

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: Ein 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. Hüeckel'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-

tive subjects; that such also re-act to the physical effect of drugs when applied at a distance; and that even a certain degree of transfer of mental states is possible in a few subjects.¹ The school of Nancy recognize in all hypnotic states various forms of suggestibility: they regard the phenomena as purely psychical in origin; refuse to admit any supernatural powers or super-physical effects, such as those of the magnet; and explain all such points as due to more or less unconscious suggestion. Dr. Hückel proposes to show that the latter position is capable of accounting for all the observed facts, as well as the flaws in the conclusions and methods of the Paris experimenters. In the first place, all the effects claimed as of physical origin have been obtained by direct suggestion. This shows, at least, that the latter is as powerful an agent as the former. Moreover, the same manipulations have not produced the same results at Paris and elsewhere. Some comprehension by the subject of what is to result seems indispensable. But the important point remains of explaining the Paris results on the suggestion hypothesis. The keynote here is "unconscious suggestion" on the part of the operators, and shrewd anticipation on the part of the subjects. Take the alleged action of metals as an instance. In several cases gold alone brought about the desired effect. The most precious of the metals is, by a very natural analogy, regarded as the most efficacious, and this same preference will be quite general. How little specific influence the gold has, is shown by the fact that gold believed to be copper had no effect, while copper believed to be gold worked quite as well as the genuine metal.

When attention is directed to the patient's arm, it is not surprising that she should expect something to occur with the arm, and, if previously it has been rendered insensitive, it becomes so now. When attention is directed to the other arm, the phenomenon is "transferred." Another very vital influence is contagion. One subject sees the other, or hears of her actions, and exhibits the same results. An *esprit de corps* is thus formed, and this applies especially to the dozen subjects with whom Charcot has done almost all his work. It is almost impossible to realize how stringent the conditions must be to rule out unconscious suggestion. One's expression; tone of voice; manner; choice of words; evidence of interest, of surprise, of satisfaction, — any of these, entirely unconsciously given, may vitiate an entire experiment. A good case is that of a patient seated for three-quarters of an hour in close proximity to a magnet (unknown to herself) without exhibiting any signs of being affected by it, but re-acting promptly when informed of its presence. This must suffice to indicate the line of criticism of this most valuable pamphlet. It gives a surprising glimpse into the subtleness of psychic impressions, and gives an importance to the term "suggestion" not previously realized. One may take as the motto of the Nancy school the saying that another writer prefixes to his work on hypnotism, — "*Possunt quia posse videntur.*"

In a subject that is comparatively new and unusually open to misunderstanding, general expositions and addresses will naturally find a public. To this class belongs the pamphlet by Dr. Sallis (2), with a convenient scheme of classifying the phenomena as motor (those that affect the muscles, such as rigidity, paralyses, contractions, and the like), as sensory (affecting the senses, such as anæsthesia, special and general, suggested blindness, deafness, etc.), and vegetative (affecting organs normally removed from voluntary control, such as the formation of scars and blisters by imaginary burns, the slowing of the heart-beat, the oozing of blood through the skin). In addition to this exposition, the legal and curative effects are well described, and the pamphlet adds another to the many convenient summaries already extant. The point of view is that of the Nancy school throughout.

The essay of Dr. Forel (3), the eminent alienist and naturalist, is more general than its title would suggest. In order to acquaint the legal profession with the aspects of hypnotism of especial import to them, a general exposition is necessary. This is lucidly sketched with many forcible distinctions. Dr. Forel is a staunch adherent of the Nancy school, having derived his experience from Dr. Bernheim himself. He insists upon the close relation between hypnotic and mere normal states. When we ordinarily go to sleep,

we assume an accustomed attitude, in an accustomed place: all this is auto-suggestion. We suggest sleep to ourselves, and, unless distractions refuse to allow us the necessary concentration of mind, we follow the suggestion. Education, too, is largely a matter of suggestion skilfully applied. The educator's tact is the impressiveness of his suggestions. Some persons more readily subject themselves to the direction of others; they are the weak of will, that follow: while others seem Napoleon-like, born to command; their very manner enforces obedience.

The dangers of suggested crime in hypnotic conditions are just so much greater as the suggestions are more readily carried out. This is a serious problem, with which the law courts will soon be found to busy themselves. Especially in post-hypnotic suggestions, when the patient fully believes himself acting from his own motives, and sternly denies any possibility of suggestion, is the danger difficult to meet. The condition seems to demonstrate the truth of Spinoza's dictum, that the illusion of free will is merely the ignorance of the motives of our actions. Dr. Forel partly removes the danger by suggesting that none other but himself can hypnotize the subject; but even this is not a full guaranty. The topic is not yet in a satisfactory condition.

