

sion, added to the stimulus of a warm bath, would be sufficient to bring within the sphere of automatic activity the latent cell-groups which were the representatives of G. The groups appeared, subjective vision was accomplished, and Lord Brougham saw the friend of his youth apparently projected into space before him.

'The connection between the death of G. in India and the vision in Brougham's brain is probably only that of coincidence. At any rate physiology has no explanation to offer of such a phenomenon. Those who believe that it is more than coincidence must seek for an explanation by means which science cannot employ, and in a region into which physiology cannot enter. And, moreover, such persons must not forget the fact previously mentioned, that the future life is not conditioned by time or space, so that when G. died in India he was as near Brougham in England as if they were in the same room. Hence, looking at the vision from the spiritual side, we can conceive how G., having no limits of space between him and Brougham at the moment of death, should at that moment instantly be near him. But how G. could communicate with Lord Brougham is again a matter about which we are utterly ignorant. In reality, we do not know how we communicate with each other. The lips open, the tongue moves, and the air vibrates, but I do not know how that makes an idea pass from me to you, or from you to me. Still less can we guess how a disembodied spirit can communicate with flesh and blood.'

The study is a beautiful one. It is capable of such expansive idea, of such range, of such splendid theory and practice. This volume of 'Visions' is a suggestive book, and no one can take it up without reading it through. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who writes the chapter of introduction, and furnishes the scholarly obituary notice of Dr. Clarke, which originally appeared in the *Boston Advertiser*, has

prepared the volume for the press. It is not necessary to say here how well Dr. Holmes has performed his kindly office, or how heartily he has fulfilled the last wish of his dead friend. Some observations on the brain and its workings,* by Dr. Holmes, should be read in conjunction with this volume of Dr. Clarke's. The student would derive considerable benefit from them.

THE Appleton's publish a new series* of paper-covered books, destined to meet the requirements of readers who prefer to get their railroad and out-door reading matter in a compact and convenient form. The series, when completed, will form a really excellent library of fiction, and books of travel, history and what-not. The type is legible and clear, the paper is good, the books are of neat appearance, and the stories, etc., are of superior calibre. Indeed in this respect the publishers show fine discernment. Already five volumes have been issued, and all are spirited and healthy novelettes and romances. The series opens with the popular story of 'Jet,' by Mrs. Annie Edwardes; No. 2 is a story of almost equal fame, entitled, 'A Struggle,' by Barnet Phillips; No. 3 is the 'Misericordia' of Mrs. Linton; No. 4 contains two tales—'Gordon Baldwin' and 'Philosopher's Pendulum,' both by Rudolph Lindau; and the fifth No. is a bright and attractive sketch by Katherine S. Macquoid, entitled, 'The Fisherman of Auge,' which is cleverly written, and reveals dramatic power of no mean order. The books are published in a uniform style; but the prices vary from twenty cents to thirty, according to size. There is no reason why the new Handy Volume Series should not prove a gratifying success.

* *Mechanism in Thought and Morals, with Notes and Afterthoughts.* By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 1871. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

* *Appleton's New Handy Volume Series*—Nos. 1 to 5. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.