

of the ability to polish it; just as similar capacities of modern savage tribes do not make them civilized. The existence of "vast sepulchral constructions," displaying no mechanical, engineering, or even architectural skill, and little more than huge piles of stones rudely put together, no doubt implies more than the labor of an individual. If "necessarily the work of aggregates," in itself it postulates nothing as to an organized form of society higher than what may any day be seen in a tribe of savages combining for the moment to realize some special end; while between the "moral" feeling displayed in the erection of a cairn of stones as a sepulchre for the dead with its accompanying urn, and the "moral feeling and culture of to-day," there is an infinite distance. The difference may not be absolute, but only in degree. Yet between the "capacity, culture, and civilization" of this man of the Stone Age, and the "capacity, culture, and civilization" of to-day, there is all the difference between savage and civilized man. Indeed, on the social and political conditions and religious ideas and ceremonies—the great questions with which modern archaeology has to do—these volumes do not directly touch. They are rather an illustrated and descriptive catalogue of the remains of the past found in the National Museum and throughout the country. They are, however, the outcome of patient and careful research. They contain full and accurate information regarding the whole field of Scottish archaeology as it stands at present. The illustrations are elaborate and executed in the highest style. Altogether, this series of the Rhind lectures must henceforth be invaluable to the student of Scottish archaeology.

*Psychiatry*: A clinical treatise on the diseases of the fore-brain, based upon a study of its structure, functions, and nutrition. By Theodor Meynert. Translated (under authority of the author) by B. Sachs, M.D. Part I. The anatomy, physiology, and chemistry of the brain. O., pp. 285, 65 figures. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1885.

In this, the first part of Meynert's last work, the following general topics are taken up in order: Structure and architecture of the brain; the minute anatomy of the brain; anatomical corollaries and the physiology of cerebral architecture; the nutrition of the brain; the mechanism of expression. The author's preface states that the work has been written at intervals (and with "no taste for bookmaking") during the past ten years, which may explain, but does not excuse, certain omissions, anachronisms, and other objectionable features. It is unfortunate for author, translator, and readers that the work appears in parts; if this was unavoidable, the present volume should have embraced the notes (promised for Part II in the preface) from which one might gather wherein the author's "views have been necessarily modified or supplemented by later researches" of himself and others.

The remarks in the preface that "hitherto the science of psychiatry has been too largely subjective," and that "our knowledge of the diseases of the fore-brain should be obtained by a study of the structure, the function, and the nutrition of the organ concerned," may have been novel when the book was begun, but all recent treatises on mental disorders take the same ground. Meynert's account of the development, surfaces, and cavities of the prosencephalon adds to less than it detracts from the usefulness of the work. It is not too much to say that what is certainly true is not new, and what is original is usually not proven, often improbable (as the homologies of the cerebral fissures), and sometimes literally improbable and confusing (as the

account of the "foramen of Monro," p. 18). The author admits (p. 131) a previous error of opinion on one point, but adheres to a view respecting the course of conductors in the spinal cord which, the translator is forced to acknowledge (p. 131, note), differs widely from that of original observers like Flechsig, Aebly, Roller, Wernicke, Spitzka, and Starr. Meynert states that he has not adopted any new method, but has elaborated with greater care the cleavage (defibrillation) method of his predecessors, which "enables us also to extend our knowledge of the minute anatomy of the brain beyond the information we can obtain from microscopical sections." This last claim will not be generally conceded; on the contrary, at the present day, few neurologists admit that the cleavage method is competent to settle any question unless corroborated by the microscopical, embryological, or atrophy methods, which have been so successfully employed by some of his own pupils. It would seem, indeed, that the "re-organizer of encephalic anatomy" of fifteen years ago now lags somewhat behind his own recent followers.

The references in this work to other publications are few and general, the most important and specific being embraced in the translator's note to page 131. Dalton's magnificent 'Topographical Anatomy of the Brain' might well have been named in connection with the macroscopic structure, since it appeared some months prior to the present volume. The original has no index, and that of the translation is very incomplete, omitting such names as *pons*, *oblongata*, *insula*, and *occipital operculum*, all of which occur in the text. Minor defects of the translation are the irregular use of italics, and the introduction of inelegant abbreviations like *epenceph.*, *pes ped.*, and *corp. callos.* The figures are numerous and mostly clear in themselves, but the explanations are inadequate and ill-arranged. It is safe to say that to find the meanings of the several abbreviations—some German, some Latin—in, for example, figure 9, exacts from each reader as much time as it would have cost the author to make the signs uniform and arrange them alphabetically, to say nothing of the exasperation almost inevitably engendered. So long as leading German scientists and philosophers practise—if they do not openly profess—the "Browningian" doctrine that obscurity is the sign of profundity, it would be too much, perhaps, to have expected the author to deliberately undertake to make his writings readily intelligible and easy of reference; but surely we may look for some improvement in that respect in an American translation.

