

of two persons, the Abbé Barthélemy, whose acquaintance she had made in Rome, and Madame du Deffand, whom she had known first in the salon of Madame du Châtel. Madame du Deffand is familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of French society in the eighteenth century; she is well known, also, to all who have read the Letters of Horace Walpole.

In 1761 Choiseul bought, near Amboise, the magnificent château of Chanteloup; in 1764 Louis XV. united Chanteloup to Amboise, and created out of them a ducal peerage under the title of Choiseul-Amboise. Choiseul entered into correspondence with Voltaire at the time when, after his quarrel with the great Frederick, the philosopher took refuge in the *pays de Gex*, a little territory situated between the Jura mountains and Switzerland. Voltaire obtained from Choiseul the renewal of some immunities which made the *pays de Gex* neutral ground. The letters of that period, some of which are very amusing, were published by M. Pierre Calmettes in his 'Choiseul et Voltaire' (1900). In 1762 peace was signed at last; and if the results of the Seven Years' War were not very brilliant, it was not the fault of Choiseul, who had found everything going wrong when he entered the Cabinet, and who had succeeded in procuring men and money in abundance for the continuation of hostilities. In the midst of all his troubles Choiseul never ceased to extend his protection to Voltaire; he did so during the famous Calas affair, after the publication of the 'Dictionnaire Philosophique.' But the time was approaching when he was going to lose his ally, Madame de Pompadour, who was, like himself, imbued with philosophical ideas and an enemy of the Jesuits. The Marquise died on the 15th of April, 1764, at the age of only forty-two years, worn out by the fatigues of her life. She left in her will to Madame de Choiseul a box of silver adorned with brilliants, and to Choiseul a remarkable diamond. Choiseul's difficulties were now to begin in earnest.

Correspondence.

A BRUGES EXHIBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: At Bruges, Belgium, an exhibition is now open, until September 15, of works of old Flemish painters. In the Hôtel du Gouvernement Provincial have been brought together the Memlings from the Hôpital de Saint Jean, many Memlings and Van Eycks from private collections in England and France, and a number of other early Flemish pictures. One of these latter, of the beginning of the sixteenth century, shows that the artist was striving for the effects of lighting attained by Rembrandt a hundred years later.

In the Gruuthuus is a collection of missals and illuminated manuscripts which date from about the tenth to the fifteenth centuries. Examined in connection with the oil paintings, these missals are an object-lesson in the evolution of painting in northern Europe. Beginning about the tenth century, the earliest drawings show an art knowledge on a par with that of a child about eight years old; if they were not rep-

resentations of saints, they might be ascribed to a Sioux Indian or a South Sea Islander. As the centuries roll on, the illuminations improve: drawing creeps in, so does color, glimpses of landscape begin to appear behind the figures, until at the end of the fifteenth century some really fine water colors are produced. Some of these show a close kinship with the oils of the Van Eycks and Memling. Indeed, so closely do some men-at-arms represented in one of the manuscripts resemble the men-at-arms in the legend of Saint Ursula of Memling, that it seems quite possible that the water-color was painted by Memling himself.

The conclusion to be drawn from the Bruges exhibit is, that the earliest oil paintings were only enlarged prayer-book illustrations carried out more thoroughly in a different medium. The aims and the methods of the painters (and possibly the painters themselves) were the same in both, and the only notable difference is that the oils are larger and more elaborate than the water-colors. To any one interested in art, the Bruges exhibition is well worth a visit, for it may be doubted whether such an opportunity for studying *de visu* the evolution of early European painting has ever before been offered to the public.

EDWIN S. BALCH.

HOMBURG v. d. HÖHE, July 8, 1902.

Notes.

The late John G. Nicolay had completed a condensation of the ten-volume Life of Lincoln produced by him in conjunction with the present Secretary of State. It will soon be issued by the publishers of that work, the Century Co.

