

tions, I take the trouble to give you this information.—Very respectfully,

CONWAY W. SAMS.

BALTIMORE, February 13, 1902.

[And we take the trouble to thank our correspondent for jogging our memory, though the matter is municipal, and not Southern.—ED. NATION.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Referring to the editorial note in your issue of the 13th instant, relative to heads of administrative departments occupying seats in legislative bodies, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the city of Cleveland has had this provision in its charter since the present Federal Plan Law went into effect, some nine or ten years ago.

I believe there has never been any question as to the desirability of this feature of the law. Under this provision the Mayor and his Cabinet, who are the heads of the administrative departments, occupy seats in the City Council without vote.

Respectfully, JOE C. BEARDSLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CLEVELAND, O.,
February 13, 1902.

CONTEMPORARY GERMAN LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Those who would like to know more about recent developments in German literature will be glad of the letters which Prof. Charles Harris is sending to the *Nation* from Berlin. Considering our large German population, it is surprising how little is known in this country about German authors of the present day. Paul Heyse, Rosegger, and Spielhagen belong properly to a past generation. Of those who have become distinguished within the past ten or fifteen years it may be doubted whether any names except Hauptmann's and Sudermann's are at all known in this country. Not long ago Mr. Julian Hawthorne had occasion to review the translation of a novel by the well-known German writer, Richard Voss (I think it was called 'Sigurd Eckdahl's Bride'). Evidently he had never heard of Richard Voss, for he took for granted that the story was written by some Scandinavian.

For some reason our literary journals seldom refer to contemporary German literature. In 1900 occurred the death of a German novelist of some note, Ernst Eckstein, but I did not see any reference to it in the *New York Bookman* or the *Chicago Dial*, both of which I was then taking. On the other hand, *Das Litterarische Echo*, a magazine of the same class published semi-monthly in Berlin, has regular letters from both London and New York, from which we may infer that every new American writer of promise is brought to the notice of the German literary public.

Those who would like to see recent German novelists treated from the view-point of Christian morality would do well to procure a fifty-page pamphlet by Ulrich von Hassell entitled 'Streiflichter auf die Unterhaltungs-Litteratur der letzten 20 Jahre.' He divides recent German novelists into three classes: first, 'Die Jüngst-deutschen' and 'Modernen,' who follow Zola, and, in the frantic desire to be re-

of purity or propriety; second, the distinctly Christian writers, like Emil von Grotthuss and Peter Rosegger. But between the two he puts those whom he calls "independent" and "neutral." Among these an honorable place is given to the subject of Professor Harris's last letter, Georg Freiherr von Ompteda.

HERBERT MORISON CLARKE.

ELDRED, PA., February 13, 1902.

Notes.

Mr. Worthington Chauncey Ford is about to print, in a limited edition for subscribers, the journals of the sessions of the General Court of Massachusetts for May, July, and August, 1715—the year which marked the beginning of a series of printed reports nowhere extant in their entirety. He will follow a copy belonging to Judge Samuel Sewall, the diarist, and will supplement it (in default of any printed original of the November journal—there was none—and of the manuscript, which has been destroyed) with the Minutes of the Governor and Council for that session. These are quite inedited. The volume will, to judge from the prospectus, be elegant and stately, and will be bound in paper boards with cloth back. Mr. Ford's address is No. 11 Prescott Place, Lynn, Mass.

A manuscript work of Martin Luther has been recently discovered in the library of a deceased Russian prince, noted as a scholar and bibliographer, and is now in the possession of his daughter, who prefers to sell it directly to some public or private library, in which it would be permanently preserved. The contents consist of miscellaneous theological treatises, written chiefly in Latin (although a few of the final pages are in German), and not printed in any edition of Luther's writings. The volume has, therefore, not merely an autographic, but also a real literary value. It contains 552 pages of rather heavy paper bound in vellum. On the fly-leaf are the words, "D. Martini Lutheri Autographa Manuscripta Theologia Miscellanea," with the date 2. Aug. Año 1547, and the name Wolfgangus. This would seem to imply that after Luther's death on February 18, 1546, the manuscript became the property of Luther's most enthusiastic friend and supporter, Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, who, on account of his zeal in promoting the Reformation, was put under ban and temporarily deprived of his sovereignty by Charles V. The genuineness of the MS. appears to be undisputed. Here is a rare chance for some one to secure it, say, for the Germanic Museum at Harvard.

