

World" (Macmillan) contains lectures given by the late Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott while professor of divinity in Cambridge. They deal principally with the conflict between the church and the empire until the victory of Christianity under Constantine. The concluding chapters set forth in considerable detail Constantine's relation to the church and the work of the Council of Nicæa. The lectures, which were written many years ago, contain little that is novel, and are of no special importance to the historical student, but they are marked throughout by the learning and sound judgment for which the late Bishop of Durham was justly famed, and they will be found interesting and profitable by many readers.

The notable success of the "Dictionary of the Bible" edited by the Rev. James Hastings, and the "Encyclopædia Biblica" of Canon Cheyne, has led to the issue of several smaller works, differing somewhat in point of view. The most recent is "The Temple Dictionary of the Bible" (Dutton), edited by the Rev. W. Ewing, M.A., and the Rev. J. E. H. Thomson, D.D., clergymen who have had the benefit of residence in Palestine. In a large, heavy volume of above 1,000 pages the usual titles in such works are treated succinctly, but with careful scholarship and in good proportion. The writers are conservative, and their purpose is evidently to counteract the influence toward critical positions exercised by the larger dictionaries. Advanced views are stated, but always with argument on the other side. The illustrations, which are numerous, are excellent and convey needed information. On subjects which do not require critical judgment this dictionary is valuable, but for historical study, based on literary appreciation of the documents, it is misleading.

Two volumes of ten hundred and thirty-two pages, nine hundred and five subjects, with two hundred and forty illustrations, and a bibliography equivalent to a small volume, constitute the external features of Dr. S. Seligman's "Der böse Blick" (Berlin: Hermann Barsdorff), a scholarly history of "The Evil Eye," resulting, the distinguished ophthalmologist tells us, from his attempt, twenty years ago in a German high school, to hold forth on "Hypnotism and Mesmerism," when both *Schüler* and manuscript were summarily shown to the door. Not a period in the record of man, or a nook or corner of the globe where darkness has contended with light, appears to have been passed over. Northern, Middle, and Southern America, as well as troubled New England, receive attention that seems adequate, unless it be a mistake to present the Indian, and also the negro in Africa, as believers in the evil effects of vision, and to omit the black man in the United States. The bibliography is effectively divided into seventy-one pages of authorities—a very formidable array—alphabetically arranged, and a special list of authors is quoted after each chapter. The main catalogue includes, among other American writings, the well-known memoir on serpents by Benjamin Smith Barton, so long rightly or wrongly credited with being the first American to graduate from a German university, and who, because of his early residence in Hanover, long ago became known to German scientists.

David Josiah Brewer, an associate justice

of the United States Supreme Court, died of apoplexy at his home, in Washington, on Monday night, at the age of seventy-two. He was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, was graduated at Yale in 1856, and at the Albany Law School in 1858, and began to practise at Leavenworth, Kansas, in the following year. He was a United States commissioner in 1861-62, judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth County in 1863-64, judge of the district court in 1865-69, county attorney in 1869-70, a justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1870-84, and a judge of the United States Circuit Court in 1884-89, in which year he was appointed an associate of the United States Supreme Court. In 1896 he was a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and, in 1899, of the British Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal. His publications include "The Pew to the Pulpit," "The Twentieth Century from Another View Point," "American Citizenship," "The United States a Christian Nation."

Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute of this city, died early yesterday morning, after a week's illness of pneumonia, at the age of fifty-six. He was born in Andover, Mass., was educated at Amherst College, and also studied at Berlin, Paris, Oxford, and elsewhere in Europe. He was professor of modern languages and foreign literature at Columbia in 1880-91, and a lecturer there after 1887. He organized and became president of the Comparative Literature Society in 1895, and in 1897 had a prominent part in founding the People's Institute, of which he became, and had since been, managing director. He had published "Barbizon Days" and "Working with the People."

Prof. J. P. Shorter of Wilberforce University, a widely known negro educator, died last Friday at Xenia, O.

Kathinka Schücking Sutro, widow of Emil Sutro, died on March 24 at the Hotel San Remo, in New York, at the age of seventy-five. She was born at Osnabrück. She wrote many novels, two of which are: "In Two Hemispheres" and "Dr. Zernowitz." Her novel "Dr. Zernowitz" won a prize offered by the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. Her father was a judge of the Supreme Court in Germany, and one of her brothers was the poet, Levin Schücking.

Sir Thomas Drew, president of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland in 1891-1901, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in 1895-97, died recently, at the age of seventy-one. He had done important work in the restoration of the cathedrals of Armagh, Christ Church, and St. Patrick.

James O'Connor, the Nationalist member of Parliament for West Wicklow, an associate of O'Donovan Rossa in the publication of the *Irish People* in 1863, and a participant in the "Fenian Conspiracy" (for which he was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years), died last week at Kingstown, County Dublin, Ireland, at the age of seventy-four.

