

is certainly sick; but her infirmity is curable. Everything employed for her relief should be used with the utmost skill.

The author does not undertake to treat of therapeutics or social hygiene; but he is convinced that in society bonds of love are stronger than chains of iron; and concludes his brilliant discussion by prescribing for Spain's ills a medicament which he intends shall serve as "a type of the kind of remedies" which he would employ. For the harmonizing of all social classes and the establishment of national unity, the indispensable remedy upon which he insists is that of "obligatory military service." In support of this he presents twenty-four propositions, which we briefly summarize:

Obligatory military service answers to the sentiment of justice and equality. It would cause all classes to take an active interest in politics. It would vastly improve the condition of the army, in which every family would have a personal interest. Civil wars would become impossible. Peaceable means would be found for settling difficulties. When difficulties arise, involving the army, the rich man, instead of making his own safety secure, will make his first contribution for the soldiers, among whom his own sons are enlisted. Nothing could more effectually awaken patriotic sentiment and loyalty to the flag. Military discipline, placing all men on the same footing, establishes fraternity of feeling between the aristocrat and the laborer. The army itself would be raised in public esteem and military service be considered honorable. The private soldier would be treated with respect instead of contempt. When the rich man's son is compelled to enter military service, the government will promptly see that the soldier is properly housed, clothed, and fed.

All this, Señor Baselga claims, will be advantageous in every way, to the country, to the army itself, and to all classes of society.

A. J. STEELMAN

JOLIET, ILL.

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*Tratado de Sociologia.* Por Eugenio M. DE HOSTOS. Madrid. 1904.

This volume contains an outline of the courses in sociology given by the lamented Professor Eugenio M. de Hostos in the Normal School for Teachers in the Dominican republic. The book presents the outline only, as gathered from the notes of his students. The learned and eloquent instructor was in the habit of dictating his

definitions, which show the skill of his dialectic. But in working out his themes he spoke with great freedom, often carried away by his improvisations from the analysis which his pupils had carefully recorded. Those who heard him felt the superior force of his mentality, and have sought to express their appreciation of his genius.

His monument, however, is not to be found in the closely articulated skeleton of his thoughts which the book reveals, but in the profound impression which he has made on the minds of his pupils and of his professional associates in the schools of Santo Domingo, and in the University of Chile.

A. J. STEELMAN

JOLIET, ILL.