The pamphlet by Dr. Krafft-Ebbing (4) illustrates another mode of studying hypnotism: it is by a close observation of the phenomena in a single case. The patient has a remarkable history of hysteria, and has led an adventurous and irregular life. The right side of her body is insensitive, and she readily falls into the hypnotic condition by suggestion, or even of her own accord. Her control over involuntary functions is especially remarkable. If a characteristic shape, such as a letter of the alphabet, a pair of scissors, a glass cylinder, be held against the skin with the suggestion that it is red-hot, a burn and scar are formed in the shape of the object applied. The healing of this scar can be decidedly hastened by suggestion, and it can even be made to transfer itself to the symmetrically situated spot on the other side of her person. This is, of course, an extreme case. She responds to the action of a magnet (by violent contractions); but as this power is shared by any object in contact with a magnet, and only when the magnet is in the hands of Dr. Krafft-Ebbing, suggestion (perhaps by temperature changes) is the obvious explanation. The action of drugs at a distance failed entirely in her case. She easily accepts fantastic negative hallucinations, — such as that only the head and arms of a spectator are visible, the appearance causing great consternation, — as well as foreign personalities, changing her attitude and even her handwriting to suit the suggested character. Her time-estimates are strikingly exact. She will sleep an exact number of hours suggested, and so on. In brief, we have here a morbidly sensitive subject, and a typical case of the kind of hypnosis liable to accompany pronounced hysteronepilepsy.

The special study of the therapeutic aspects of hypnotism by the Freiherr von Schrenck-Notzing (5) gives one an admirable idea of the extensive activity in these studies. It is mainly devoted to a *résumé* of recent contributions. France and Germany are naturally most extensively noticed; but Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, Spain, England and America, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, are all represented. There is a special review of hypnotism in France, and one in Spain, and a hospital for the cure of disease by hypnotism has been opened at Amsterdam. Much space is devoted to statistics of cures by hypnotism, the large percentage of successful treatments leaving little doubt of its therapeutic value. Its influence is most marked upon nervous diseases, though by no means restricted to such. The author is careful to caution against a too free use of hypnotism, and insists upon its restriction to professional specialists.

The part that the travelling mesmerist plays in the progress of hypnotism is altogether a dangerous one, and such public exhibitions have been prohibited in the chief countries of Europe. One point in their favor, however, is that they have so often served to arouse interest in the phenomena, and thus promote their scientific consideration. Dr. Hering's lecture (6) is a case in point. Its object is simply to satisfy local curiosity in the matter, — a laudable object, but very imperfectly carried out. His facts lack order, and the uncertain is jumbled together with the well-ascertained. No

¹ These last three points would not be indorsed by *all* the adherents of the Paris school.

particular point of view is represented, the whole treatment being rather amateurist.

Very different in character is the address of Professor Miescher (7). After a clear history of hypnotism, showing its analogies with previous psychic doctrines, and with especial consideration of the work of Dr. Braid and Dr. Liebault, the author describes the chief well-established phenomena from the standpoint of the Nancy school. To this he adds a consideration of the will in hypnotized subjects. We have a state of automatism, in which every impulse must realize itself, but it is an automatism varying in degrees. Not all self-control is lost, any more than in sleep; the loss, too, is quite similar to what occurs in normal conditions. None the less it illustrates how closely a practical freedom of the will is connected with physical conditions, and how readily a state of irresponsibility may be induced.

The anonymous philologist introduced by Dr. Sallis (8) treats a question upon which the French have written much. They have advocated the introduction of hypnotism into the schoolroom to cure wayward children of bad habits. Laziness, pilfering, physical weaknesses, moral foibles, — all have yielded to this all-powerful agent; and an hypnotic moralization seems to be regarded as the automatic educator of the future. It is against this growing opinion that the author writes. He points out the obvious dangers of such a process, hints at cases in which children have learned to hypnotize one another, and urges that its use should be confined to distinctly abnormal children, requiring an abnormal treatment. Education has developed more natural methods of curing such defects, and so peculiar a cure as hypnotism should not be allowed to usurp their place.

As a final illustration of the ramifications of hypnotism, the last pamphlet on our list (9) will do service. The church enters the arena of hypnotism. A passing analogy between the trance states found among hypnotics and the religious ecstasies of saints is sufficient to arouse in Domprediger Steigénberger a fear lest the accredited church miracles will lose their hold upon the people. He thereupon denounces hypnotism as the work of demons, and proceeds to show how different is the basis of the miracles, and ends by claiming, that, inasmuch as hypnotism is avowedly incapable of explaining *all* the wonders of history, it is idle to consider it at all. With such different methods of reasoning, a sympathy between church and science in this topic could hardly be expected; but the shape this mutual misunderstanding takes is interesting.

