It is most emphatically true, and to be recognized by every thoughtful mind abreast with the currents of modern life, that, underneath all the enormous quackery and folly of the healers, there are certain tendencies in the movement which are true and which have given to it power and influence. An influence early seen among us, and which, we trust, will be perpetuated as a final boon to the sick, was the leading of popular thought, in a hard and sceptical time, into a more spiritual conception of disease. Rightly applied, and by educated persons, such forces in nature as mesmerism (hitherto misapplied), and the still questionable hypnotism, seem destined to be of inestimable service in the treatment of all sickness, most obviously in disturbances of the nervous system.

Happily,

> "The qualities that soothe and heal and bless
> Are scattered at the feet of men like flowers."

There are men and women everywhere who forget fear and self and give out their beautiful life to the sick. No intelligent physician now neglects the mental, even the psychic states of his patients. Subtle gifts and powers are seen in the highest, or philanthropic, type of the medical man; fortunate is the patient whose doctor adds all noble ways and works to his professional acquirements. Abercrombie, Bigelow, and Clark were, temperamentally, sunshine, faith, patience, and hope.

Such ministrations are, however, but accessory to medical treatment, and should not arrogate the powers and functions of science,

> "For who shall change, by prayers or thanksgivings,
> The mystery of the cruelty of things?"

When the son of Mr. Moody, the revivalist, lay sick of scarlet fever, Mr. Moody's daily prayer, thousands helping him in the great tabernacle, was for the doctor's guidance. "May my boy's doctor be directed, and may he save my child!" That doctor's attitude toward revivals was so questionable that the boy's cure by prayer in this partnership was one among numerous modern miracles. But the M.D.'s chosen by D.D.'s are quite apt to be unbelievers. Even missionaries are shockingly delinquent in this matter, and waste no time by employing the mongrel attachés who follow the fathers, if only a scoffer full of knowledge be at hand. How often has the writer seen this wise prudence exercised by the mission leaders of the Sandwich Islands.

Perchance, to aid us all, a class of honest healers or helpers will at last arise whose representatives may not call themselves divine, and may not assume to cure all contagious and organic disease.

I venture, finally, to apply to the mental healers(?) words of an eloquent writer directed against others accused of like delinquency: "They trust to nature, which cannot, like an intelligent surgeon, bring together the gaping lips of a wound, and by their union effect a cure; which, not knowing how to tie a wounded artery, suffers a man in full health and energy to bleed to death; which, in order to remove a splinter from the cornea, destroys the whole eye by suppuration. In an affair so important as that of healing, a profession requiring such intelligence, judgment, and skill, how could they blindly take the vital power for their best instructor and guide, whilst reflective reason and unfettered judgment, those magnificent gifts of the Deity, have been granted to man to enable him infinitely to surpass its performances for the benefit of mankind?"

C. F. NICHOLS, M.D.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE *Illustrated American* says: "It has been decided that it is necessary to send an expedition to Greenland this year to rescue Mr. Peary and his party. The necessity being admitted no one will object to the relief expedition. But it does seem proper to recall some of the conditions under which the original party started. Mr. Peary sought, before his departure, to inspire the belief that the difficulties encountered by previous Arctic explorers would be avoided in a large measure. In this position he was sustained to some extent by the wonderful journey across Greenland performed by Dr. Fridjof Nansen. After passing the barriers of snow and ice on the coast, he hoped to travel over the snow plains of the interior without difficulty on the *skier* that served Dr. Nansen so well. After the expedition started it was discovered that he had taken too rosy a view of the prospect. His arrangements were not so complete as they should have been; so simple a matter as obtaining the co-operation of the Danish Government, and the assistance of the officials in Greenland, had been overlooked. When the party that accompanied him to Greenland returned, grave apprehension for the safety of himself and his companions was felt. And the feeling of apprehension becomes intensified when it is remembered that one of the persons thus subjected to unnecessary risks of suffering, starvation, and perhaps death among Arctic snow wilderness is a woman, Mr. Peary's brave wife."

