

pears with miraculous ships to convey the gods and goddesses back to their earlier home and their immortality. They forget their newly acquired philosophy, and, with Olympian jubilation, prepare to embark. Just as they go off, it is discovered that Hermes has given away, to a mortal maid, the opal-like jewel, the begetter of "wistful cheeriness." But Pallas assures them: "It is of no moment. It would be an inconspicuous ornament in that blaze of the heart's beauty to which the white ships are about to carry us."

It will be seen that, while the conception of the work is light and fantastical, it is not devoid of serious criticism of life. It contains, of course, nothing conclusive, but it will furnish reading stimulating as well as pleasant to one with a taste for the peculiar *genre*.

Old-Time Gardens, Newly Set Forth. By Alice Morse Earle. A Book of the Sweet o' the Year. Pp. xviii, 489. 204 illustrations. The Macmillan Co. 1901.

What a pleasant surprise to some people must be this book about 'Old-Time Gardens.' Many had expected to find in it a superabundance of sentiment falling into sentimentality. Some had looked for a book made, as it were, to order and with an evident effort; some for little real knowledge and the lack of it none too well concealed. A half hour's reading is enough to convince the most skeptical that it has none of these failings. Sentiment it has, to be sure, but this is kept well within bounds, as if there were somewhere in the author's mind a sense of humor sure to give warning before the brink of sentimentality was reached. Knowledge there is, and of a very real kind—knowledge that has been many years agrowing, consciously and unconsciously. And as for the book's being made to order, it comes straight from the heart, and from a kindly heart at that. Mrs. Earle had the good fortune as a child to pass her summers in an old-time garden. There she laid in great store of knowledge of the ways of children among flowers, a store that she is now able to draw upon at will and in most delightful fashion, so that one of her best chapters is about childhood in a garden. Her forebears, too, for generations, seem to have been garden-lovers, so that her sympathy with growing things may well be an inherited trait. Her love of gardens and the interest in colonial life and manners which her earlier books have manifested, are in this one most fortunately joined, so that she has here given us a fund of information about the old-time American garden and the things that grew in it, the like of which cannot be found elsewhere.

The real colonial garden that has been well maintained, and has come down to us without change from the days before the Revolution, is a hard thing to find. A few exist, but for the most part our old gardens, notably those of the South, have been permitted to fall into decay and have lost their former charm of primness. Others have been so changed by "landscape artists," ignorant of the laws that governed their planning and out of sympathy with their well-ordered reticence, that their original form may hardly be discovered. Of such as are left in a condition reminiscent of their best time, Mrs. Earle has suc-

ceeded in finding the best. Photographs and descriptions of them she gives us; but the thing that lent them their distinctive character—their plan—is missing. Sketches of such plans, even though small and rough, would have made all clearer than many words. Here and there, however, the plan is so clearly defined by neatly trimmed box-edges that the photograph serves in place of a plan.

But it is not on the side of garden design that Mrs. Earle shows her strength and knowledge. They appear when she speaks of flowers. With them she is at home, and about them she discourses in a pleasant way that puts the reader on good terms with himself. With flowers old and new the book is chiefly concerned, and some of its most entertaining parts deal with the introduction of our garden favorites into this country. What flowers the Dutch brought with them, what the Swedes, and what the Pilgrim Fathers—such things are curiously sought out from ancient sources and here set down with minuteness and fidelity. To convey an idea of the exact scope of the book is not easy, but some notion of its varied contents may be had from the fact that its twenty-two chapters cover subjects as widely separated as front door-yards, the gardens of the poets, sun-dials, and the herb garden.

Country Life and House and Garden have set such a high standard in the reproduction of garden photographs that it is much to be regretted that the publishers have not treated the book as well as it deserved in this particular. The photographs, assembled, doubtless, with great care and difficulty, have been turned into half-tones of doubtful quality, and printed in a fashion that would do no credit to a first-class newspaper. With few exceptions they are gray and often vague or lacking in detail—not in the purposeful way in which the skillful photographer gives vagueness, but in the way that carelessness in the press-room and unsuitability in the paper give it.

