

principles of the early church, and laying down the framework of Catholic theology for all the centuries to come. Professor Gwatkin, however, is not alone in thus overlooking the significance of the old Bishop of Lyons. He has rarely received the credit which belongs to him as the most widely and permanently influential theologian of the ancient church.

On the other hand, Origen, Tertullian, and Cyprian are admirably handled, and Bishop Callixtus of Rome, who has all too commonly been unqualifiedly condemned in accordance with the judgment of his enemy Hippolytus, receives due recognition for his important services to the Western church. The chapters on the Christian Life, the Churches and the Church, Montanism, and Discipline Questions, are also very good. In fact, while the work has many glaring defects and is sadly lacking in unity, there are some excellent chapters, fair, accurate, and discriminating. Taken as a whole, the book, in spite of the apologetic emphasis of the early chapters, is commendably free from party spirit, and though by an Anglican clergyman, is not marred by the bias of a high and narrow ecclesiasticism.

American Inland Waterways. By Herbert Quick. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net.

In Mr. Quick's new book we have a rather impassioned and somewhat visionary study of our inland waterways in their broadest aspects, particularly in their relation to the national welfare, to the railways, and with respect to their restoration, extension, and maintenance for all the purposes involved in the present-day conservation movement. It was Bacon who said that three things are necessary to make a nation great and prosperous: "a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance for men and commodities." Mr. Quick observes, in calling attention to this statement, that we have the first two of these prime requisites; but whether we shall make the most of our natural resources and of our industrial development must depend, to a large degree, upon the facilities which are available for carrying our products to the world's market.

Attention is directed to the strenuous efforts which other nations—our industrial and commercial rivals—have made in the past and continue to make in developing their inland waterways as an instrument in reducing transportation charges. In this connection, the work which has been accomplished in European countries is detailed. More particular reference is made to the activities of the Canadians in improving the St. Lawrence in order to turn toward Montreal an increasingly large

volume of commerce, to the detriment of New York. We are reminded also of the other waterways now in construction, or projected, which promise added advantages to other Canadian cities, in the heart of the continent. How the United States is to meet this situation, is the present writer's theme.

Enthusiasm seems to have carried him far beyond the realm of possibilities, for he proposes a scheme which, even though it were practicable, would involve the expenditure of considerably more money than could be commanded by the government for such a purpose prior, at all events, to the completion of the Panama Canal. Briefly, the inland waterways should be developed as a single system with uniform depths and widths of channels, so that vessels of a standard draft may be used. Under such conditions, barges could be billed to any point on the national system of waterways just as railway freight cars may be billed to far distant stations, provided the connecting lines are of a uniform gauge. But the waterways must also be conserved to meet other needs. The writer looks forward to the time when the burning of coal will be permitted only when it can be shown that water-power is not available for the desired purpose; when a "muddied" stream will constitute proof of crime in the district where the silt originates, and when the land will be dotted with reservoirs whose contents will furnish the water necessary to make the channels of all rivers sufficiently deep for navigation purposes in time of drought:

In those days the "blight of continental distances" will be removed. From Pembina on the north, Great Falls on the northwest, and Sackett's Harbor on the northeast, down to the Gulf, will run the new seaboard, and the same ships will ply the lakes in summer and carry cargoes to the tropics in winter.

This volume is the latest addition of the publishers to their American Waterways Series. It is profusely illustrated, and, so far as workmanship is concerned, is of exceptional excellence.

Notes.

Prof. Wilbur Cross's book on "The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne," only recently issued, is to be followed by a biography of Sterne by Lewis Melville.

Early in the new year the Putnams will publish a book by Julius Chambers entitled "The Mississippi River," which will be included in the American Waterways Series. Here one may look for an account of the great river from its sources to the sea, of its place in romance, in religion, in diplomacy, in war, and in peace.

D. G. Hogarth is the author of a book which the Macmillan Co. announces for early issue under the title "Accidents of an Antiquary's Life." The author is a

well-known English traveller and explorer, and Dr. Arthur Evans's successor as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The new book will deal with adventures in Greece and Asia Minor and will be fully illustrated.

The Charities Publication Committee of New York announces for early issue in 1910 "Our Slavic Fellow Citizens," a study of Slav immigration both abroad and in the United States, by Prof. Emily Greene Balch of Wellesley College. Another promised volume is a handbook on housing reform by Lawrence Veiller, former deputy commissioner of the Tenement House Department; and the full findings of the well-known Pittsburgh survey will be brought out by the committee in six volumes as publications of the Russell Sage Foundation.