— We learn from *Mind* that the second session of the International Congress of Experimental Psychology will be held in London, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1892, and the three following days, under the presidency of Professor Henry Sidgwick. Arrangements have already been made by which the main branches of contemporary psychological research will be represented. In addition to the chief lines of investigation comprising the general experimental study of psychical phenomena in the normal human mind, it is intended to bring into prominence such kindred departments of research as the neurological consideration of the cerebral conditions of mental processes; the study of the lower forms of mind in the infant, in the lower races of mankind, and in animals, together with the connected laws of heredity; also the pathology of mind and criminology. Certain aspects of recent hypnotic research will also be discussed, and reports will be given in of the results of the census of hallucinations which it was decided to carry out at the first session of the congress (Paris, 1889). Among those who have already promised to take part in the proceedings of the congress may be named the following: Professor Beaunis, Monsieur A. Binet, Professor Pierre Janet, Professor Th. Ribot, and Professor Richet (France); Professor Lombroso (Italy); Dr. Goldscheider, Dr. Hugo Münsterberg, Professor G. E. Müller, Professor W. Preyer, and Dr. Baron von Schrenk-Notzing (Germany); Professor Alfred Lehmann (Denmark); Professor N. Grote and Professor N. Lange (Russia); Dr. Donaldson, Professor W. James, and Professor Stanley Hall (United States of America); and Professor V. Horsley, Dr. Ch. Mercier, and Dr. G. J. Romanes (England). It is also hoped that Dr. A. Bain, Professor E. Hering, and others, may be able to take part in the proceedings; and that some, as Professor W. Wundt, who will not be able to attend the congress, may send papers. As a specimen of the work that will be done it may be said that Professor Beaunis will deal with Psychological Questioning; Monsieur Binet with some aspect of The Psychology of Insects; Dr. Donaldson with Laura Bridgman; Professor Stanley Hall with Recent Researches in the Psychology of the Skin; Professor Horsley with The Degree of Localization of Movements and Correlative Sensations; Professor Pierre Janet with Loss of Volitional Power; Professor N. Lange with Some Experiments and Theories concerning the Association of Ideas; Professor Lombroso with The Sensibility of Women, Normal, Insane, and Criminal; Dr. Münsterberg with Complex Feelings of Pleasure and Pain; and Professor Richet with The Future of Psychology. A committee of reception has been formed, which includes, among others, the following names: Dr. A. Bain, Dr. D. Ferrier, Mr. F. Galton, Dr. Shadworth Hodgson, Professor V. Horsley, Dr. Hughlings Jackson, Dr. Charles Mercier, Professor Croom Robertson, Dr. G. J. Romanes, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr.

G. F. Stout, Dr. J. Ward, and Dr. de Watteville. The fee for attendance at the congress is ten shillings. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of foreign members of the congress at a moderate expense. Communications are invited, which should be sent to one of the honorary secretaries (F. W. H. Myers, Leckhampton House, Cambridge; or James Sully, East Heath Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.) not later than the end of June, and as much earlier than that date as possible. The communication should be accompanied by a *précis* of its contents for the use of members.

— In a recent number of the *Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande*, Dr. Grandjean has related a case of very great interest. It is that of a man of thirty-four, who, with the exception of an attack of somnambulism at the age of eight — an attack in which he had walked into his father's bedroom and congratulated him on being elected king of Italy — had been previously healthy. Towards the end of January, 1890, he began to suffer from nightmare and depression, without apparent cause, but he had no headache or vomiting. This condition persisted for two weeks. Then, on Feb. 9, after going to his office and working as usual, at nine o'clock in the morning he took his hat, set out on foot, and arrived at Payerne, a village fifty kilometres distant. He had no recollection of anything that happened from the time he left his office until he awoke, in the middle of the night, in an inn at Payerne. His boots, he found, were much worn, but his clothes were in good order. He presented none of the usual effects of having passed through an epileptic paroxysm, except that he had a violent headache. After this he remained as usual for seven months, except that he had occasional "absences." Thus, on one occasion, while writing, he was surprised to find that he had continued at his work for an hour without any recollection of having done so. The work was done perfectly, without a single mistake. At the end of the seven months he had another attack similar to the first, but lasting for two days, during which he had gone about to different places acting in a manner which did not strike any observer as strange or peculiar, but being all the time unconscious. Five months later he had a similar, even more elaborate, attack, which also lasted for two days, and was followed by headache more violent than usual. Dr. Grandjean comes to the conclusion that this is undoubtedly a case of epileptic automatism. He does so from the nature of the attacks, from the fact that the man also suffered from "absences" of longer or shorter duration, really attacks of *petit mal*, and because the latter became almost totally suppressed under treatment by the bromides. The case is an important one, and it should serve to impress the fact once more that some criminals who profess complete unconsciousness of the act or acts with which they are charged may really be the subjects of epileptic automatism. If this patient had committed some crime during one of those periods of unconsciousness, a defence to the effect that he was the subject of epilepsy would have been received with considerable doubt, especially as there was nothing in the nature of a severe fit to point to in the former history, but only those temporary "absences" without any obvious convulsion.