In keeping with the revival of interest in Northwestern exploration and fur-trade is the promised reprint of Alexander Mackenzie's century-old and classic 'Voyages' across this continent, by the New Amsterdam Book Company. They announce further a translation of the 'Mabinogion' by Lady Charlotte Guest.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press 'Thoreau: His Home, Friends, and Books,' by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble; 'Economics of Forestry,' by B. E. Fernow; 'Word Coinage,' a study of slang and provincialisms, by Leon Mead; 'Mind Power and Privileges,' by Albert B. Olston; Poe's Works in seventeen volumes, edited by Prof. James A. Harrison; Hawthorne's Romances in fourteen, edited by Prof. Katharine Lee Bates; and Tennyson's Poems in ten, edited by Prof. Eugene Parsons.

'Ghetto Silhouettes,' to be published by James Pott & Co., shadow forth the Russian-Jewish element in this country.

'The Conquest of the Air,' by John Alexander, announced by A. Wessels Co., will have a preface by one of the conquerors, Sir Hiram Maxim.

Taine's Correspondence in an English version will be brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co.

For an occasional lighthouse-builder like F. Hopkinson Smith, there is obvious propriety in naming "Beacon Edition" the new output of this versatile author's works in ten duodecimo volumes by Charles Scribner's Sons, by arrangement with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is also highly appropriate

that Mr. Smith should be the artist of the colored illustrations, and this is the case with volume one ('Laguerre's and Well-Worn Roads'); in volume six ('Caleb West, Master-Diver'), on the other hand, the drawings are by Reuterdahl. We can say no more at present of this attractive collection, which is handsomely printed, and tastefully bound in crimson cloth. Several volumes are still to come, and the whole is a subscription publication.

The fourth volume of the 'Theory of Differential Equations,' by Prof. Thorpe (Macmillan Co.)—virtually the fifth, since his 'Treatise' ought to be regarded as an introduction to the 'Theory'—is perhaps the last volume, though one more, at least, ought to follow. It is the most practical of the four, since it relates to ordinary linear equations. Nothing quite equivalent to this work exists in any language; nothing at all in our language supplying the same need of all who use differential equations.

Drude's 'Theory of Optics,' translated by C. R. Mann and R. A. Millikan (Longmans, Green & Co.), is the only work in our language, if not in any language, which presents the modern theory in the form of a text-book. No one whose business it is to be acquainted with the modern theory of light can afford to leave this work unstudied.

It is a common misconception that the pulse is an expansion of an artery (popularly confined to the wrist) from an increased volume of blood forced through it by the heart beat. In fact, the artery does not expand, and more blood does not pass any given point at a fixed time. The blood flow is continuous, and the impulse felt on pressure against a resisting background is that of a wave running along the channel. Its bedside lessons are traditionally of the greatest value; but the common impression that frequency and force are the only essentials to be observed, and that the nurse who makes a record of the number of beats relieves the educated touch from its delicate duty, is quite erroneous. The blood wave has numerous features besides mere force and frequency, and each tells its story to the instructed mind. Dr. James Mackenzie's 'Study of the Pulse' (Macmillan) is a delightfully clear and careful discussion of the whole subject, with special inquiry as to the diagnostic value of pulse irregularity, and includes a survey of the venous and the liver pulse. For twenty years the author has been accumulating and reflecting upon these facts. We especially commend section 104 to those insurance companies which make bradycardia an unqualified cause for rejection. Dr. Mackenzie has, in our opinion, added a classic to the literature of clinical medicine.