Dr. Walter A. Copinger, professor and dean of the faculty of law in the Victoria University of Manchester since 1892, died last week at the age of sixty-two. His publications include "Index to Precedents," "An Essay on the Abolition of Capital Punishment," and "Law of Copyright."

Félix Bouvier, the French historian, died recently at the age of fifty-seven. His

principal work was entitled "Bonaparte en Italie: 1796."

Baron Joseph Alexander von Helfert, the historian of the Austrian Revolution of 1848, died last week in Vienna at the age of eighty-nine. He is believed to have been the last surviving witness of the ascension of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and was one of the few remaining members of the Diet of that year. He had a prominent part in the political happenings which followed the downfall of the Bach system in 1859, and was conspicuous in conservative Bohemian politics until 1880. He wrote much about various phases of the Austrian revolutionary movement, his more important works including "Geschichte Österreichs vom Ausgang des Wiener Oktoberaufstandes 1848," and "Der Prager Juniaufstand 1848."

Ernst Holzer, an authority on Nietzsche and the poet Schubart, died recently in Vienna at the age of fifty-four.

Oskar Jäger, the German historian and educator, died recently at the age of seventy-nine. He became professor of pedagogics at the University of Bonn in 1901. His many publications include histories of Greece and Rome, and of the Punic Wars; "Wycliffe und seine Bedeutung"; "Weltgeschichte," in four volumes, and a "History of Germany," which was published just before his death.

Adolf Tobler, for forty-two years professor of Romance philology at the University of Berlin, died last week, at the age of seventy-four. He was a native of Hirzel, Canton Zürich, Switzerland, took his doctor's degree at the university there, and then began the study of the Italian and French languages, and in 1867 was appointed to the recently established chair of Romance philology at Berlin. At the time of his death he was preparing a lexicon of Old French. His many publications include "Mitteilungen aus altfranzösischen Handschriften," "Vom französischen Versbau alter und neuer Zeit," and "Vermischte Beiträge zur französischen Grammatik."

Science.

Exercise in Education and Medicine. By R. Tait McKenzie, A.B., M.D., Professor of Physical Education, and Director of the Department, University of Pennsylvania. 8vo. 406 pages. 346 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. \$3.50 net.

The author of this attractive volume makes his appeal to a large public—to teachers and physicians, as well as to those professionally concerned with physical training. He takes the ground that the merits of systematized exercise have been obscured by the variety of systems and the one-sided advocacy of them, and particularly by the failure of the medical profession to recognize its true import. The effort to correct all this is not altogether successful because many of his statements, particularly in the first part which deals with healthy persons, lack precision and justification. In the earlier chapters on the physiol-

ogy of exercise and on massage and passive motion, while much is admirable, there is a good deal of doubtful matter, and the explanation of methods and results is not always sufficient or clear. Too much reliance is placed on the experiments and conclusions of others, taken often at second hand, and these are not noted with sufficient fulness to give the reader a really good foundation. The rest of this part is much better done and is decidedly interesting. Here we have a moderately full but rather uncritical description of exercise by apparatus, and a good account of the systems of physical training which are commonly known as German and Swedish. The incidental sketch of Jahn hardly does justice to his erratic and varied career. Certain other systems are held to be of less importance. The Japanese *jiudo* (or *jiu jitsu*) McKenzie considers to have no permanent influence on training; the methods based on a doctrine of concentration (Sandow and others) have a "tabloid" character of some value but lack the fundamental principle of coordination, and also involve undesirable strains; the Delsarte system has been of service in developing the gospel of relaxation, some of whose advocates, particularly Miss Call, are designated as making real contributions to physical education.

The chapters on playgrounds and municipal gymnasiums, with much text and many pictures, are very suggestive, and those on physical training in schools and colleges are valuable, although rather didactic and not always quite clear; also very interesting are the accounts of what may be done for the blind, the deaf-mute, and the mentally or morally defective in the way of gymnastic exercises.

The second part of the book deals with the application of exercise to pathological conditions. What is said about flat-foot, scoliosis, and obesity is pretty good, and the treatment of the diseases of the circulation is fairly good. Less satisfactory is the consideration of gout, diabetes, and other diseases of nutrition, and the section on hernia is unconvincing. The final chapters on the treatment of nervous diseases, and especially of locomotor ataxia, go also almost too far afield and seem likely to tempt the physical trainer to magnify his office yet more and to undertake too much where often he ought not to interfere at all.