From this review, however cursory, it is easy to gather some notion of the vastness of the researches still to be elaborated in this field, of the many-sided interests the problems present, and no less of the complicated pitfalls that beset their solution on all sides. Moreover, it may not be too hazardous to claim that one of the great controversies of hypnotism is about settled, — the issue between the Paris and the Nancy schools, the balance of evidence and opinion being decidedly in favor of the "suggestionists."

The English Restoration and Louis XIV. By OSMUND AIRY. (Epochs of Modern History.) New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 16°.

THIS work labors under a disadvantage, in that its subject is not really an epoch. In English history, indeed, the age of Charles II. may be considered an epoch, though not a very important one; but in the general history of Europe it was rather the close of one epoch and the beginning of another. The earlier chapters of Mr. Airy's book deal with the wars of the Fronde in France, which resulted in the definite establishment of absolutism; while the rest of the work treats of the early years of Louis' reign, but breaks off in the midst of his career. The author, however, has perhaps done as well as could be expected with such a theme, and he shows a clear grasp both of English and of European politics in the period of which he treats. The principal fault of the work is one common to most short histories, — an excessive amount of detail. This is specially conspicuous in the treatment of military affairs and court intrigues, the details of which are of little interest to the reader, though it must be admitted that court intrigues were more important in those days than they are now. Mr. Airy's style is good, and his judgment of men and events marked by good sense and impartiality. His chapters on the Fronde show how different that

movement was from the English revolution, and how inferior in interest; while, on the other hand, he does not fail to point out the ecclesiastical bitterness of the English Parliament after the restoration of the monarchy. In the general politics of Europe the chief interest centres, of course, in the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV., — in his contest with Spain and the Dutch Republic, on the one hand; and his intrigues with the king of England, on the other. The breaking-off of the narrative, however, in the flush of Louis' career, makes it impossible to give a complete picture; and the reader will have to turn to other volumes of the series for the conclusion of the story.

Master Virgil. By J. S. TUNISON. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co. 8°. \$2.

IT is well known that during the middle ages a number of legends connected themselves with the name of Vergil. As a companion of the Devil, as a magician, and as a learned and competent physician, Vergil was presented at various times and by various writers. These legends and their history are curious in themselves, and interesting as indices of certain obscure phases of mediæval thought. Mr. Tunison has, at great labor, collected a vast amount of information on this subject, and now presents it in these interesting essays. The book is too learned to be popular, but it will have a cordial reception from men of letters.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE February number (No. 40) of the Riverside Literature Series (published monthly at 15 cents a number by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston) contains "Tales of the White Hills" and "Sketches by Nathaniel Hawthorne." The "Tales of the White Hills" are "The Great Stone Face," a story about the Profile or Old Man of the Mountain, which is one of the most powerful and famous imaginative writings in all literature; "The Great Carbuncle," founded on a wild and beautiful Indian tradition about the existence of a wonderful gem called by that name; and "The Ambitious Guest," an imaginative story of the memorable mountain-slide in Crawford Notch in 1826, which destroyed the whole Willey family, but left intact their house, from which they had fled in fright. The sketches comprise, "Sketches from Memory," "My Visit to Niagara," "Old Ticonderoga," and "The Sister Years."

— D. Lothrop Company will publish shortly, in their Story of the States Series, "The Story of Vermont," which will be of interest, as there has been no history of the Green Mountain State published for forty years. John L. Heaton, the author, is a well-known Brooklyn newspaper man, and is one of the many editors born and brought up in Vermont.

— Thomas Whittaker announces that the next volume in the Camelot Series will be "Essays of William Hazlitt;" in the Canterbury Poets, "Poems of Dora Greenwell;" and in the Great Writers, "Life of Schiller."

— William R. Jenkins has just published "A Chinese and English Phrase-Book for the Chinese to learn English," which is perhaps the first book with Chinese characters published in America. Its compilers are Dr. T. L. Stedman and K. P. Lee; and, while it is unpretentious in its character, it is excellently adapted to furnish Chinamen with a large vocabulary of colloquial phrases. The first edition of five hundred copies, though only just published, has been taken up so quickly that a second edition is already in the press.

— Alphonse Picard, of 82 Rue Bonaparte, Paris, is publishing an important historical work that will be of value to collectors of Americana. It is entitled "Histoire de la participation de la France à l'établissement des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique." The author is Henri Doniol, director of l'Imprimerie Nationale. Three volumes are now ready, covering the years 1775-79. These explain the efforts of the ministers of Louis XVI. to influence Spain to enter into the alliance against England, which went into effect after the first victories by the Americans over the English, — an alliance which later indirectly was the cause of the famous League of Nantes. The book is published by the French Government in connection with the Universal Exhibition which is to take place in Paris next