Of the figures exhibiting encephalic structure, fine and coarse, including the fissures, nearly two-fifths represent the brains of monkeys, dogs, cats, etc. Usually the points in question would have been illustrated equally well and much more appropriately by human brains, especially fetal, to which latter, however, the author states (p. 7) he has given little attention. Moreover, only the professional zoölogist could be expected to recognize monkey in *Hamadryas* (fig. 8), or even weasel in *Mustela* (fig. 10). The tendency of medical writers to intrude irrelevant matters of comparative anatomy (apparently because the subjects are convenient or otherwise interesting) is one which should be checked, in the interest of the patients whose health and lives may hang upon an absolutely accurate acquaintance with the human structure. Besides somewhat numerous typographical errors, for which the publishers are equally responsible, the translation reproduces the original's mistake of rendering *Affengehirn* by *primate brain*, and *die Olive des Menschen* by "the olivary body, common to man."

The philosophical portions of the book are good upon the whole, though not markedly in advance of the author's previous writings. The general reader will be interested in parts of this, and in the pretty and instructive diagrams on pages 157, 158, illustrating the paths of sensory and motor impulses. Some of the psychological portions are pungent and even witty, and the remark that "Volitional mimical movements lack the character of spontaneity, and become ridiculous as expressions of foppishness, or excite contempt as expressions of falsehood," applies to many popular follies (Anglomania, etc.) of the day. Little as the present treatise is likely to enhance the already high reputation of the author, it is needful for working neurologists, and Dr. Sachs deserves their thanks and congratulations for making his teacher's views more generally accessible to English and American readers. He is certainly warranted in remarking that "those best acquainted with the original will not underrate the difficulties of the task."

*Poets and Problems.* By George Willis Cooke. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1886.

MR. COOKE deals with the "prophets," Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning, in their world-and-time relations. He is not a critic, at least not an ordinary professional critic. For that *genus*, "the vultures seeking only to satisfy their hunger by the task of their pens," he has "little other than feelings of contempt," both for itself and for "the methods by which it contrives to live." He himself is quite a different creature. "I enjoy the pages of Browning at the same time I enjoy those of Tennyson"; because, it seems, he seeks "to give them the sympathetic appreciation they demand." "I am of the opinion," he adds, "that this is the first and highest quality in the critic; and if he does not possess it, he is wholly unworthy the name." An inference as to Mr. Cooke's right to bear the name, in his own judgment, is easily made. He says, further, of his own endowment, that his "essays will everywhere betray my incapacity for finding the faults of the authors of whom I have written." This sentence appears to be a slip of humility. To quote at random, he says later on that "Maud" betrays Tennyson's incapacity for plot and structural creative power." We pass the Mohawk English of this to note that "the defects of 'Maud' reappear in 'The Princess';" that "Arthur is an unreal person in the Idyls"; that Ruskin is "not always a true guide to the technical interpretation of art"; that he "misread the life of Turner"; that he is "petulant," "complaining," "querulous," "wrong-headed," "wilful," "quite out of the way of what is simple and sensible," "too much a sentimentalist," "a social fanatic." Browning is "often wanting in artistic beauty and finish"; "delights in parentheses, an abomination"; "as a poet he can afford us little pleasure in his more thoughtful poems"; "he wrote Greek in shorthand," and "the criticism is justly made," etc. Mr. Cooke wrote better than he knew; in fact, as his essays, which have the diffuseness of sermons, are the reproduction of the current general criticism, he could not easily exclude "the defects" of the three "prophets." The special mark of his book, however, is its relating the poetic work of these men to a transcendental pseudo-pantheism, which is the latest hybrid birth of science and philosophy. This, too, is at second-hand—a consideration which we mention not as a fault, but as a fact. The personal and original element he gives us lies in the tone of his "sympathetic" laudation. He writes of Ruskin, for example, as one "whose eyes are set with tender ravishment on all the deeds of men." Picture it! But the critic, one must re-

member, "holds his author at arm's-length, and scrutinizes him as he would a fossil"; and the idea of a fossil gazing at anything with "tender rapture"! Again, he says of Browning: "With an eye keen for facts, like Darwin's, he unites a subtle instinct for truth, like Kant's, and Dante's high-soaring imagination"; but again, too, one recollects that the critic is "too often of a cold and analytic mind." Mr. Cooke may rest in quiet: he is not a critic; no one will ever charge him with any worse fault than sermonizing.

#### *The White Horses of the West of England.*

With Notices of some other Ancient Turf-monuments. By the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, M.A., Rector of Cherhill, Wilts. London: Alfred Russell Smith. 1886.

