

to his standard, from their graves, at his call of "Bonaparty!"—ceased to respond when "Ivan-angel," in the guise of a mortally wounded young Russian soldier, asked the Conqueror: "Tell me, please, what have you killed me for?" and so set in motion a train of thought which speedily softened the heart of stone. The young soldier's arguments on the subject of war in general could not be improved upon.

We commend the little story to the attention of both the warlike and the peacefully inclined who have not had the good fortune to make acquaintance with it in the pages of the *Outlook*. The translation is as racy as the original, and that is the highest compliment which can be paid. The sole defect is a lack of footnotes. For students of folk-lore, they would have been especially valuable. There are exceedingly curious traces of the Epic Songs (which are famous for having been handed down for hundreds of years by word of mouth only), intermingled with historical facts, in the most telling manner. For example: Napoleon is said, in epic style, to have "desolated the whole Mohammedan kingdom" before he finally marches on a Christian country, Holy Russia. An amusing touch is the reason assigned for Alexander I. being called "the Blessed"—because he now "stands on the top of the column in Petersburg town, and blesses the people with a cross"; the fact being that the figure on the Alexander column in the Winter Palace Square is an angel. The Emperor Alexander is then represented as leading his army to "the field of Kulikova," where he waited for "the miscreant Napoleonder," and a battle ensued. The Russian army then flees "from Kulikova-field to Pultava-field; from Pultava-field to the famous still-water Don; and from the peaceful Don to the field of Borodino, under the very walls of Mother Moscow." As in an earlier reference to "the great fighter, Anika," of the "Cycle of the Elder Heroes" and "the island of Buan, in the middle of the ocean-sea," "Kulikova-field" (which reappears, under another title, in "the peaceful Don") is an echo of the "imperial or Moscow Cycle" of the Epic Songs, and refers to the famous battle fought in 1370, which broke the Tatar domination; while "Pultava-field" represents the famous battle between Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter I. in 1709; and the field of Borodino is far from being in the immediate neighborhood of Moscow. All three were fateful battles for Russia, as each annihilated a foreign Power, and the combination is capital. The statement, also, that Tsar Alexander had Napoleon put into an iron cage, and carried round and exhibited to the people at country fairs for the space of thirty years, is derived from the legends and epic ballads about the popular kazak brigand, Stenko Razin, who was executed in 1671, and of Pugatcheff, the pretended Peter III., about a century later.

Studies in Physiological Chemistry, Sheffield Scientific School. Edited by R. H. Chittenden. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1901. 8vo, pp. 424.

Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By Albert B. Prescott and Otis C. Johnson. 5th ed. entirely rewritten. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. 1901. 8vo, pp. 420.

Victor von Richter's Organic Chemistry. Edited by R. Anschütz. Translated by

Edgar F. Smith. 3d American from 8th German ed. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 625, 671.

The Elements of Physical Chemistry. By Harry C. Jones. Macmillan Co. 1902. 8vo, pp. 565.

Our readers would be far from curious to see minute dissections of technical books performed before their eyes. The volume from the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Sheffield Scientific School contains some two dozen experimental researches into different points of that science, well sustaining the high character of their home. They are preceded by an interesting catalogue of all the publications of the Laboratory since its institution in 1875.

The 'Qualitative Analysis' of Profs. Prescott and Johnson is a handbook every way modern, distinguished by its completeness. An introduction of 26 pages sets forth concisely the principles of the art, including sections on dissociation, the periodic system, etc. All the rare metals, excepting only such things as Polonium and Radium, are included; and the selection of acids treated is large. The authors, it is plain to see, have searched the "literature" of the subject exhaustively, and have not neglected experimental verification, wherever it was possible. Sufficient details are given as to precautions to be observed, and there are useful explanations of why peculiar phenomena are as they are. Earlier editions are well known, but this present work is largely new and a great improvement. In every respect, it will be most serviceable, especially to the accomplished chemist.