The latest Clarendon Press publications include editions of 'The Lay of Havelok the Dane,' by W. W. Skeat; 'The Complete Works of John Gower,' volume four, by G. C. Macaulay; 'Plays and Poems of Robert Greene,' by J. Churton Collins; and 'Elizabethan Critical Essays (1570-1603),' by G. Gregory Smith. Also, 'The Troubadours of Dante,' by H. J. Chaytor; 'A Summary Catalogue of Bodleian MSS.,' volumes five and six, by F. Madan; 'British Colonies and Protectorates,' by the late Sir Henry Jenkyns; the 'Life and Correspondence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex,' by R. B. Merriman; 'The Memoirs of Bishop Burnet,' by Miss H. C. Foxcroft; 'A History of the

Peninsular-War,' by C. W. C. Oman; the seventh volume of the late J. E. Thorold Rogers's 'History of Agriculture and Prices'; 'An Antiquarian Companion to English History,' by F. P. Barnard; and an authorized translation of Schimper's 'Geography of Plants,' by Percy Groom and W. R. Fisher.

John Lane will shortly publish a second volume of 'Florilegium Latinum,' celebrated passages, mostly from English poets, translated into Latin by the Rev. J. St. John Thackeray and the Rev. E. D. Stone; and 'India's Love Lyrics,' collected by Lawrence Hope.

Directly to be issued by Macmillan Company is A. R. Colquhoun's 'The Mastery of the Pacific,' profusely illustrated.

The Psychical Research Society's publications are to be made to do duty in establishing the marvels of Revelation in a volume announced by Thomas Whittaker, 'Psychic Research and Gospel Miracles,' from the pens of Thomas G. Allen, M.D., and the Rev. Edward M. Duff.

'The Next Great Awakening,' by Dr. Josiah Strong, which Baker & Taylor Co. have in press, is a prophecy of a new religious revival during the present century. The same firm promises 'Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs,' by Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

'Bramble Brae,' the collected poems of Robert Bridges ("Droch"), and 'According to the Season,' talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in the woods and fields, by Mrs. Frances Theodora Parsons, with drawings by Elsie Louise Shaw, are to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

A. Wessels Co. will add to the late Grant Allen's series of "Historical Guides" a volume on 'Umbrian Towns,' by J. W. and A. M. Cruickshank. They are also about to bring out a volume of verse, 'The Nameless Hero,' by James Blythe Anderson.

L. C. Page & Co. have nearly ready 'The Best of Balzac,' edited by Alexander Jes-sup.

There must be a scramble for the limited edition of a work on Italian bookplates, 'Gli Ex Libris Italiani' (Milan: Ulrico Hoepli; New York: Lemcke & Büchner), a handsome quarto, to judge from the prospectus, with the usual illustrations, under the joint editorship of Achille Bertarelli and David Henry Prior.

The 'Lectures and Essays' of the late William Kingston Clifford were first published in 1879, the year of his untimely death at the age of thirty-three, and were reviewed by us at considerable length on their appearance. There has been an intermediate edition preceding the third (in two handy volumes, "Globe 8vo") now issued by Macmillan. The literary remains, therefore, of this most promising man of genius have maintained a vital currency for nearly as long a term as was vouchsafed him in living. "Conditions of Mental Development," "On Theories of the Physical Forces," "Aims of Scientific Thought," "Atoms," "The Unseen Universe," "Body and Mind," "Right and Wrong," "The Ethics of Belief," "The Ethics of Religion," "Cosmic Emotions"—such are some of the themes considered by Clifford, whose appeal would seem to be to a select class of minds that reason freely about mathematical, philosophical, and general scientific conceptions. And so it is as a whole, but at the same time the author's

popular style will beguile those whom his subjects might daunt, and he can light up a discourse on "Right and Wrong" with an apt illustration from his brother mathematician's "Through the Looking-Glass" of *Cogito, ergo sum*.