As far as seems to be known, delineations in turf are, at least for Europe, confined to Great Britain, and, almost exclusively, to the southern part of the kingdom; only a single specimen of them having been discovered in Scotland, and none at all in Ireland. One of these tracings, cut, in some immemorial age, on the declivity of a chalk hill at Whiteleaf, in Buckinghamshire, has the form of a cross, measuring 55 feet high, supported by a triangular base 340 feet in width, and 175 feet in elevation. Of human figures depicted on hillsides there are two instances. One of these, speculatively referred to a date anterior to A. D. 600, is to be seen near Corne Abbas, in Dorsetshire. It represents a naked man, with a club in his right hand, and covers nearly an acre of ground. Whether it commemorates the Saxon god Heil is an open question with antiquaries. Its sole brother in the land is the Long Man, so called, at Wilmington, in Sussex. This figure has its arms partly extended, and holds in each hand a staff reaching to the level of its feet. Its height is 240 feet; and its extreme width, from hand to hand, is 148 feet. In 1874 it was retouched, to the effect of rendering it more permanent and more easily discernible, at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, on one of whose domains it stands.

Much more noticeable than these, however, among the English turf-monuments, are the picturings of horses, all of which, except a red horse in Warwickshire, giving its name to the Vale of Red Horse, are white. The most ancient

of these, the Uffington Horse, in Berkshire, and the horse on Bratton Hill, near Westbury, Wilts, lie each in close proximity to a reputed Danish camp, and are traditionally associated with signal successes achieved against the Danes, by King Alfred, in A. D. 871 and 878, respectively. The Uffington Horse, which exhibits the fantastic peculiarity of having a bird's head, measures 355 feet from the nose to the tail, and 120 feet from the ear to the hoof. Of the festivities connected with the periodical cleanings of it a full account is given in Mr. Hughes's 'Scouring of the White Horse.' The Bratton Hill Horse, which was destroyed in 1778, yielded, in dimensions, to its prototype at Uffington, in being only 100 feet long; but its existing successor, designed in 1853, has a length of 175 feet, with height in due proportion. Other horses are found at Cherhill, and likewise near Marlborough, as well as elsewhere. These, however, are all of them of recent date. For their history, and also for ample details regarding the older horses, accompanied with a profusion of relevant antiquarian lore, the reader must be referred to Mr. Plenderleath's curious and researchful monograph.

*Old Salem.* By Eleanor Putnam. Edited by Arlo Bates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886.

Nor a few of our readers, probably, will remember a short series of charming papers in the *Atlantic* not long ago, upon the cupboards and shops of Salem, and upon a "dame-school" there, which were distinguished by simplicity and freshness of touch, and seemed really to have absorbed into their sentiment the not too oppressive odor of antiquity which still lingers about the streets and wharves of the sleepy city. It would be difficult to write about "Old Salem" without entertainment; but the author of these papers had so delicate a touch, so womanly a tenderness for associations, and yet humor and fancy, and alertness in catching the artistic outlines of character, together with such loving acquaintance with the scene, that the pictures of "Old Salem" which she promised would have been a rare treat. Of these but one new one, and that a fragment, is added to those already published—a sketch, "My Cousin the Captain." The thin volume which is thus made is a kind of memorial given to the public by her husband. The author died before she