The *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, No. 130, contains, from the pen of Albert Mayr, an instructive report of the excavations made during the past twenty-five years by Father A. L. Delattre on the site of ancient Carthage, which have resulted practically in restoring in outline the old Punic city, and shed a flood of light on the life and antiquities of that mighty rival of Rome. The whole work has consisted virtually in unearthing one vast necropolis; the number of tombs from the oldest period alone, between the sixth and eighth centuries, being more than

eleven hundred. The finds from each period reflect the political and business relations of the Carthage of that time; the oldest being largely under Egyptian and Phœnician influences, the later under Greek and Roman. They consist chiefly of amulets, rings, chains, coins, etc., in gold, silver, bronze, glass, terracotta, etc. These are each represented in hundreds of samples, and are deposited in the special museum established by the White Mission Brotherhood of Northern Africa.

Russia has decided to found an archaeological museum in Sebastopol. The building is to be erected in the style of an old Christian basilica, and to be arranged for three departments, one devoted to the Greek, one to the Roman, and a third to the Byzantine period. The whole project has been intrusted to the management of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch.

One of the most valuable developments resulting from Germany's colonial enterprises has been the establishment of the Oriental Seminary in Berlin, the purpose of which, modelled to a certain extent after similar institutions in Paris and London, is chiefly to furnish practical instruction in Oriental languages, history, etc. Double courses are arranged in leading departments, one theoretical, in charge of a European specialist, and the other practical, with a native teacher. The faculty, headed by Professor Sachau of the University, now numbers 24 European and 8 native instructors. The attendance is constantly growing, the present semester having an enrolment of 146, of whom 3 are women. These students represent the departments of law, philology, pedagogics, business, state officials, army and navy, medicine, theology, and technical branches, all being candidates for positions in the Orient. The languages taught were Chinese, Japanese, Arabic (three dialects), Persian, Turkish, besides a number of modern European tongues.

The Senate of the University of Berlin recently took action on a formal petition of the women in attendance, asking that the authorities admit women who apply with the equivalent of a *testimonium maturitatis* from a recognized secondary school, to the full university privileges of matriculation and degree. The action was a refusal, and for the first time a university of Prussia has taken a positive official step in this matter. The influence of cosmopolitan Berlin will doubtless be followed by the other schools of this grade in Prussia, and Prussian precedence in higher educational matters is generally decisive for the rest of Germany. Only Baden of the German States in the two territorial institutions of Heidelberg and Freiburg admits women to university privileges on an exact equality with men, and this State has also provided special secondary girls' schools leading up to entrance into the University. Berlin, however, notwithstanding the hostility of the authorities to women students, still constitutes the chief attraction for this contingent, the enrolment last year having been 611, or exactly half of the total number in attendance at all of the twenty-two German universities. Since the summer of 1896, when the first women were permitted to attend lectures, the number has increased from forty to more than fifteen times as many. The growth has been regular and steady.

A significant testimony to the change of opinion in India in regard to the difficult and delicate problem of female education was given by the Maharajah of Gwalior, one of the largest of the native states, at the coronation banquet of the Royal Asiatic Society. He said that the success of the girls' school founded in his state four years ago had been so unexpectedly great, notwithstanding "much opposition and prejudice," that "a special institution has been established within the last few months for the daughters of my nobles, a class who keep their daughters in seclusion, and who, a short time ago, would have been most unwilling to send them to school." He closed with a glowing tribute to Lord Curzon's interest in education, especially in the matter of "chiefs' colleges" and in his organization of the "Imperial Cadet Corps to provide a military career for those scions of noble houses whose inclinations lie in that direction."

—The Bodleian Library has lately entered upon an enterprise most deserving of support, from other libraries in particular. It undertakes to furnish photographic reproductions in several classes, of which the circular before us exhibits six: (1) the Bodleian buildings, in six views (silver prints); (2) seven Shelley relics, including the Sophocles with which he was drowned, and of which "the edges are supposed to show the mark of his thumb, incrustured with brine" (collotypes); (3) four rare impressions, as Caxton's Advertisement of 1477, and Columbus's Letter to Sanxis, 1493 (photolithographs, original size, in colored paper covers, with introductions); (4) miscellaneous objects, from an abbreviated signature of Shakspeare to Woolner's bust of Gladstone (collotypes); (5) bindings, as of a New Testament reputed to preserve "a piece of the unfortunate King Charles's waistcoat" (collotypes); (6) palæographical (collotypes, with long or short note as necessary). All these pieces have their order numbers and prices affixed, ranging from sixpence to two shillings. The circular lays special stress on the palæographical series, which will be extended as rapidly as the demand warrants, and in the case of MSS. written by more than one contemporaneous scribe examples will be given of each hand. Number 1 on the present list ("Actus Apostolorum"), of the middle of the eighth century, proceeds from an "English scriptorium of women," namely, the nuns of St. Mildred's Abbey, Isle of Thanet. It is written in four hands.