The latest issues of the Bell-Macmillan "Great Masters" series are 'Rembrandt,' by Malcolm Bell, and 'Giotto,' by F. Mason Perkins. The 'Rembrandt' is merely an abridgment of Mr. Bell's previous book on the same subject, published in 1899 and reviewed by us at the time; but Mr. Perkins's work is, in more ways than one, an original contribution to the series. Mr. Perkins has ideas of his own on the chronology of Giotto's work, and sets them forth lucidly, together with his conclusions as to the authenticity and state of restoration of various pictures. There is nothing of the compiler about him—he is a critic to be reckoned with. Naturally enough, he is over-enthusiastic about the artist whose works have been his special study, and greatly overrates, not the initial force of Giotto, but his actual achievement.

Inexpensive little books on art subjects multiply apace. Miss Estelle M. Hurll adds a 'Correggio' to her "Riverside Art Series" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); and to "Bell's Miniature Series of Painters" (Macmillan) is added a 'Watteau,' by Edgumbe Stanley, B.A. The omission from the illustrations of the 'Correggio' of that master's great nude pictures of mythological subjects, probably thought necessary for a juvenile public, renders the selection unusually non-representative, while the inevitable reproductions from Toschi's copies are, as usual, entirely unjust to the merit of the originals. Mr. Stanley is, apparently, right enough as to his facts, and fair enough as to his criticism, but he has not made an interesting book. If he thought "the somewhat frequent use of French words and quotations . . . warranted by the peculiarly French character of art à la Watteau," he should have endeavored to secure the services of a proofreader with a competent knowledge of French. "Je scarvis mon Saint Nicholas par cœur, et je ne passois d'original" (p. 9) not only is hopelessly deformed in its first clause, but conveys, in its second, the exact reverse of the idea that Watteau meant to express. A particularly funny blunder is that on page 40, where we are told that Watteau "was especially fond of drawing the backs of his figures, that he might depict the various beautiful *coiffeurs* of the period." These "beautiful hair-dressers" turn up once and again in the book, to the exclusion of their handwork, with a persistence hardly to be laid to the account of the long-suffering compositor.

'Stories of the Tuscan Artists,' by Albinia Wherry (London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), is calculated for the infant mind and for the longitude of London, and need not be taken very seriously by the adult or the Westerner. The stories are not retold entirely without warning of their mythical character, but the attitude is hardly critical, and the style is somewhat goody-goody, not to say mushy.

'The Saints in Christian Art,' or 'Lives and Legends of the Evangelists, Apostles, and Other Early Saints'—we do not pretend to say which is the correct title; one is on the cover, the other on the title-

page—is written by Mrs. Arthur Bell and published by Bell in London and Macmillan in New York. The plan of the book is to take up in chronological order the saints dealt with. "Wherever possible, the actual historical facts of the life of each saint are first given, then the legends which have gathered round the nucleus of truth are related. The general characteristics by which a saint may be recognized are enumerated and explained, the patronage assigned to him or her, with its reason; is stated, and examples are given of typical works of art in which the saint under notice is introduced, either as a principal or an accessory figure." The work seems to be well enough done, and will possess a certain utility for those who are anxious about the exact subject of a work of art, and, perhaps, a greater to the worried designer of ecclesiastical art.

In 'Nature and Character at Granite Bay' (New York: Eaton & Mains), Daniel A. Goodsell writes of the scenery, flowers, and birds around his summer home on Long Island Sound, of the quiet pleasures of life there, and of certain "natives" who are his neighbors. To members of the summer colony at Granite Bay the book, with its many details, will be full of interest; but few other readers will find that either subject or treatment repays the long ramble through its pages.