— At the meeting of the Chemical Society of Washington, Jan. 14, Professor H. W. Wiley presented a paper on "Midzu-ame." The sample of midzu-ame or Japanese glucose analyzed by Professor Wiley was brought to the laboratory of the Agricultural Department by Dr. W. St. George Elliot, having been sent to him from Yokohama by Mr. J. H. Loomis. A sample of heavy confectioner's glucose was analyzed at the same time and the two compared. The characteristic of the midzu-ame is its high percentage of maltose, nearly all of the reducing sugar present being maltose. The ash of the midzu-ame contained only a trace of sulphates, no lime, no chlorium, and was strongly alkaline. The ash of the confectioner's glucose contained large quantities of sulphates, very little lime, and was also alkaline. The pleasant flavor of the midzu-ame seems to render it preferable to glucose for confectioners' use, and Professor Wiley thought it may be destined to have an important future in this respect. He referred to its use in Japan, where it has been used for medical purposes with dialyzed iron and cod liver oil. Its only advantage over maltine is its easy digestibility. Professor Wiley also described the methods of manufacture in Japan as given by Dr. J. C. Berry and by Mr. Loomis. W. F. Hillebrand, in his paper on "Zinc-bearing Spring Waters from Missouri," described the springs as issuing from a low bluff a few miles south-west of Joplin, and their chief constituent as zinc sulphate, amounting to three hundred parts per million in a total weight of less than twice that amount of salts. Cadmium, lead, and copper were found in small quantity, and the other constituents were sulphates of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, manganese, aluminium, and iron; also calcium carbonate, silica, and a small amount of sodium chloride.

— Professor Albert A. Michelson of Clark University has been invited by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to spend the coming summer at the Bureau's laboratory at Breteuil, near Paris, for the purpose of establishing a metric standard in terms of wave lengths of light. Of the three methods of determining a standard of length, the measuring a quadrant of the earth's circumference, the oscillation of a pendulum under given conditions, and the length of light waves at a given line in the spectrum, the last is the most accurate and has the advantage of being a cosmic rather than terrestrial standard. In his original paper explaining the method, Professor Michelson had the co-operation of Professor Morley of Cleveland. The invitation of the International Committee has been accepted by Professor Michelson with the informal approval of the president and trustees of Clark University. Their formal action in granting him leave of absence only awaits the arrival of official papers from Paris and Berlin. The order for the additional new apparatus has been placed with the American Watch and Tool Company of Waltham and with Mr. Brashier of Pittsburg. The working drawings have been made by F. L. C. Wardwell. Professor B. A. Gould of Cambridge, the well-known astronomer and American representative of the International Congress of Weights and Measures, writes to President Hall as follows: "The proposed investigation is a magnificent one, audacious, yet already proved by Professor Michelson to be feasible. The honor inuring to our country by the selection of an American professor to carry it out and an American artist for constructing an apparatus requiring such surpassing delicacy is one which, I am confident, you will appreciate as highly as I do. It is my conviction that the assent of Clark University will not only redound to its high honor and be gratefully recognized throughout the civilized world, but will constitute an enduring title to remembrance and full appreciation in the history of science. It seems to me a just source of pride that our country should be called on to take the chief part, both scientific and technical, in such an undertaking, and I will not deny that I am considerably elated by it." Telegrams from Professor Foerster at Berlin and Hirsch of Switzerland, president and secretary, respectively, of the International Bureau, have been received, ratifying all arrangements.