Von Richter's 'Organic Chemistry' has been so often rewritten that one might begin to fear effects of new wine in old bottles. Nothing of the sort appears. With what ingenuity a vast ocean of facts is packed away into these few, thirteen hundred pages, can be learned only by personal inspection. The digest is so uniform that one knows precisely what one may expect to find and where to look for it. The exposition is so luminous that a student who has once acquired the chemical memory can, with a reasonable amount of study, bring away all the outlines and many of the details. The first volume is chiefly given over to the fat-allied bodies; but, after they have been treated, room remains in the same volume for the carbohydrates, the albuminoids, and all that is beyond the ken of chemical theory to-day. That leaves the second volume for bodies of so-called cyclical constitution exclusively. This second volume carries authority as to fact beyond what one would have a right to demand of a compilation. Not only has it been executed with great general chemical judgment, but special parts have been revised by men specially acquainted with special groups of substances. The German editor's skill in exposition gains in this second volume, too; and the American translator manipulates his own language with more accomplished neatness. This work may be recommended as quite the most suitable that exists for almost every person who may desire to undertake almost any kind of study of organic chemistry. Common sense will set certain limits to this statement; and there are no others. If every person whom the description fits were provided with a copy of these vol-

umes, the sales would run up into quite modern numbers.

As to the subject of Professor Jones's book, one can go further. Every man of education would like to know something of organic chemistry; but every such man needs to know the principles of physical chemistry in about the measure in which Professor Jones's volume sets them forth. There are really two departments of science which join hands in this volume; first, the new Physical Chemistry, which takes account of the time of reaction, of dissociation, of the influence of mass; second, that somewhat ill-defined congeries of studies which used to be called Chemical Physics. Why should not these two phrases be allowed to stand, each in the peculiar sense in which it is usually employed? The newer subject captivates by its unexpected and prompt explanations of most important facts for which one had not seen any reason. It looms large from the viewpoint of to-day's science. Professor Jones's exposition of this branch is in almost every point excellent, and in the most important parts is everywhere more than excellent—often admirable. The older subject, the knowledge of which is fully as valuable, although at the present time it is not so active a factor in the metabolism of science, evidently does not interest the author so keenly. This is unfortunate, because this division is naturally placed first, and among the students of this work there will be some who, though somewhat at sea in chemistry, have pretty distinct and tolerably accurate notions of what good logic is and what bad. If a Clerk Maxwell could have been found to perform this more perfunctory part of Professor Jones's task, what a masterpiece might the two have made of it!

Tribal Custom in Anglo-Saxon Law: Being an Essay Supplemental to (1) 'The English Village Community,' (2) 'The Tribal System in Wales.' By Frederic Seebohm. Longmans. 1902. 8vo, pp. xvi, 538.

In this volume Mr. Seebohm tries to throw light on the division of classes in Anglo-Saxon society and the character of their holdings by investigating the subject from the point of view of tribal custom, whereas in his 'English Village Community' his chief purpose was to trace the origin of the manorial system by a careful study of the open-field system of agriculture. His main clue to an understanding of the division of classes is the amount of the wer-gelds or death-fines which were paid in lieu of the feud between kindreds, and his treatment of this subject leads to some long digressions concerning the currencies in which the death-fines were paid. He concludes "that there was a general correspondence in the amount of the wer-gelds tenaciously adhered to by the tribes of Western Europe, whether remaining in their old homes or settled in newly conquered countries." About half of the book is occupied with an examination of the tribal customs and monetary systems of the Welsh, Irish, Scots, Scandinavians, Burgundians, Visigoths, Franks, Saxons, and other Germanic tribes, so that the work might properly have been called 'Tribal Custom in the Early Laws of Western Europe.' The comparative method of historical study, when applied to early institutions, requires

much laborious research, and has been employed by Mr. Seeböhm with more success in some chapters than in others. For example, it is difficult to follow or accept his new explanation of the terms *twelve-hynde* and *twy-hynde men*; but by investigating the evidence of the Norse laws regarding the *wergelds* of the *leysings* he is able to give a plausible explanation of the status of the *Kentish laets*, whose position in society has always been obscure. He deserves much credit for his courage in undertaking the arduous task of bringing the Continental evidence in line with the Anglo-Saxon; and if his example is imitated by others, we may hope for a better knowledge of early English institutions.