The Macmillan Co. publishes, newly revised and translated, Esmarch's well-known 'Surgical Technic,' edited by Senn of Chicago. Its condensed text is effectively illustrated by fifteen hundred woodcuts and fifteen colored plates. Pictures do not make surgeons, but pictures help the memory and save words.

Longmans, Green & Co. publish the illustrated fourth edition of Dr. P. W. Williams's authoritative 'Diseases of the Upper Respiratory Tract.' As greater importance becomes attached to the chronic affections of the nose and throat, the value of such special studies is more widely recognized. A particular feature of this volume is thirteen excellent stereoscopic anatomical plates, for whose better observation a stereoscope is furnished in a pocket of the cover. There are twenty-four more plates, some colored, and about 200 cuts.

In his study of the bacterial flora of cultivated soils, Mr. F. D. Chester of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station found great difficulty in satisfying himself which forms were, and which were not, already known to science. He therefore arranged for his own convenience such bacteria as had already been described, and now publishes his work for the benefit of others as 'A Manual of Determinative Bacteriology' (Macmillan). He expressly disclaims that it is anything more than the name implies, for he recognizes that a satisfactory system of bacterial classification cannot be expected with our present knowledge. We believe that it will be, as the author hopes, a convenient guide for the student with cultures to identify, and as such will prove a valuable adjunct to the elaborate manuals of this microscopic science.

Dr. S. Solis-Cohen is editing a 'System of Physiologic Therapeutics' (Philadelphia: Blakiston & Co.), of which four volumes of the whole eleven have been published. Physiologic therapeutics is utilizing the

natural forces of nature, as supplementary and occasionally substitutive means, rather than drug-giving, for the treatment and (more important) the prevention of disease. But the accomplished editor is careful to make it clear that he is neither antagonizing nor decrying the use of the more ordinary measures under appropriate conditions. The first two volumes are upon electro-therapy, the apparatus for generating electricity and its application in disease, by Dr. George W. Jacoby, with special articles by other competent writers. There is notoriously so much charlatanism connected with electro-therapeutics that it is refreshing to find a clearly written work, neither credulous nor skeptical, upon this force. The next two volumes, by Dr. Weber for Europe and Dr. Hinsdale for America, are devoted to climatology, sketches of health resorts, and the indications which various diseases present for climatic treatment. They form practically a medical gazetteer, accounting accurately, as far as we have been able to observe, for numberless places of every description.

'Volks- und Seewirtschaft,' by Prof. Dr. Ernst von Halle (Berlin: Mittler & Sohn), contains in two volumes twelve essays, nearly all of them more or less directly concerned with Germany's economical interests and world politics. The author, though one of the "Flottenprofessoren," is not one-sided, and sees no inconsistency in combining naval expansion with a conservative agrarian policy. The longest essay of the series, "Deutschland am Ende des XIX. Jahrhunderts" (i., 13-135), is a study in statistics which may be read with interest and profit by all who are in want of reliable information on Germany's development, mainly on the material side, since the foundation of the new empire. That the writer has obtained his material largely at first hand, that he has himself visited the countries of which he writes, appears in his essay on "Die wirtschaftliche Entfaltung Mexicos und der Weltmarkt (1901)" (ii., 84-146), and elsewhere. His discussion, on an historical basis, of American Imperialism, "Die Bedeutung des nord-amerikanischen Imperialismus (1900-1901)," shows his familiarity not only with political events, but also with political methods and thought in this country. It is all the more surprising that Mr. Bryan's approval of the cession of the Philippines should have led the author into the comical error of making the Democratic candidate for the Presidency a member of the Paris Peace Commission.

