processes observed in these bodies, are treated in a comprehensive chapter. The book concludes with a discussion of the nebular hypothesis. This brief synopsis shows that the book is thoroughly methodical in its arrangement, and will therefore prove very useful for teachers and students.

The Australian Ballot System. By JOHN H. WIGMORE. Boston, Charles C. Soule. 8°. \$1.

THE object of this work is to describe the method of voting devised by Francis S. Dutton of South Australia, which seems likely to be adopted wherever representative institutions prevail. It has been practised in Australia for thirty years, and was adopted in England in 1872, and soon afterwards in Canada and Belgium. Last year it became the law in Massachusetts; and bills embodying its provisions have been introduced into the legislatures of New York and many other American States. Its essential characteristics are now pretty generally known. The names of all the candidates for a particular office are printed on the same slip of paper, and the voter marks a cross (x) against the name of the person he wishes to vote for. The ballots are printed at public expense, and distributed by public officers. The voter is required to mark his

ballot privately, so that absolute secrecy is secured. The object, and the effect wherever the system has been tried, is to put an end to bribery and intimidation. It being impossible to ascertain how a man votes, you cannot bribe or coerce him to vote as you wish. Mr. Wigmore here gives us a brief history of the system since its origination in Australia, with the arguments in its favor, and then presents in full the statute of Massachusetts, with the essential portions of the South Australian, the English, and several others. He gives also a specimen ballot according to the Massachusetts law, and also a full description, with illustrative cuts, of the mode of voting. Altogether his book contains the most complete and accurate account of the system we have anywhere met with, and may be cordially commended to all interested in political reform.

- (1) *Die Rolle der Suggestion bei gewissen Erscheinungen der Hysterie und des Hypnotismus: Kritisches und experimentelles.* Von Dr. ARMAND HUECKEL. Jena, 1888.
- (2) *Ueber hypnotische Suggestionen, deren Wesen, deren Klinische und Strafrechtliche Bedeutung.* Von JOH. G. SALLIS. Berlin, 1888.
- (3) *Der Hypnotismus und seine Strafrechtliche Bedeutung.* Von Dr. AUGUST FOREL. Berlin and Leipzig, 1888.
- (4) *Eine experimentelle Studie auf dem Gebiete des Hypnotismus.* Von Dr. R. v. KRAFFT-EBBING. Stuttgart, 1888.
- (5) *Ein Beitrag zur Therapeutischen Verwerthung des Hypnotismus.* Von ALBERT, FREIHERRN V. SCHRENCK-NOTZING. Leipzig, 1888.
- (6) *Ueber Hypnotismus.* Von Dr. HERING. Berlin, 1888.
- (7) *Hypnotismus und Willensfreiheit.* Von F. MIESCHER. 1888.
- (8) *Der Hypnotismus in der Paedagogik von einem Schulmanne, und mit einem Vorwort.* Von JOH. G. SALLIS. Berlin, 1888.
- (9) *Hypnotismus und Wunder; ein Vortrag mit Weiterungen.* Von MAX STEIGENBERGER, DOMPREDIGER. Augsburg, 1888.

THE science of modern hypnotism is distinctly of French origin. The greatest of charlatans in this field, who disturbed the peace of so many credulous souls, won his fame and fortune in Paris; and it was in Paris that the successful steps were taken to atone for this injury by bringing these curious and startling phenomena into scientific repute. The movement, once started, grew rapidly, — indeed, with an almost morbid rapidity, — and within the last year or two the phenomena announced as demonstrated among the highly sensitive and very plentiful subjects of Paris seem marvellous, and threaten to overturn or vastly extend the tenets of science. Among much that is strange, much that is new, much that is false, and much that is true, it is difficult to know what to credit, and what to reject.

As has happened often before, the lookers-on are better judges than the players, and the Germans have assumed the attitude of critics. Not as liable as their enthusiastic neighbors to lose self-control in the whirl of interest, they have been calmly sifting the evidence, and assimilating the new to the old, rather than magnifying the novel into the mysterious. For this reason a review of recent German works upon hypnotism — of which those mentioned above form a typical selection, though only a selection in this rapidly increasing literature — may be of service in acquainting an American public with the true aspect of hypnotic research.

Dr. Hückel's pamphlet (1) is doubtless the most important on this list, and deals with the central point of discussion, — the issue between the school of Paris, headed by Charcot, and the school of Nancy, of which Dr. Bernheim may be declared the leader. The former hold that the hypnotic condition is induced by physical causes, such as passes, pressures, etc.; that there are three stages of hypnosis well differentiated, the passage from one to the other being accomplished by physical manipulations (closure or opening of the eyelids, pressure upon the vertex); that the phenomena assume their most typical form, and should be studied in hysterical patients; that the magnet has a distinct physical effect upon sensi-