For those persons who still believe that Thackeray was a naughty cynic—hard, cold, and unfeeling—we can think of no better fate than to receive "The Sense and Sentiment of Thackeray"—being selections compiled from his works and correspondence by Mrs. Charles Mason Fairbanks (Harper & Bros.). To be sure, this will be no punishment; but is it not the season of peace and good will? Thackeray is reputed to be one of women's severest judges; his cruelty toward the cruel sex is often alleged against him by suffragette-critics. Mrs. Fairbanks has brought together here a series of passages in praise of woman which quite convince us that Thackeray was as other men. And if Eve had not eaten of that apple, he writes in a "Letter to His Mother," and her children "had gone on living forever quite happy in a smirking paradisiacal nudity, it wouldn't have been half the world it is!"

The "Poems of Winthrop Mackworth Praed," selected and arranged by Ferris Greenslet, forms the latest issue of that delightful series of special editions printed at the Riverside Press for Houghton Mifflin Co. It happened by chance that the writer of this note had just read through Praed's works in the standard two-volume edition when this selection came into his hands. He was struck by the great service rendered to such a poet as Praed by this expurgation of the feeble and faulty. The failures of a great poet may have their value, but in the case of a writer whose only strength is finesse, every dull page, every flat line, is a distinct diminution of the reader's pleasure. Praed as he stands after Mr. Greenslet's winnowing is pure gold, without a redundancy and with nothing lacking. Possibly the tale of "The Red Fisherman" is not so impressive as the editor believes, and the present writer would hesitate to give it a place in preference to "The Eve of Battle"; but its omission would have left the collection without an example of the tales, and it has at least a pleasant savor of "Ingoldsby." The editor was certainly wise in including all five of the "Every-Day Characters" and in setting them at the head of the volume. There is nothing in English more perfectly charming in their kind than "The Vicar" and "Quince." Here Praed is something more than the maker of *vers de société*, yet their tone blends easily with "The County Ball" and "Good Night to the Season," which are the very quintessence of the *genre*.

A presentable example of ornate, yet

tasteful, bookmaking is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their edition of Cicero "On Friendship" and of Emerson's essay on the same subject, with decorations by Edith and Mildred Cowles. These colored decorations, consisting of more or less conventionalized floral patterns of unobtrusive quality, are unquestionably the distinction of the volume. In addition to the text of the essays, the book offers on the pages facing the text a collection of maxims, "old and new, bearing upon the same theme as the essays themselves." The type from which this book of friendship is printed has an admirable clearness and simplicity.

Van Wyck Brooks's criticism of American civilization and of American institutions, which is very attractively issued through Mitchell Kennerley under the title "The Wine of the Puritans," loses somewhat by the want (as it seems to us) of a guiding principle or central idea. Yet much of the criticism, aptly phrased by the lay figures of a sustained dialogue, is telling enough; as that which, expressed as a rhetorical question, we may reproduce:

Do we not condescend to allow life itself an economic value, the office hour being the real criterion by which we measure these things ["religion and recreation and literature"] and to which we accommodate them all? We take our exercise, not primarily because we love exercise, but because we can do our work better for it. We read, not primarily because we love reading, but to rest our minds from our work.

There are here a whole sheaf of really excellent little sermons, phrased with a more than common cleverness—if only the right people will read them!

The plays of Robert Greene, with notes and introduction by Thomas H. Dickinson, form a welcome addition to the Mermaid Series (Scribner), of a dramatic author hitherto not easily and inexpensively accessible in his completeness. One can scarcely avoid observing that this volume departs somewhat from the traditions of the series. It is more candid about the basis of the text and more solicitous about collation and early editions and dates than most of its predecessors. Furthermore, the introduction occupies nearly sixty closely printed pages, which is from two to three times the length of the light and alluring prefaces provided by such polite penmen as Ellis, Symonds, Swinburne, *et al.* The difference is not merely in length, nor is it wholly to the advantage of the latest editor. A novice in dramatic lore or a mere layman could pick up one of the earlier issues, and in a few minutes pass pleasantly through the induction to a new author. Not so with the strenuously historical-critical prologue to Greene, dense with argumentative detail; packed with allusion, bristling with points of reference. Only the hardened Elizabethan scholar of the new school, familiar with the whole field of pre-Shakespearean drama, feeling an ardent interest in minute points of chronology, and acquainted with the opinions on Greene put forth by Dyce, Grosart, Ward, Gayley, Churton Collins, and others—only such a reader will make his way through this introduction intelligently and with proper edification. To those who have not kept in touch with the Greene literature, Mr. Dickinson's frequent air of threshing things out for the first time may easily make his dis-