In the February Bulletin of the Boston Public Library are printed two interesting papers on the counterfeiting of colony bills of credit—an evil inseparable from the use of paper money. The depositions printed at length are dated 1735 and 1739, respectively, and give a very clear idea of the methods employed by the swindlers, and of the ease with which their operations were conducted on quite a large scale. It is somewhat startling to learn that the engraver of the plates used by the Province was also willing to make plates for the counterfeit product; but the ready resort of the Government to the printing-press really invited multiplication of the bills, and the blame must lie with the legislators who put a premium on dishonesty. Was it the depreciation of the bills in circulation that led to the counter-

feiting of the notes of higher denominations—the three and five-pound notes? These legal documents open up a number of questions on the social condition of Massachusetts and Rhode Island when paper was plenty. The same Bulletin contains an interesting paper by John Marshall, and a letter from North Carolina, dated 1721, on an Indian unjustly seized as a slave.

The mural sculptures and paintings of the Egyptians, as well as their mummies, assure us of the permanency of the type of certain of the human races for at least 5,000 years; and Miss Lillian C. Smythe, in an interesting paper on "The Ancient History of the Greyhound," in the *Stockkeeper's* Christmas Supplement, reproduces pictures of the greyhound from the tombs of Beni Hassan of the thirteenth dynasty, and from steles of about the same date, and also photographs of a wrapped and unwrapped head of a greyhound, in the British Museum, mummified about 1300 B. C. So little variation has taken place in this breed of dog that the pictures of 2500 B. C., the mummy of 1300 B. C., and the greyhound of to-day can, as pointed out by Miss Smythe, be all described with equal accuracy by the fifteenth-century rhyme:

"Heided like a Snake; neckyd lyke a Drake;
Fotyd like a Catte; taylyd lyke a Ratte;
Syded like a Braeme; chynyd lyke a Beme."

The special winter number of the *Studio* is devoted to modern designs in jewelry and fans. There are separate sections relating to the work of French, British, Austrian, German, Belgian, and Danish designers, and each is prefaced by a short sketch by a writer presumably especially acquainted with the subject. The objects illustrated show much fine workmanship and a great deal of vitality of design, but are all surprisingly alike in their diversity, being all in that style, or lack of style, which the *Studio* has done so much to familiarize us with—a style marked by a determined modernness and by "originality" at all hazards. A few of the best pieces, particularly in the French section, are beautiful as well as new, but the most are ugly as well as affected. In his preface to the French section, M. Gabriel Mourey has a few words which might well apply to the whole collection. "Such, briefly," he says, "is the modern art-jewelry movement in France. Its intensity, as one sees, is so great as to be almost alarming. Whither is it tending? Some of its excesses are dangerous; what will be the result? M. Émile Molinier, in a recent article on 'Objects of Art in the Salons of 1901,' expresses certain fears which I share. He dreads a reaction due to the eccentricities of certain artists, to their love of the outrageous and the bizarre, to their lack of proportion, both in form and in choice of material. 'It would really be a pity,' he says, 'if so promising a revival of the true artistic jewelry should come to a bad end. Happily, we have not reached that point yet, but it is a result which may soon be reached if artists continue to foist these weird things on the public. A fashion in jewelry should last longer than a fashion in dresses or in hats; but it should not be forgotten that it must rely in the long run on its appropriateness and adaptability.'"

From the publishers of the *Studio* come also the first two parts of 'English Water-Color,' with reproductions in color of drawings by well-known English water-color painters and a text by Frederick Wedmore.

Here the atmosphere is as conventional and old-fashioned as in the other publication it is ultra-modern. The publishers declare that the plates are "reproduced by an expensive special process which gives the nearest facsimile effects ever yet obtained." If this be true, it shows how entirely conventional was the coloring of the older water-color painters, most of these plates being hot and brown, and with no resemblance to nature's scheme of color or to the full scale of the great colorists. Harding, clever drawing-master as he was, stands out among his fellows because he shows an appreciation of blue and green. Of the sixteen plates so far issued the most interesting is a bold sketch, by J. M. Swan, of a "Jaguar and Macaw." The work will be completed in eight parts, and each subscriber for the whole series will be presented with a portfolio to contain it.