—The Journal of James Melvin, Private Soldier in Arnold's Expedition against Quebec, has been reprinted with notes and an introduction by Mr. Andrew C. Melvin (Portland: H. W. Bryant). There are numerous diaries of this dolorous but heroic campaign by men who took part in it, and most of them are longer than Melvin's. Indeed, nothing could be briefer than are the notices in this journal throughout the greater part of its course. For weeks at a time, it is hardly more than a chronicle of the weather. The present editor, by the aid of copious extracts and illustrations, manages to make the text occupy forty-three pages, but, printed without comment, it would hardly be longer than an ordinary descriptive letter of the eighteenth century. Yet, notwithstanding their extreme

brevity, Private Melvin's notes are occasionally of some interest. The late Mr. Codman's conclusion that it was a great mistake to carry batteaux is supported by many passages in this as in the other journals. Melvin was taken prisoner at Quebec, and remained in confinement from January to August of 1776. His diary, however, is of little value after the death of Montgomery. On the whole, we must rate it lower than its first editor, Mr. W. J. Davis, did, or than Mr. Melvin does. While it gives some pitiful details of hardship and anguish, it furnishes few facts or comments which seem to throw important light upon any part of the expedition. Perhaps one reason for reprinting this bare and partial register of events was that an introduction by the editor might stand before it. At any rate, the introduction must be looked upon as the most considerable feature of the book. According to Mr. Melvin, the failure of Arnold's expedition was a blessing in disguise. "We cannot," he says, "doubt God's overruling providence dispensed American defeat in Canada; and, studying the event with its time and place in history, and trying to extract proper historic lessons from the same, we will [shall] be led to see in it a signal instance of Divine providence in our favor." Apparently the author has failed to profit by some of the most important literature on the period—for example, Professor Coffin's 'Quebec Act and the Early American Revolution.' The book is well printed, but the handsome appearance of the page is sometimes marred by careless proofreading.

—The 'History of Wachovia in North Carolina,' by John Henry Clewell (Double-day, Page & Co.), presents the interesting narrative of the southern province of the Moravian Church in America from the first surveys made by Bishop Spangenberg in 1752 down to the present time. It makes no pretensions to literary excellence, but is a plain and simple account of the trials and tribulations of the early settlers, of the missionary and educational work of the Church, and of the material prosperity of Winston-Salem. Prior to the civil war the most important missionary work of this branch of the Moravian Church was done among the surrounding colored population, but this has now almost ceased, as the negroes have assumed full charge of their own religious exercises and no longer care to be instructed in morals by the white man. The Moravians have been active in educational work since the time of Comenius, and the seminary at Salem has a long and satisfactory record of usefulness which is fully detailed in this volume. Interesting information, hitherto unknown to engineers, is given regarding the water-supply system installed at Salem in 1778, the third public water supply constructed in the United States, and also concerning fire service, two fire steamers having been imported from Germany and put into use in 1785. The book closes with an exposition of the doctrinal position of the Moravians, and with biographical sketches and statistics. Ten ministers now serve twenty-six congregations on and around the tract of land originally called Wachovia, these congregations having 5,401 communicants and 4,296 pupils in their Sunday-schools, and at their spiritual head is one bishop. Altogether, this work stands on a different