cussion appear more "originative," to use one of his own words, than it really is, especially in regard to the crux of recent controversy, the dating of the plays. It accepts the same plays as the much criticized edition of Collins, prints them in the same order (the order defended by Gayley, also), and with similar reference to Greene's dependence on Marlowe; but it fortifies with every available probability the position of those who believe that Greene commenced his dramatic work about 1587, instead of about 1591. The merit of this edition is not in the absolute determination of vexed points, but in the rejection of eccentric conjecture and in assembling in pretty solid form the biographical and critical materials prepared by the more judicious forerunners.

Dutch tenacity and Irish good humor were happily blended in the man who for above fifty years was the middle term between China and the Occident. In "Sir Robert Hart: The Romance of a Great Career" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) we have a true story told by his niece, Juliet Bredon, while the portraits and more than a score of illustrations help us to know the man amid the surroundings in which his unique success was won. The Dutch Captain Van Hart, who came to Ireland with King William III, distinguished himself in the Battle of the Boyne, and received the township of Kilmoriarty as a reward, was his ancestor. Hart fed his soul with Emerson's Essays, came under the inspiring influence of Dr. McCosh, afterwards of Princeton, and, receiving nomination to consular service, reached China in 1854, serving there until 1908.

There, as the greatest of the alien advisers, whom the Chinese, like the Japanese, engaged to assist them in bridging the chasm between ancient and modern life, Robert Hart was known in the ordinary conversation of foreigners in China as the I. G. (inspector-general). He gained the full confidence of his employers by asking no personal favors, by unremitting toil, and by an honesty that seemed in China to savor of the unearthly. He made many fast friends, though not all his fellow-Britishers understood him. After Hart had virtually established China's credit and opened the river of silver that flowed in from the customs, he established the postal system, and acted as diplomatic tactotum. More than once he averted war, at the cost, in one case, of \$50,000 spent in telegrams to Europe. After the siege of Peking, he took up his manifold labors again, but though his hands might be Briarean and his shoulders those of Atlas, his brain refused to rest in the night hours. To escape insomnia he returned home to rest, leaving his career behind him with no frayed edges that could tangle. He had fulfilled all his ambitions. He was offered the post of British minister, which he declined. Decorated no fewer than twenty-four times, with sixteen jewels to wear, thirteen of which were Grand Crosses, he never wore any of them when he could help it, and never more than one at a time. Some one described him as "a small insignificant Irishman." The narrative is exceedingly well written, with no fulsome praise. Some stress is laid upon remarkable coincidences and things prophetic in youth, while anecdotes brighten the story. The pen pictures of Li Hung Chang, "Chi-

nese" Gordon, of Alcock, Wade, and Harry Parkes, and other figures of the past half century in China, are clearly drawn.

In 1905 the American Historical Association appointed a committee of eight to consider the question of the teaching of history in the elementary schools. The report of this committee has now been issued in the form of a small book of 141 pages (Charles Scribner's Sons). It consists of an introduction stating the nature of the problem and setting forth the point of view adopted, an elaborate outline of a course of historical study for all grades from the first to the eighth, and various appendices on method, subsidiary subjects such as constitutional history and civics, hints for the teacher, illustrative material, etc. The members of the committee have been manifestly influenced by French and German models in their recommendation that the ultimate end and aim of elementary historical instruction should be patriotic, that is, the explanation of "the America of to-day, its civilization, its institutions, and its traditions." Their plan is worked out very minutely in chapters devoted to each grade, with topics, suggestions, and titles of books. Criticism of the scheme must await the test of application. As it stands it seems artificial and overlaid with subjects and detail. It has, on the other hand, an admirable simplicity of purpose, whether or not we approve of patriotism as the chief objective point. If nothing more than the formulation of a common plan be gained, the report will have justified its existence, and we can but hope that its value will be put to the proof. The worst feature is the final bibliography, of which the committee should be heartily ashamed. At best the list is a poor one, but it is rendered a positive menace to the teacher by the carelessness with which it has been compiled. Some of the names and initials are wrong, a score of titles are grotesquely incorrect, and publishers' names are sometimes given and sometimes not. To cap the climax, Rhodes's history (long since complete in seven volumes), is allowed but four volumes, though a fifth, we are told, is announced by the publisher!