"The Teaching of Geography," by Prof. R. S. Tarr of Cornell, in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, is a plea for the better training of teachers, in which the foundation of a university school of geography is advocated, as well as the introduction of the Continental method of primary instruction in the geography of the home as the basis of the study of distant lands. Mr. E. J. Hill gives a rather meagre account of a trip through Siberia. He was most impressed with the great progress made in opening up the country, with its wonderful natural resources, and with the "splendid opening which it affords for the sale of American farming and mining machinery." A humorous reference to the massacre of the Chinese on the Amur is not in good taste, especially where the writer goes on to say that "a Russian gentleman told me that at Aigun alone ten thousand Chinese found a watery grave, and that the Cossacks on the Amur had been drinking vodka and living on the plunder from Manchuria ever since."

Some noteworthy items to be culled from the Harvard College volume of annual reports (among which that of the Athletic Committee is to be regularly incorporated hereafter) are the establishment of a small experimental garden in Cuba; the recount of the Library (with a correction of former exaggerations), and "the cataloguing, either completely or partially, of some 440 uncatalogued volumes all belonging to the Library before the present public catalogue was begun, and some even going back to before the fire of 1764"; the attempt of the Prussian Government to secure Harvard's assistant professor of chemistry for Göttingen; and the flying of kites for meteorological purposes for five days on an east-bound transatlantic steamer.

The collection of the late octogenarian Comte de Limur, former Vice-President of the Société Géographique de France, is for sale to any purchaser ready to preserve it with the Count's name attached, in the interest of science. The palæontological section is especially remarkable for its primitive specimens; the mineralogical comprises 142 cases representing the entire globe, and classified according to Dufrenoy's method. Offers or inquiries should be addressed to the present Comte de Limur, Rue Thiers, Vannes, Morbihan, France.

—The sudden death of James Bradley Thayer at Cambridge, Mass., on February 14, deprives the Harvard Law School of one of

its greatest ornaments, and removes a legal writer whom it would be hard to match for learning, clear and convincing exposition, and weight of authority. This journal also suffers in the cessation of a friendly collaboration covering nearly a score of years. Professor Thayer was a native of Haverhill, Mass., but received his early education mainly in Northampton, while by marriage with the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Ripley he became intimate with the circle of Concord philosophers. His Northampton experience laid the foundation of his close friendship with the late Chauncey Wright, afterwards his college classmate, whose Letters he edited biographically in 1877 in a model manner. With Concord, on the other hand, is associated his 'Western Journey with Mr. Emerson,' published seven years later. He obtained the higher education at Harvard on slender means and by dint of teaching in the college intervals. He graduated A. B. in 1852, and from the Law School in 1856, entering directly into practice in Boston as a member of the Suffolk bar, and being made Master in Chancery in 1861. Ten years later he was called to the Weld professorship in the Harvard Law School, where he added to the labors of instruction the composition of masterly text-books on 'The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law,' 'Cases on Evidence,' 'Cases on Constitutional Law,' 'The Development of Trial by Jury,' and his great 'Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law.' These works have been currently reviewed in our columns, and we need say no more of them than that they have fixed Professor Thayer's reputation in the very front rank of legists on either side of the Atlantic. As a lecturer he was far from fluent or decisive, but his writings were a delight to the intellect. He took a warm interest in the study of the historical evolution of law, and consequently in the fortunes of the Selden Society, the publication of the Year-books, of Bracton's Note-books, and kindred antiquarianism. His two non-legal works mentioned above prove his exceptional literary endowment, and nothing but his high achievement in his chosen profession could reconcile us to his diversion from a purely literary life. His personality was engaging. His death followed by one month the completion of his seventy-first year.