— The Indiana Academy of Science held its annual meeting in the Capitol at Indianapolis, Dec. 30 and 31, 1891, under the presidency of Professor O. P. Hay of Butler University, Irvington, Ind. Owing to the great number of papers entered, it was necessary, throughout the most of the meeting, to meet in two sections: Section A., zoology, botany, and geology; Section B., chemistry, physics, and mathematics. On Wednesday morning and evening general sessions were held. At the latter the president's address on "The Present State of the Theory of Organic Evolution" was delivered. There were ninety-eight papers entered, and under the rules none were permitted on the programme except such as were expected to be read. The committee appointed at the summer meeting of the Academy, at Lake Maxincuckee, to consider the question of science work in the high schools of the State reported that it had brought the subject to the attention of the State Board of Education, with the result that the presidents of Purdue University and Indiana University were appointed a committee to prepare a circular of instruction, to be distributed by the board to high schools and to school officers. The circular is nearly ready for distribution. The committee appointed to secure the passage by the legislature of an act to protect native birds reported

that such legislation had been secured. The following papers were presented: Some Suggestions to Teachers of Science or Mathematics in High Schools, by T. C. Van Nuys; Notes on Numerical Radices, by C. A. Waldo; The Kankakee and Pure Water for North-western Indiana and Chicago, by J. L. Campbell; Biological Surveys, by John M. Coulter; The Distribution of Tropical Ferns in Peninsular Florida, by L. M. Underwood; Unused Forest Resources, by Stanley Coulter; Preliminary Notes on the Geology of Dearborn County, Ind., by A. J. Bigney; Jefferson County Cystidians, Hudson River Fossils of Jefferson County, Ind., and The Upper Limit of the Lower Silurian at Madison, Ind., by George C. Hubbard; Variations in the Dynamical Conditions During the Deposit of the Rock Beds at Richmond, Ind. (by title), by Joseph Moore; The Relation of the Keokuk Groups of Montgomery County with the Typical Locality, and Comments on the Description of Species, by C. S. Beachler; On a Deposit of Vertebrate Fossils in Colorado by Amos W. Butler; Topographical Evidence of a Great and Sudden Diminution of the Ancient Water Supply of the Wabash River (by title), and Source of Supply to Medial Moraines Probably from the Bottom of the Glacial Channel (by title), by J. T. Campbell; Notes on a Kansas Species of Buckeye, by W. A. Kellerman; On the Occurrence of Certain Western Plants near Columbus, Ohio, by Aug. D. Selby; Preliminary Notes on the Genus Hoffmanseggia, by E. M. Fisher; Preliminary Paper on the Flora of Henry County, Ind. (by title), by T. B. Redding and Mrs. Rosa Redding Mikels; A New Microtome, by George C. Hubbard; Notes on the Organogeny of the Compositæ (by title) by G. W. Martin; Notes on the Development of the Archegonium and Fertilization in Tsuga Canadensis and Pinus Sylvestris, by D. M. Mottier; Strange Development of Stomata upon Carya Alba Caused by Phylloxera, by D. A. Owen; Development of the Sporangium and Apical Growth of Stem of Botrychium Virginianum, by C. L. Holtzman; The Flora of Mount Orizaba, by H. E. Seaton; An Apparatus for Determining the Periodicity of Root Pressure, by M. B. Thomas; Condensation of Acetophenone with Ketols by Means of Dilute Potassium Cyanide, Condensation of Acetone with Benzoin by Means of Dilute Potassium Cyanide, and Pyrone and Pyridone Derivatives from Benzoyl Acetone, by Alexander Smith; Carbonic Acid in the Urine, by T. C. Van Nuys and R. E. Lyons; Results of Estimations of Chlorine in Mineral Waters, by Volhardt's Method, by Sherman Davis; The Sugar Beet in Indiana, and Forms of Nitrogen for Wheat, by H. A. Huston; A Copper Ammonium Oxide, by P. S. Baker; Di-benzyl Carbinamine, and The Character of Well Waters in a Thickly Populated Area, by W. A. Noyes; Laboratory and Field Work on the Phosphate of Alumina, by H. A. Huston; Recent Archæological Discoveries in Southern Ohio, by Warren K. Moorehead; Photographing