had got fairly into the work of reminiscence which she had proposed, and one reads the relics of her literary life with a regret that they should be so scanty, and with a somewhat saddened appreciation of their delightfulness.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Albert Victor and George of Wales, Princes. *The Cruise of Her Majesty's Ship Bacchante, 1879-1882.* 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. \$10.  
Allen, J. B. *Rudimenta Latina.* Macmillan & Co.  
Anson, Sir W. R. *The Law and Custom of the Constitution.* Part I. Parliament. Macmillan & Co. \$2.75.  
Boyesen, H. *The Story of Norway.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.  
Boston. Illustrated. Revised ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.  
Bradford, Mrs. Sarah H. *Harriet, the Moses of Her People.* 2d ed. George R. Lockwood & Son.  
Brown, M. T. *The Synthetic Philosophy of Expression as Applied to the Arts of Reading, Oratory, and Personation.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.  
Bryan, C. W. *The Book of Berkshire County, Massachusetts.* Describing and Illustrating its Hills and Homes. Great Barrington: C. W. Bryan & Co. 50 cents.  
Buchheim, Pauline. *Schiller's Ausgewählte Briefe.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.  
Deschanel, E. *Le Théâtre de Voltaire.* [Le Romanisme des Classiques; cinquième série.] Boston: Schoenhof.  
Evans, W. F. *Esoteric Christianity and Mental Therapeutics.* Boston: H. H. Carter & Karlick.  
Gleason, O. R. *How to Handle and Educate Vicious Dogs, Together with Hints on the Training and Health of Dogs.* O. Judd Co. \$1.  
Gould, S. B. *The Story of Germany.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.  
Hall, H. S., and Knight, S. R. *Algebraical Exercises and Examination Papers.* Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.  
Howe, E. W. *Moonlight Boy.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.  
Kedzie, J. H. *Sea Heat, Gravitation, and Sun Spots.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.  
Leighton, Dr. J. *The Jewish Altar: An Inquiry into the Spirit and Intent of the Expiatory Offerings of the Mosaic Ritual.* Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.  
Lemaître, J. *Les Contemporains; deuxième série.* Boston: Schoenhof.  
Longhead, Flora. *Haines. The Man Who was Guilty.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.  
Masson, G. *Molière's 'Les Fourberies de Scapin.'* Introduction and Notes. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.  
Messenger, Lillian Rozell. *The Vision of Gold, and Other Poems.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.  
Miller, Dr. J. R. *Silent Times: A Book to Help in Reading the Bible into Life.* Thomas Y. Crowell. \$1.25.  
Minto, W. *The Track of Doom: A Novel.* Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.  
Müller, Prof. W. *Mythologie der Deutschen Heldensage.* Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger.  
*New Princeton Review.* Vol. I. 1886. January, March, May. A. C. Armstrong & Co. \$2.50.  
Norris, W. E. *Her Own Doing: A Novel.* Harper's Grand Series. 75 cents.  
Payn, J. *The Heir of the Ages: A Novel.* Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.  
Perkins, C. C. *Ghiberti et son Ecole.* Paris: J. Rouam.  
Perkins, J. B. *France under Mazarin, with a Review of the Administration of Richelieu.* 2 vols. \$5.  
Perry, Canon G. G. *History of the Reformation in England.* A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 80 cents.  
Potter, E. W. *The Road and the Roadside.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co.  
Raymond, G. L. *A Life in Song.* G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.  
Rice, A. T. *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln, by Distinguished Men of his Time.* North American Publishing Co.  
Rorer, Mrs. S. T. *Philadelphia Cook Book.* Philadelphia: George H. Buchanan & Co.  
Scott, Sir W. *Lay of the Last Minstrel.* Edited by Prof. W. Minto. Oxford: Clarendon Press.  
Taswell-Langmead, T. P. *English Constitutional History from the Teutonic Conquest to the Present Time.* 3d ed. revised. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$7.50.

#### SOME NEW SCHOOL BOOKS PUBLISHED BY

**Henry Holt & Co.**

#### CLARK'S PRACTICAL RHETORIC.

(Ready soon.)

Its main source of inspiration was an attempt to work Herbert Spencer's 'Philosophy of Style' in the classroom, the result of which was the accumulation of a body of rules which adapt the principles of that incomparable treatise to actual work with untrained students. The exercises, which are a leading feature, are treated somewhat after the manner of Abbott's 'How to Write Clearly.'

#### ARTHUR, BARNES & COULTER'S PLANT DISSECTION.

12mo, 256 pp., \$1.50.

A guide to the systematic study of a few typical plants. The chapter on each plant is divided

into three parts: I. Preliminary matter, telling where to find the specimens and how to prepare them for study. II. Laboratory work, with explicit directions for careful examination of the plants. III. Annotations, which aim to explain points that for any reason the student cannot clear up for himself.

#### REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY.

12mo, 389 pp., \$1.50.

A book for beginners. Instead of presenting a large number of facts, and thus overburdening the student's mind, it treats a smaller number than is usual in elementary courses in this science; but selects such substances and such phenomena as seem best suited to give insight into the nature of chemical action. The method followed is purely inductive, and, wherever experience has shown it to be practicable, truths are drawn out by questions rather than fully stated. Unlike other elementary works, it defers the discussion of theories till the principles of the science are thoroughly taught.

#### GOODELL'S THE GREEK IN ENGLISH.

(READY SOON.)

The Greek element of English in conversation and especially in literature carries many of the key-words to the thought, and he to whom these key-words are not alive with meaning is at a great disadvantage. And yet mere dictionaries or etymological handbooks alone cannot give what is wanted. *The words in their Greek form and with some fragment of their Greek associations*, must become somewhat familiar before one can be sensible of that grasp of their English derivatives which will enable one to use those derivatives correctly and fearlessly. The Greek vocabulary surviving in English can be so presented in a sort of Greek primer, with its relations to English so pointed out that even young pupils will find the study far from dull. And this is just what this book aims to do. It is not intended to lessen the number of those who shall enter on a full course of study in the Greek language, but it is rather hoped that it may increase that number.

Henry Holt & Co.'s new educational catalogue, which contains full descriptions of these and other new and forthcoming books, will be sent free on application.