The second volume of the "Acts of the Privy Council of England," edited by William Lawson Grant, Beit lecturer in colonial history in the University of Oxford, and James Munro, university assistant in history in the University of Edinburgh, will be published at the end of the current month. Besides materials for the history of the Continental colonies, the volume will contain a great deal of matter relating to Barbados, including several appeals from that island to the council. It will cover the period from 1681 to 1720.

Edgcumbe Staley's "Famous Women of Florence" (Scribner) is an extraordinary compound of wide but ill-digested and inaccurate erudition, puerile invention, and fustian rhetoric. Since William Godwin's romancing life of Chaucer the world has hardly seen the like. At no point can one trust Mr. Staley. His Italian is shockingly printed, his identifications of portraits often purely fanciful and sometimes impossible, his attributions of pictures absurdly erroneous. No statement can be taken without verification. Dante's Beatrice, Lucrezia Tornabuoni, La Simonetta,

of Giuliano de' Medici, Giovanna degli Albizzi, Alessandra—"the Mother of the Strozzi," Leonardo's Mona Lisa, and Bianca Capello are his seven heroines. In every case he naturally gives full credit to legend. He finds La Simonetta's features in half the contemporary paintings of Florence. About her he has evidently read prodigiously, but, characteristically, not the single work that might have set him right, Herbert Horne's "Botticelli." Since its handsome form and attractive illustrations might impose it upon the unwary we have given undeserved space to a grotesquely bad book.

"Men and Manners of Old Florence" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) represents certain of Commendatore Guido Biagi's too rare excursions in general letters. Most of the material, including the forty-nine colotype illustrations, is unhackneyed and much of it inedited. The first of the five essays describes Florence at the time of Dante. The second passes to Boccaccio's day, and is upon the MS. "Book of Good Examples and Good Manners" of Messer Paolo, son of Pace of Certaldo. Messer Paolo is a precious repository of sapientia, and his examples prove that Tuscan canniness has not altered with the passing centuries. Among his maxims are: "Be not so bitter that every man spitteth thee out of his mouth, nor yet so sweet that every man sucketh thee dry." More distinctly moral is the counsel not to take money fraudulently; "That thou mayest not have to render it again, which would seem too hard for thee." Paolo quotes with unction from a nameless wise man the saying: "Whosoever cheateth thee once, God will curse him; whosoever cheateth thee twice God will curse him and thee; but if thou art cheated thrice, God will curse thee alone." A reading of this Tuscan Poor Richard will show that long before Messrs. Papini and William James had exchanged compliments, pragmatic morals were thoroughly understood in Florence. From miscellaneous sources our author displays the growing luxury and looseness of living as Florence passes into the Renaissance. His picture of the fullblown prime of humanism is set about the figure of the courtesan Tullia of Arragon. Her beauty and wit attached to her at one time or another most of the poets worth having beside an impressive following of non-literary notabilities. Six of those at Rome once challenged the world to disprove that she "by reason of her infinite virtue" was not "the most meritorious of all women of the past, present, or future age." Nobody drew blade to prove the contrary. She spent much of her life in evading the humiliations of her conditions, succeeded only in part, and died in the odor of piety, leaving certain meritorious sonnets which are thought to be chiefly of Benedetto Varchi's framing. Here the book skips two centuries and a half and ends with post-Napoleonic Florence—the return of Ferdinand III, the last days of the Countess of Albany, momentary apparitions of Byron and Shelley, and such glimpses of the new Italy as Leopardi and the infant Victor Emmanuel. This chapter is an extensive *genre* scene most delicately and faithfully drawn, and possibly the most engaging feature of a thoroughly delightful book. Except for a venial misprint or two we note no error except the attribution of Matteo

Palmieri's Assumption of the Virgin to Botticelli. Criticism has rightly relegated this heretical composition to the satellite Francesco Botticini.

Frederick Greenwood, the first editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and founder, with several of his associates, on that journal, of the *St. James Gazette*, died in London December 16. His books include two volumes on the third Napoleon, a "Lover's Lexicon," and a study of dreams.