The Welsh Wars of Edward I.: A Contribution to Mediæval Military History, Based on Original Documents. By John E. Morris, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde. 1901.

The Welsh campaigns of Edward I. are described by Mr. Morris in great fulness of detail, but also in such a manner as gives them general significance for the mediævalist. In other words, this book is more than a narrative of fighting in the Welsh marches; it is an essay on certain important aspects of warfare during the Middle Ages. Furthermore, it is closely related to the Constitutional history of England. The time was one when the paid soldier was taking the place of the simple feudatory, and when the money which military operations demanded under this new condition could be secured only by a confirmation of the charters. Moreover, the sovereign was the "greatest of the Plantagenets," the chief Constitutional king of that wonderful age, the thirteenth century. Considering space alone, Mr. Morris keeps the local or topographical element prominent, but he does so merely for the sake of thoroughness, that he may by precise demonstration establish certain views concerning military operations and the interlacing of Constitu-

tional development with the development of war.

In different ways this exhaustive study recalls the writings of Round, Clark, and Oman, beside the best of which it is entitled by its quality to stand. For its data it relies largely upon the Exchequer accounts now preserved in the Record Office, although it draws much from the pipe, the patent, and the close rolls. Compared with the definite statements of such sources, the accounts given by even the best of the chroniclers like Hemingburgh, Trivet, and Wykes of Osney seem vague and misleading, but occasionally they yield a valuable passage, as, for instance, the description by Trivet of Warwick's victory over the Welsh near Conway in 1295. Mr. Morris has taken infinite pains with his preparation, and his results are so clearly stated that none of his labor seems wasted.

The groundwork is furnished in large part by a statistical analysis of the Edwardian army. Every one knows how misleading mediæval statements are regarding numbers, when once the modest limit of three figures is passed. Unfortunately, it is not possible to discover, however diligent research may be, what the forces actually were in every case, or how they were equipped, or in what order they fought, but the pay-rolls furnish accurate figures, so far as they go, and much may be gleaned from material contained in the 'Parliamentary Writs.' Thus a basis of inference is established, and important conclusions, both negative and positive, may be drawn. One of them is that the normal strength of an Edwardian force towards the close of the reign is about 2,000 horse and 10,000 foot; another, that "the legend of the 40,000 horse and 60,000 foot of Bannockburn is the merest poetic figment."

Mr. Morris is particularly interested in the history of the long-bow. How had the English archers been trained who riddled and turned the ranks of the French chivalry at Crécy and Poitiers? The usual answer to such a question points in the direction of the Scottish wars, and fixes chiefly upon the battle of Falkirk. Mr. Morris carries the evolution back one stage and connects it with the Welsh wars. "It is clear that the earliest foot, partly spear-men, partly bow-armed, were drawn alike from the Welsh 'friendlies' of marcher lordships and from the border counties between Lancashire and Gloucestershire, while the men of nearly all the other English counties had yet to be trained in the Scottish wars." Another matter which Mr. Morris keeps well in view is the intermingling of bowmen with cavalry and the gradual emergence of an infantry force. Edward's systematic methods also anticipated the transformation of war from the feudal to the modern type.

These campaigns must, perforce, be regarded from the English standpoint, because little information concerning the equipment and projects of the Welsh can be secured. "We know hardly anything of Llewelyn's men. Their tactics were of the guerrilla type. They avoided pitched battles, sought cover in the forests and mountains, and loved to pounce upon convoys. They were very active and difficult to reach. Their chief weapon was a long spear, and one doubts if the Welsh of the north ever practised archery." They fought stubbornly, but, after they were once beat-

en, the marches became an excellent recruiting ground for the English kings. The Welsh entered into the Hundred Years' War with the same eagerness which the Scottish clansmen showed in the Seven Years' War. Despite the later rising under Glyndwr, large numbers of men from the west side of the marches were serving against the French in the fourteenth century.