It is difficult briefly to formulate the new results reached by Mr. Seeböhm. He throws some new light on various questions concerning the *wergeld* system, the bond of kindred, and classes of society; but, though the Anglo-Saxon nobility is one of his main themes of discussion, he has not cleared away the darkness surrounding the meaning of the terms *eorl*, *gesith*, and *thegn*, and some of his statements regarding them are perplexing. For example, he tells us that the *gesith* in Ine's time was the *twelve-hynde man*, and belonged to a class lower than the *thegns* (pp. 410, 417), and yet he does not question the chapters of the so-called *Laws of Henry I.* which equate the *thegn* with the *twelve-hynde man* (pp. 325, 328). Then, too, some of his conclusions are based on his questionable dating of fragments of Anglo-Saxon law, notably the 'De Institutis Lundonie,' the 'North People's Law,' and the 'Northumbrian Priest-Law' (pp. 340-43, 364, 399). The fact that the Danish ore of sixteen pence is found in the *Domesday Survey*, as well as in the 'De Institutis Lundonie,' might be used as an argument against his assumption that this fragmentary collection should be assigned to the reign of Cnut, and in favor of Höhlbaum's contention ('Hansisches Urkundenbuch,' iii., 379) that it belongs to the period immediately following the Norman Conquest. Finally, in dealing with the wealth class (pp. 402-4) our author overlooks Lieberman's essay on the Ordinance concerning the *Dunsetas*, in *Archiv für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen*, 1899, volume cii.

The discussion of the classes of society naturally leads to some consideration of manorial development, and it soon becomes evident that Mr. Seeböhm has modified his well-known theory that the English manor was a survival from Roman times. He now believes that the Anglo-Saxon settlers

brought with them from the Continent traditions of tribal or family ownership; "and tribal custom left to itself would give to them landed rights quite different from those of the individual owner." The law of tribal gravitation tended to place the *ceorls* with an imperfect kindred in a dependent position at the bottom of the social ladder; they became dependent on the landholders (*gesiths* or *twelve-hynde men*), whose separation from their kinsmen in the period of conquest and settlement brought them in closer relations with the king. The *ceorls* paid *gafol* and did service to the landholders, and these paid *gafol* and did service to the king. Seeböhm thus accepts Maitland's definition of the manor as "the fiscal unit from which *gafol* is paid directly to the king, while its lord is the receiver of the payments and services of its tenants." Moreover, he asserts that manorial jurisdiction "may have grown from the root of the tribal principle involved in the sacredness of the precinct or area of protection of the chieftain and, in degree, of every grade of tribesman who possessed a homestead." The importance which he ascribes to the tribal element necessitates a modification of the theory set forth in his 'English Village Community' that the Anglo-Saxon manor was directly derived from the Roman *villa*, and that English history "begins with the serfdom of the masses of the rural population under Saxon rule." He still believes, however, that Roman methods of land management exerted considerable influence, especially in establishing uniformity of holdings on manorial estates, and he is inclined to push back the serfdom of the masses to a period at least as early as the reign of Ine.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Alexander, Mrs. *Stronger than Love*. Brentano's. \$1.50.
 Anderson, G. L. *Handbook for the Use of Electrical Machinery, in the Operation and Care of Electrical Machinery, and Apparatus of the U. S. Coast Defences*. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$3.
 Annales Internationales d'Histoire: Congrès de Paris. 1900. I. Histoire Générale et Diplomatique. II. Histoire Comparée des Institutions et du Droit. III. Histoire Comparée de l'Economie Sociale. IV. Histoire des Affaires Religieuses. V. Histoire des Sciences. VI. Histoire Comparée des Littératures. VII. Histoire des Arts du Dessin. Paris: Armand Colin. 35 francs.
 Babbitt, P. C. *A Grammar of Attic and Ionic Greek*. American Book Co. \$1.50.
 Baskett, J. N., and Dittmars, R. L. *The Story of the Amphibians and the Reptiles*. D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.
 Bicknell, P. C. *Guide Book of the Grand Canyon of Arizona*. Kansas City: Fred Harvey.
 Blanden, C. G. *A Drift of Song*. Evanston (Ill.). William S. Lord. 50 cents.
 Blatchford, Robert. *Britain for the British*. London: Clarendon Press; Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.
 Bloch, I. S. *The Future of War*. Boston: Ginn & Co.