George Park Fisher, the theologian, died December 20, at Litchfield, Conn., in his eighty-third year. He was born at Wrentham, Mass., and was a graduate of Brown University (1847). He was also a student at the Yale Divinity School, the Andover Theological Seminary, and in Germany. In 1854 he was appointed to the Livingston professorship of divinity at Yale, and also college preacher. Seven years later he was appointed to the congenial professorship of ecclesiastical history, and in 1865 he brought out his first book, a volume of essays on "The Supernatural Origin of Christianity," with special reference to the theory of Renan and Strauss. The following year he published a life of the elder Silliman, and, in 1873, one of his most noted works, the "History of the Reformation." Between 1880 and 1884 came out his "Early Christian Literature Primers"; in 1882, "The Christian Religion," which was translated into Japanese; "The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief" (1883), and "Outlines of Universal History" (1885). Like the last book cited, his "History of the Christian Church" (1888) has been extensively used as a standard text book; and in rapid succession, during the ensuing years, have come his "Manual of Christian Evidences" (1890), a brief work setting forth the principal topics of definition and proof in reference to revealed religion; "Nature and Method of Revelation" (1890), with its argument adapted to meet pantheism; "The Colonial Era" (1892); a "Manual of Natural Theology" (1893); his "History of Christian Doctrine" (1896); "Brief History of Nations" (1896), and "Edwards on the Trinity," etc. (1903). For several years, beginning in 1866, Professor Fisher was an editor of the *New Englander*, and he was a contributor to a number of the reviews. At the Yale Divinity School he was probably the most eminent successor of a line of theologians who were leaders in the development, in more liberal directions, of the stern old creed of New England Congregationalism. Though never active in politics, he was a leader in that Yale group which, in 1884, broke away from the Republican party. Never afterward did he acknowledge any party tie, although an eager advocate of reforms in the tariff, in the civil service, etc., and an opponent to jingoism.

Charles Ledyard Norton, formerly editor of the *Christian Union*, the *Domestic Union*, the *American Canoeist*, and *Outing*, died at Sandwich, Mass., December 15, in his seventy-third year. He was a graduate of Yale College (1859) and served in the civil war, commanding the Seventy-eighth—a negro regular regiment. He was the author of several books for boys, of "A Handbook of Florida," and of "Political Americanisms."

From India is reported the death of Romesh Tute, C. I. E., who latterly occupied the post of Revenue Minister of

Baroda. He was the author of two romances, "The Lake of Palms" and "The Slave Girl of Agra."

Science.

The Cambridge Natural History. Vol. IV. *Crustacea and Arachnids*. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.25 net.

The last volume of the ten books of natural history, composing the series issued by the University of Cambridge (England), has now appeared. Its editors may well be congratulated upon the completion of such an undertaking, whose vastness and difficulty can be adequately appreciated only by the skilled zoölogist. It covers the whole field of animal life from the protozoa to the mammals. That the volume under notice, the fourth of the series, should be the last to appear, is due to the fact that the death of Prof. W. F. B. Weldon, to whom had been assigned the crustacea, occurred while he was at work on this important section. The task thus sadly interrupted was taken up by Geoffrey Smith, who has wrought his part admirably, utilizing such of Professor Weldon's materials as were available; these being limited chiefly to the Brachiopoda.

This fourth volume of the natural history embraces the crustacea and arachnida. Following the characteristics of the preceding volumes, it is not intended for popular reading, but for the use of students of biology, who wish to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the interesting forms of animal life with which it concerns itself. And the importance of the crustaceans and arachnids appears from the fact that, with the insecta and myriapoda, they make up the great group of the arthropoda, which, in number of species and individuals, is the dominant one on our planet, and furnishes some of the most interesting examples of instinctive habits, challenging comparison with those exhibited by the vertebrates. The student of biology who turns to this volume will not be disappointed in its value as a serviceable hand-book. Even the intelligent general reader will find much to attract attention. Perhaps the nearest approach to what may be regarded as "popular" treatment occurs in that part of Cecil Warburton's work on Araneæ (the spiders) which relates to their habits. Those who have been interested in the widely credited traditions that have associated various historic personages with spiders in their susceptibility to music, will find that this writer unites with other araneologists in scouting such stories. Mr. Warburton, in his studies, has made free use of such American authorities as Dr. McCook's "American Spiders and Their Spinning-work," Professor and Mrs. Peckham's unique and interesting studies, the val-