Apart from his account of the campaigns themselves, Mr. Morris discusses the relations of England and Wales during the Norman period, the organization of the Edwardian army, the custom of the march, and events leading from the Welsh wars. Altogether, this is a work of solid scholarship and lasting value.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, Grant. County and Town in England. London: Grant Richards; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.
Amherst, Lord, of Hackney, and Thomson, Basil. The Discovery of the Solomon Islands by Alvaro de Mendana in 1568. 2 vols. London: The Hakluyt Society.
Baker, M. N. Municipal Engineering and Sanitation. (The Citizen's Library.) Macmillan. \$1.25.

Ball, W. E. St. Paul and the Roman Law. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; New York: Scribners. \$1.50.
Barham, Francis. Grammatical Fundamentals of the Innuitt Language. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$5.
Barton, G. A. A Sketch of Semitic Origins, Social and Religious. Macmillan. \$3.
Bell, Mrs. Arthur. Lives and Legends of the Evangelists, Apostles, and Other Early Saints. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. \$4.50.
Bolton, Gambler. The Animals of the Bible. London: George Newnes; New York: Scribners. 75 cents.
Bunyan, John. The Pilgrim's Progress. 2 parts. London: George Newnes; New York: Scribners. \$2.40.
Canfield, J. H. The College Student and his Problems. Macmillan.
Carr, C. S. A Preacher Preaching to Himself. Columbus (Ohio): Light of Truth Pub. Co.
Cartwright, Julia. Scharissu: Some Account of Dorothy Sydney, Countess of Sutherland. Third ed. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
Canning, A. N. Public-House Reform. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Scribners. \$1.
Dodge, H. N. Christus Victor: A Student's Reverie. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Ellicott, J. M. The Life of John Ancrum Winslow, Rear-Admiral, United States Navy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.
Fleming, W. H. Shakespeare's Plots. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.80.
Fletcher, B. and B. F. A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method. New ed. London: B. T. Batsford; New York: Scribners. \$7.50.
Gray, W. Musings by Campfire and Wayside. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.
Holme, Charles. Modern Designs in Jewellery and Fans: The International Studio. \$1.75.
Hurl, Estelle M. Correggio. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.
Lemcke, Ernest E. Creation-Recreation: Poems. Orange (N. J.): Privately printed.

Levi, Moritz. Manzoni's I Promessi Sposi. Silver. Burdett & Co.
Lilley, J. P. The Pastoral Epistles. (Hand-Books for Bible Classes.) Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; New York: Scribners. 75 cents.
Love Poems of Sir John Suckling. (Lover's Library.) John Lane. 50 cents.
Lumby, J. R. The Acts of the Apostles. (The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges.) London: C. J. Clay & Sons; New York: Macmillan. \$1.10.
Menpes, Dorothy. Japan: A Record in Colour. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan. \$3.
Morris, Mowbray. Tales of the Spanish Main. Macmillan. \$2.
Nichols, F. M. Britton. Washington: John Byrne & Co.
O'Connor, J. A. The Converted Catholic. Vol. xviii. James A. O'Connor.
Parker, E. H. John Chinaman, and a Few Others. London: John Murray; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
Pietsch, Ludwig. Herkomer. (Künstler-Monographien.) Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: Lemcke & Buechner. 4 marks.
Piolet, J. B. Les Missions Catholiques Françaises au XIXe Siècle. Paris: Armand Colin.
Russell, C. E. Such Stuff as Dreams. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.
Schäfer, E. A. Directions for Class Work in Practical Physiology. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.
Sherman, L. A. What is Shakespeare? Macmillan. \$1.50.
Sladen, Douglas. In Sicily. 2 vols. London: Sands & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$20.
Wade, G. W. Old Testament History. London: Methuen & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.
Wherry, Albinia. Stories of the Tuscan Artists. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.

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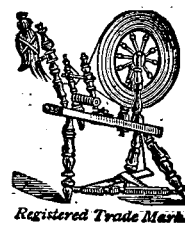
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