—The Oxford Historical Society, which was founded in 1884, has already brought out many learned books, and some that are readable, but volume xli. of its publications possesses quite an exceptional character. A large number of the preceding works in the same series have been closed to the generality of readers, simply because they form the material of history and are in no sense historical literature themselves. It is far otherwise with the present issue, which is called 'Studies in Oxford History,' and bears upon its title-page the name of J. R. Green (Macmillan). While the Rev. George Roberson is also a contributor, the book in the main is Green's, and bears throughout the mark of his qualities. This is quite as it should be, for the Oxford Historical Society was his creation, and has in several important respects kept to the programme of activity which he mapped out during those last months when he was so ill, yet so indefatigable. Readers of the 'Letters' will remember that Green was born

at Oxford, and though some of his academic associations were not altogether happy, he kept alive a strong affection for the town and a strong interest in the University. Mrs. Green says: "I well remember the passionate enthusiasm with which he watched from the train for the first sight of the Oxford towers against the sky." Early associations and unwavering fondness will account, then, for the writing of these essays. All of them centre about Oxford, and are conceived in much the same spirit, but they appeared at different times and differ widely in form. First comes an article on the early history of Oxford, which was originally published in *Macmillan's Magazine*; then follow twenty-two short papers on Oxford during the eighteenth century; and, finally, there are two sketches taken from the *Saturday Review*—the one called "Young Oxford," the other, "Oxford as It Is." Of the whole collection, the eighteenth-century series is decidedly the longest, and as a peculiar product of the author it deserves to stand first. It was here that Green proved his mettle when still an undergraduate, and all but unknown to the teachers of his own university. A local newspaper, the *Oxford Chronicle*, wanted some "copy," and Green supplied it, giving much better value than was required by the needs of the case. He was then reading outside the lines of the curriculum, and he took his degree without winning a place in the honor lists, but, thanks to this opportunity, he did not leave Jesus College before he had given some sign of exceptional talent. The articles on eighteenth-century Oxford rise far above the average of undergraduate attainment in the field of literature, even if we exclude the element of historical research from the praise which it deserves. They may be indebted for occasional suggestions to Macaulay's third chapter, but they are by no means an imitation of it. On all accounts we are glad that the Oxford Historical Society has honored the memory of its founder by publishing the present volume.

—'King Monmouth,' by Allan Fea (Lane), is a volume which closely resembles in guise and character the same author's 'Flight of the King.' Having already traced the escape of Charles II. after his disastrous defeat at Worcester, Mr. Fea advances a generation, and, with the aid of copious illustrations, describes the career of Charles's son. He thus in the two works traverses the latter part of the seventeenth century through nearly the whole of its course, giving many glimpses of English life in the country and at court. It would be an injustice to say that both books derive their value from the pictures, but it is only fair to emphasize the presence of a strong pictorial element. There are in 'King Monmouth' fourteen photogravure portraits, besides nearly ninety half-tone illustrations. Although some of the latter are not very well executed, the selection of subjects is in all cases good, and the reproduction of so many apartments and country houses harmonizes well with the semi-biographical, semi-antiquarian strain of the narrative. The text itself reveals a certain indebtedness to Roberts's Life of Monmouth, now more than fifty years old, but numerous documents have come to light since then which Mr. Fea uses with good effect. For example, the archives of Drayton House, Northamp-

tonshire, which have been made accessible by the Ninth Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, furnish important information regarding the movements of King James's troops during the Sedgemoor campaign; and the jail-books of Taunton, which were produced by Mr. Inderwick in 1889, add fresh details concerning the results of the Rebellion. The career of Monmouth touches all the salient points of English political history from 1670 to 1685, and Mr. Fea has gleaned his material from a wide range of sources, both official and private. After all, the story remains one of an unfortunate origin, a bad bringing up, and a weak character. Monmouth's youth was set off by a little cheap popularity and a reputation for daring; circumstances made him a tool in the hands of reckless politicians, and he ended by becoming the unheroic victim of an ill-judged adventure. He lived in a bad age, and was misguided by evil companions, but under no probable conditions could he have risen to true eminence. Mr. Fea avoids all temptation to rehabilitate him, leaving his "weak and superstitious mind" to express itself through his actions. Indeed, this is a book which shuns the pathetic and romantic by keeping to a matter-of-fact strain of historical gossip. No course could have been wiser, for in the generation of Oates and Jeffreys public life was pestilential. Even Sidney and Russell have ceased to be looked upon altogether as national martyrs!