As was to be expected, Dr. McKenzie shows a keen interest in the aesthetics of exercise. Not only is his book very well, even handsomely, printed and remarkably free from misprints, but he has filled it with good illustrations of apparatus, methods, and conditions, of which only a few are perhaps superfluous; but he also reproduces his own figure of the ideal college athlete, unfortunately a little too vaguely printed,

and the four faces he has modelled to show types of exertion, fatigue, or exhaustion. The first, of these is said to represent violent effort as seen in hammer-throwing, sprinting, or in the spurt of a long race. This apparently needs some qualification, for nearly if not quite the same expression may be seen in much less violent exercise; we have seen it on the serving line in a very ordinary game of tennis played by very ordinary players where the effort was hardly of this class. Evidently individual peculiarities are quite as much in play.

"Air and Health" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), by R. C. Macfie, is a recent volume of the well-known series of popular treatises on medical subjects. Only a small part of the book is given up to the physiology of the respiratory processes. On the whole this is pretty well done, although the writer glides lightly over the essential difficulties of tissue respiration. The rest of the book treats of more purely practical matters in an attractive and instructive way. There are excellent sections on moisture, dust and other impurities of the air, ventilation, and climate, and the discussion of all these subjects is not only fresh, but happily free from dogmatism. The story of the discovery of the composition of the atmosphere, from Mayow, here without explanation called Mayow, down to Ramsey is rapidly but well told, and another final chapter presents briefly but clearly the claim of the open-air treatment of consumption and the yet newer claims of the open-air school.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, the British Antarctic explorer, who is visiting this country, was awarded a medal by the American Geographical Society, in this city, on Monday evening.

An American experiment station for agricultural research is about to be established at the foot of Mt. Carmel in Palestine, seven miles from Haifa. The aim of its founders, philanthropic Jews of this country, is to put the Jewish colonists and farmers of Palestine in a position to carry on agriculture in a rational and progressive manner. The director, Aaron Aaronsohn, is especially adapted for the position, having spent fourteen years in agricultural and botanical explorations throughout that region, during which he has become deeply impressed with the remarkably close agricultural resemblance between California and Palestine. This new research institution will go far, says David Fairchild of the Department of Agriculture, "towards introducing American methods in the study of agricultural problems throughout the whole Mediterranean region and facilitate the exchange of plant industries between that region and the United States."

Alexander Agassiz, the eminent naturalist and president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, died last Sunday, at the age of seventy-four, on the steamship Adriatic, bound from Southampton for New York. He had been heard from frequently since he went abroad about New Year's, and, so far as his intimates knew, he was in the best of health. He was born in the little city of Neuchâtel, in the Jura Moun-

tains, Switzerland. His father was Louis Agassiz, the naturalist and scientist, and his mother Cécile Braun, sister of Alexander Braun, the famous botanist and philosopher. The young Agassiz's early education was had in Europe; he graduated at Harvard in 1855, and at the Lawrence Scientific School there in 1857, after which he spent three years in the chemical department. He became associated with the United States Coast Survey, in California, in 1859, and in the winter of 1859-60 collected specimens in Panama and Acapulco for the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge. He then studied zoölogy and geology in the Lawrence Scientific School, of which he was appointed assistant in zoölogy. In 1865 he became connected with the Calumet mine, and in 1869 was made president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. He was assistant curator of the museum at Cambridge from 1869 until his father died in 1874, when he became curator. It is estimated that he had given to Harvard more than \$1,000,000, mostly in the way of collections and improved equipment, much of which he quietly caused to be installed, and then paid for without mentioning the matter. His publications include "Seaside Studies in Natural History" (with Mrs. Agassiz), "Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay," "Explorations of Lake Titicaca," "Coral Reefs of Florida," etc.

Prof. J. Rayner Edmonds, who for twenty-five years was associated with the observatory staff of Harvard University, died last Saturday at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, at the age of sixty.

James Campbell Brown, professor of chemistry at Liverpool University, died last week at the age of seventy. He took a prominent part in the founding of Liverpool University College, and became professor of chemistry in Liverpool University when that institution was founded. He had published many works on chemistry and chemical research.

Commodore Andreas Peter Hovgaard, the Danish Arctic explorer, died last week at the age of fifty-six. He was a member of Nordenskiöld's expedition of 1878, and in 1882 commanded an expedition bound for the North Pole, and also to search for the Jeannette, but was obliged to winter in the Kara Sea.

Dr. Hans Landolt, professor of chemistry at the University of Berlin from 1891 to 1905, died recently at the age of seventy-eight. Since his twentieth year Dr. Landolt had been engaged in chemical research, especially in the domain of physical chemistry, a branch of science which he did much to develop. Besides many monographs he had published (with Börnstein) "Physikalisch-chemische Tabellen."

Drama.

The production of "The Winter's Tale" in the New Theatre on Monday evening proved to be by far the best Shakespearean performance yet given in that house. In many respects it was the most satisfactory histrionic achievement yet accomplished by the organization. This was due partly to the fact that the piece was given in the so-called Elizabethan fashion, which