Certain Natural Objects without a Camera, by W. A. Kellerman; Recent Methods for the Determination of Phosphoric Acid, by H A. Huston; The Digestibility of the Pentose Carbohydrates (by title), and The Action of Phenyl-Hydrazin on Furfurol (by title), by W. E. Stone; A Graphical Solution of Equations of Higher Degree for both Real and Imaginary Roots, and On Some Theorems of Integrations in Quaternions, by A. S Hathaway; The Section of the Anchor Ring, by W. V. Brown; A Note on the Early History of Potential Functions, by A. S. Hathaway; Some Geometrical Propositions. by C. A. Waldo; Some Suggested Changes in Notation, by R L. Green; An Adjustment for the Control Magnet on a Mirror Galvanometer, and A Combined Wheatstone's Bridge and Potentiometer, by J. P. Naylor; Hysteresis Curves for Mitis and Other Cast Iron, by J. E. Moore and E. M. Tingley; Heating of a Dielectric in a Condenser (preliminary note), by Albert P. Carman; Science and the Columbian Exposition, by J. L Campbell; Exploration of Mount Orizaba, by J. T. Scovell; Entomologizing in Mexico, by W. S. Blatchley; Distribution of Certain Forest Trees (by title), and Cleistogamy in Polygonium (by title), by Stanley Coulter; The Cactus Flora of the South-west (by title), by W. H. Evans; Methods Observed in Archæological Research (by title), by Warren K. Moorehead; The Prehistoric Earthworks of Henry County, Ind. (by title), by T. B. Redding; A Review of the Holconotidæ, by A. B. Ulrey; Some Additions to the State Flora from Putnam County, and Connecting Forms Among the Polyporoid Fungi, by L. M. Underwood; On LeConte's Terrapins, Emys concinna, and E. floridana (by title), The Eggs and Young of Certain Snakes, and Observations on the Turtles of the Genus Malochlemys (by title), by O. P. Hay; The Gryllidæ of Indiana, by W. S. Blatchley; The Outlook in the Warfare Against Infection (by title), by Theodore Potter; Our Present Knowledge Concerning the Green Triton, and The Proper Systematic Name of the Prairie Rattlesnake, by O. P. Hay; The Blind Crayfishes of Indiana, and Remarks on the Crustaceans of Indiana, by W. P. Hay; Notes on Elaps fulvus, by A. J. Bigney; Some Observations on Heloderma Suspectum, by D. A. Owen; Some Observations on Photomicrography, by D. W. Dennis; Diseases of the Sugar Beet Root, by Miss Katherine E. Golden; Buffalo Gnats (Simulium) in Indiana and Illinois, by F. M. Webster; The Development of the Viviparous Fishes of California (by title), and Recent Additions to the Icthyological Fauna of California (by title), by Carl H. Eigenmann; Some Observations on Indiana Birds, by R. Wes McBride; On Indiana Shrews, and Notes on Indiana Birds, by Amos W. Butler; The Scales of Lepidoptera, by M. B. Thomas; The Ægeria of Central Ohio, by D. S. Kellicott; Some Insects of Tasmania, and Early Published References to Injurious Insects (by title), by F. M. Webster; The Continuity of the Germ Plasm in Vertebrates (by title), Biological Stations (by title), The Eyes of Blind Fishes (by title), and On the Presence of an Operculum in the Aspredinidæ (by title), by Carl H. Eigenmann; Notes on Indiana Aididæ (description of one new species), by W. S. Blatchley; The Relation of Neucleaplasm to Cytoplasm in the Segmenting Egg (by title), by C. H. Eigenmann and R. L. Green; Plant Zones of Arizona (by title), by D. T. McDougal; Relation of Available Enzym in the Seed to Growth of the Plant, and The Potato Tuber as a Means of Transmitting Energy, by J. C. Arthur; Contributions to a Knowledge of the Grain Toxoptera (Toxoptera graminum) (by title), by F. M. Webster. A committee was appointed to arrange for publishing the proceedings of this meeting. Twenty active members were elected.

— The College of Physicians of Philadelphia announces that the next award of the Alvarenga prize, being the income for one year of the bequest of the late Señor Alvarenga, and amounting to about one hundred and eighty dollars, will be made on July 14, 1892. Essays intended for competition may be upon any subject in medicine, and must be received by the secretary of the college on or before May 1, 1892. It is a condition of competition that the successful essay or a copy of it shall remain in possession of the college.