- Bréal, Auguste. *Rembrandt: A Critical Essay*. London: Duckworth & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.
 Broome, Isaac. *The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association*. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.
 Bryce, James. *The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind*. Henry Frowde, Clark, S. H. *Handbook of Best Readings*. Scribner. \$1.50.
 Grostaud, T. W. H. *The Unspeakable Scot*. London: Grant Richards; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
 Crowest, F. J. *The Story of the Art of Music*. D. Appleton & Co. 35 cents.
 Denton, Daniel. *A Brief Description of New York*. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.
 Doty, A. H. *A Manual of Instruction in the Principles of Prompt Aid to the Injured*. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
 Edmunds, A. J. *Hymns of the Faith (Dharmapada): Being an Ancient Anthology Preserved in the Short Collection of the Sacred Scriptures of the Buddhists*. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co.
 Findlay, Jessie P. *The Spindle Side of Scottish Song*. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.
 Gottsberger, Francis. *Accountant's Guide*. George G. Peck.
 Green, Evelyn E. *Princess Fairstar*. London: Ernest Nister; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.
 Hinds, W. A. *American Communities*. Rev. ed. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$1.
 History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark to the Sources of the Mississippi, across the Rocky Mountains, down the Columbia River to the Pacific in 1804-5. A Reprint. 3 vols. New Amsterdam Book Co.
 Hopkins, J. C. *Morang's Annual Register of Canadian Affairs*. 1901. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co.
 Hopkins, S. A. *The Care of the Teeth*. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
 Hundert Meister der Gegenwart in farbiger Wiedergabe. Part I. Leipzig: E. A. Seemann; New York: Lemcke & Buechner.
 Johnson, Virginia W. *A World's Shrine*. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.20.
 Juraschek, Fr. von. *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde*. 1902. Frankfurt: Heinrich Keller; New York: Lemcke & Buechner.
 Lewis, J. A. *Sir Walter of Kent*. Bonnell, Silver & Co.
 Merejkowski, Dimitri. *The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci*. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 Millard Bailey. *Songs of the Press, and Other Adventures in Verse*. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard.
 Myers, A. C. *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750*. Swarthmore (Penn.): Published by the author.
 Nyrop, Christopher. *The Kiss and its History*. (Translated by W. F. Harvey.) London: Sands & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.
 Oliver, Thomas. *Dangerous Trades*. London: John Murray; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$8.
 Plummer, Charles. *The Life and Times of Alfred the Great*. (Ford Lectures for 1901.) Henry Frowde. \$1.75.
 Political X-Rays, by an Internationalist. Paris: Charles Eitel.
 Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Second Series. Vol. XV. Boston: Published by the Society.
 Rae, W. F. *Sheridan's Plays*. London: David Nutt. 10s. 6d.
 Raoul-Duval, Roger. *Au Transvaal et dans le Sud Africain avec les Attachés Militaires*. Paris: Ch. Delagrave.
 Smith, Eugene. *The Home Aquarium, and How to Care for It*. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.20.
 Stokes, A. P. *Cruising in the West Indies*. Dodd, Mead & Co.
 The Living Age. Seventh Series, vol. xv. Boston: The Living Age Co.
 Tileston, Merrill. *Chiquita*. Chicago: The Merrill Co.
 Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1901-1902. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society.
 Trask, R. D. *Human Knowledge and Human Conduct*. Published by the Author.
 Walker, A. H. *A Primer of Greek Constitutional History*. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.
 Wentworth, G. A. *A College Algebra*. Rev. ed. Ginn & Co. \$1.50.
 Williams, M. B. *The Strategy of Nature*. London: R. B. Johnson.

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