—'Maids and Matrons of New France,' by Mary Sifton Pepper (Little, Brown & Co.), is a volume of historical biography which covers the entire period of the old régime in Canada. The title is a good one and the subject is also good, for from an early date the history of French life in America is adorned by the actions of courageous and humane women. The author compares the fame of the nineteen heroines who came over in the *Mayflower* with the comparative obscurity of the French ladies who accompanied Champlain, Maisonneuve, and their successors. When writing thus, she doubtless has in mind an American audience, inasmuch as there is no disposition on the part of French Canadians to forget the worthies of their own race. Jeanne Mance is still remembered in Montreal; and that Mère Marie l'Incarnation is not forgotten at Quebec, the three volumes of the Abbé Casgrain testify. Not unnaturally, Miss Pepper fixes her attention upon the foundation of the colony more steadily than upon any other single period. The most striking names are to be met with at that time, and all the circumstances contribute to heighten the interest which springs from the story of piety and good works. After the arrival of the Carignan regiment, corruption crept in, and when it comes to the Seven Years' War, the social life of Quebec under Bigot is not a theme for the sentimentalist. Miss Pepper recognizes that Mme. de Pean is but a poor figure in comparison with Mme. de la Peltrie or Marguerite Bourgeois. Part of the subjects are drawn from Acadia, as in the case of Mme. de Guercheville and Mme. de la Tour, part from Quebec and part from Montreal. None of the essays are long and none of them contain any new material, but they are not unlikely to serve their purpose of arousing a greater interest in the women of New France than now exists among Eng-

lish readers. With one remark, however, of Miss Pepper we cannot bring ourselves to agree. After pointing out that members of the religious sisterhoods preceded the first batch of wives by nearly a century, she observes: "If the order had been reversed, New France might still be vying with her neighbor, New England, in prosperity and progress."

BRYCE'S STUDIES IN HISTORY AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Studies in History and Jurisprudence. By James Bryce. Henry Frowde. 1901.

Mr. Bryce's publishers have treated him rather shabbily. We should, in any case, hardly have expected the Oxford University Press to emit a volume as little attractive in paper and in binding as a public document, and of similar awkward dimensions. No volume that is to be read, and not merely consulted, ought to contain more than nine hundred pages rather closely printed in rather small type. Especially is it true that no writer so honored in America as Mr. Bryce should have his work presented in a shape to weary both the eyes and hands of his admirers. And, whether he is here peculiarly appreciated or not, his reputation is such as to make it proper to give his works a dress corresponding with their value, and one that shall adorn the libraries that they will enrich.

The value of these studies is indicated by the mere enumeration of their titles. They number sixteen, five of which involve comparison of the Roman and British empires. Three of these are technical—"Methods of Law-making in Rome and in England," "The History of Legal Development at Rome and in England," and "Marriage and Divorce in Roman and in English Law." Two involve generalizations which may be properly called magnificent—"The Roman Empire and the British Empire in India" and "The Extension of Roman and English Law throughout the World." Four essays are mainly descriptive and historical—"Primitive Iceland," "The Constitution of the United States as Seen in the Past," "Two South African Constitutions," and "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia." The rest may be classed as belonging to political philosophy—"Flexible and Rigid Constitutions," "The Action of Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces on Political Constitutions," "Obedience," "The Nature of Sovereignty," "The Law of Nature," "The Methods of Legal Science," and "The Relations of Law and Religion."

Taken as a whole, these essays constitute an incomparable treatise on the legal aspects of history. Mr. Bryce observes that the longer one lives, the more is one impressed by the close connection between the old Greco-Italian world and our own.

"The current of study and education is at present setting so strongly towards the sciences of nature that it becomes all the more needful for those who value historical inquiry and the literature of the past, to do what they can to bring that old world into a definite and tangible relation with the modern time—a relation which shall be not only stimulative but practically helpful."

With this aim, Mr. Bryce has attempted, and in our judgment, with great success, to bring out the often neglected constitutional