— A complete series of soundings has been taken over the whole bed of the Lake of Geneva, and a report is given in *Cosmos*, Vol, X. No. 9, by the engineer, M. A. Delebecque. The length of the lake is 45 miles and its greatest breadth 8½ miles. Its area is 223 square miles, and the height of its surface above sea-level about 1,230 feet. The bed of the lake is divided into two distinct parts, the Great Lake between Yvoire and Villeneuve, and the Little Lake between Yvoire and Geneva. The bottom of the Great Lake is nearly level over an area of 17¾ square miles, and lies at a depth of 169 fathoms. The slopes are more sudden at the eastern end, where the mountains descend more precipitously to the water, the inclination being 48 degrees between Saint-Gingolph and Bouveret, and 56 opposite the Castle of Chillon. The River Rhone has made a deep channel, lined with dykes, in the bottom of the lake. This channel extends in a tortuous course for a distance of 3½ miles from the mouth of the river. Near its commencement it has a depth of 190 feet, and beyond Saint-Gingolph it is still 30 feet deep, where the depth of the lake is 109 fathoms. Its formation is due to the large quantities of alluvium brought down by the Rhone, and to the lower temperature of its waters, which causes them to flow under the waters of the lake. The Dranse, which brings down gravel and stones, as well as mud, to the lake, has formed what is known as a *torrential* delta at its mouth, in the form of a cone, continually advancing further and further into the lake. The Little Lake consists of four depressions, separated by bars of small elevation, projecting from the points of Nernier, Messery, Hermance, and Bellerive. The depths of these basins are 249, 239, 239, and 164 feet, respectively. At the bottom of this portion of the lake are to be found traces of the passage of the ancient Rhone glacier which extended to Lyons.

The bar of Nernier, or at least its upper surface, has at one time formed part of a moraine. A bathymetrical map accompanies the article from which this note is taken.

— Mr. Edgar Richards, who, for the past four and a half years, has been in charge of the chemical laboratory connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, D.C., having been peremptorily directed by his physician, Dr. F. Delafield of this city, to abstain from all work for some months in the department, has been forced to resign his position, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue refused to grant him leave of absence in which to rest. Thus the government loses an efficient and faithful officer. Mr. Richards sails on the 23d of January, by the "Werra," for southern Europe, where he will remain for several months before returning to this country.

— From some further surface and bottom temperatures recently taken by Commander Boulton, R.N., in Lake Huron, A. T. Drummond, in this month's *Record of Science*, concludes that the Georgian Bay forms a great cold water basin, somewhat isolated, not only by its physical surroundings but in the temperature of its water, from the central basin of the lake; that the temperature of its bottom does not, even in summer, rise beyond about 39.2°; and that the flow of cold water from Lake Superior into Lake Huron is divided by the position of the islands in the St. Mary's River and along the north shore of Lake Huron, a part flowing to the Georgian Bay by the north channel, between the Manitoulin Islands and the north shore of the lake, thus keeping up the supply of cold water, whilst another part passes through the Detour and the neighboring channels into the central basin of the lake, but instead of mingling there with the warmer waters from Lake Michigan, appears to flow easterly and south-easterly, forming a barrier to the easterly extention of these warmer Michigan waters, and cutting off the Georgian Bay from their influence. In the same journal, Mr. Drummond also refers to a series of temperatures taken by him during last August in the Yamaska River, Province of Quebec, in order to trace the extent of the influence which water temperatures have upon the surrounding air, and, inferentially — in the case of large bodies of water — upon the agricultural capabilities of the neighboring land. The tests were not sufficiently varied as to time and place to, as yet, warrant definite conclusions, but it can be said in general terms that such rivers, which in winter, in the Canadian climate, are paved with two or more feet of ice, have, in the early days of August, a temperature of 76° to 77° F.; that the air in direct contact with the warm surface of the water has in that month its temperature raised to from 1° to 5° above that of the air directly above, but in more exposed positions; and that this increase of temperature, which is greatest at the point of contact, is at one foot above the surface already to a considerable extent lost.

— Harper & Brothers announce a new and revised edition of Autenrieth's valuable "Homeric Dictionary," translated by Professor Robert P. Keep. The present revision has been performed by Professor Isaac Flagg of the University of California, whose name alone is a guarantee of its excellence. Almost every American Greek scholar of reputation has also aided in the work by suggesting corrections or helpful additions, and no effort has been spared to adapt the volume perfectly to the needs of American and English students. Several important changes of considerable value have also been made. They will publish shortly in the Queen's Prime Ministers series "The Marquis of Salisbury," by H. D. Traill.

— A volume entitled "The Dog in Health and in Disease," by Dr. Wesley Mills, and published by D. Appleton & Co., discusses in detail the history of all the varieties of dogs, their breeding, education, and general management in health, and treatment in disease. The book is adapted for both the veterinarian, to whom the medical care of dogs is usually confided, and the general reader whose interest may be limited to that involved in the ownership of a single animal. The writer is professor of physiology in the faculty of Veterinary Science of McGill University, Montreal, the author of "Comparative Physiology" and other standard works on allied topics; and is further qualified for his task by the fact that he has, as he states in his preface, "for the greater part of his life studied this noble animal with pleasure and profit to his own nature." The volume contains a large number of illustrations related to the text, and is further embellished by portraits of various dogs of note of many breeds.

— Charles Scribner's Sons announce that the first two volumes to be published in the Great Educators Series will be "Aristotle, and the Ancient Educational Ideals," by Thomas Davidson, and "Loyola, and the Educational System of the Jesuits," by the Rev. Thomas Hughes of Detroit College. The next volume, the fifth, in the University Extension Manuals will be "French Literature," by H. G. Keene of Oxford. They have just published "Ten Centuries of Toilette," translated from the French of A. Robida by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and uniquely illustrated in colors and in black and white by the author. The unexpected delay in the publication of Edward Whymper's "Travels Amongst the Great Andes of the Equator" has been due to the unusual care and thoroughness with which the author is revising the proofs before allowing the book to go to press. It is thought, however, that the book will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

— Longmans, Green, & Co. are about to publish a new work in two volumes on "The Human Mind," by James Sully, of which the author says in a communication to *Mind*: "The present work is an expansion and further elaboration of the doctrine set forth in the author's 'Outlines of Psychology.' Although the mode of arrangement and of treatment will in the main be found to be similar, the book may be described as a new and independent publication. It is specially intended for those who desire a fuller presentment of the latest results of psychological research than was possible in a volume which aimed at being elementary and practical. Hence much more space has been given to the new developments of 'physiological' and experimental psychology, to illustrations of psychological principles in the phenomena of racial and animal life, of insanity and hypnotism. At the same time, an effort has been made to illustrate the obscurity and debatableness of many of the problems of the science, and to aid the reader in arriving at a judicial conclusion on these points by historical references to the main diversities of doctrine. In this way it is hoped that the treatise will find its proper place beside the 'Outlines.'"

— D. Appleton & Co. will publish immediately the third volume of Professor J. B. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States." The second volume closed with the negotiations regarding the Louisiana purchase. In the new volume, which contains ten chapters, Professor McMaster begins with the discussion regarding the constitutionality of the Louisiana purchase. The first chapter includes a careful presentation of the manners, customs, and special characteristics of the people of New Orleans, and the connection of the New England leaders and of Burr with the Louisiana question. The second chapter treats of the results of the Louisiana purchase, the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, his expedition in the Ohio Valley, and his arrest and trial. The third chapter is devoted to the conduct of the public lands from 1776 to the establishment of the Territories of Illinois and Michigan. The fourth chapter, entitled "The Spread of Democracy," describes the extension of the franchise, the relations of the people and the judiciary, and the presidential campaign of 1804. The fifth chapter, which has for its heading the old cry of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," is principally devoted to foreign relations, from the Barbary War to the passage of the embargo. The sixth chapter treats of the "Long Embargo," and closes with the inauguration of Madison. After a chapter on subsequent events, called "Drifting into War," the author pauses for a description of the progress of the people since 1784, showing the changes, political, economical, and social, the development of means of communication, the building up of manufactures, the arguments for protection, the relations of the people to the slavery question, and the Seminole War. In the closing chapter the author pictures the preparations for the War of 1812 and its disastrous opening, with the surrender of Hull at Detroit The volume contains two maps, an index, and an elaborate table of contents.