

Interesting reminiscences of Bismarck's youth and valuable records of his early development are given in Hedwig von Bismarck's "Erinnerungen aus dem Leben einer 95 jährigen," just published by Richard Mühlmann in Halle. The author was a cousin of the celebrated statesman, and both spent their childhood together at Castle Schönhausen and were very fond of each other. She speaks of herself as an extremely prosaic character, but adds that this trait did not prevent her from being as a child a favorite playmate of Otto, who was so strongly attached to her that if she had measles, whooping-cough, or any other contagious disease, he wished to catch it and share it with her. She also sought to imitate the conduct of the wild and foolhardy boy, and was told by her mother that if there was any folly of which she was ignorant she would soon learn it from Otto.

Frederick Meakin fringes the audacious when, in the preface of "Function, Feeling, and Conduct" (Putnam), he boldly confesses that ethics can never be younger than Aristotle. Such radical conservatism is a rare novelty among Harvard doctors, of whom Mr. Meakin is one. His book, however, is better than its promise. It attempts "a fresh statement of the philosophy or general basis of morals as grounded in human nature." It moves from the universe to man, in quite the Aristotelian spirit, though more openly than the Stagite. The world is one; every effect has infinite causes, and every cause infinite effects; final causes are everywhere, and matter itself is at heart organic in some occult manner. Such considerations, with which the author is prodigal, give us our bearings in the ethical situation. There is just enough of contemporary psychology mixed in here to suggest subjectivism; as, for instance, when Mr. Meakin defines an ultimate end as one which is not consciously chosen as means to any ulterior aim. As a critic of hedonism, however, he succeeds in escaping the psychologist's pet error. Here he is at his best. Altogether lucid and convincing is his demonstration that neither feelings nor ideas can serve as the exclusive guides of human conduct; less forcible but attractive is the positive phase of the critique, namely, the contention that not only the goal, but the criterion, of life is "the completest satisfaction of our nature conceived as a composite tendency, in which each constituent has its recognized place." Such a view may, of course, be made much or little of; just how significant Mr. Meakin renders it appears in his conclusion that, after all, virtue is its own reward. "Where the virtue is complete there doubtless its compensation is without hazard or qualification complete." "The moral life is so far justified by its effect in the feeling of the moral agent that we cannot say, speaking of the ordinary social unit, that the virtuous choice is ever, from the hedonic point of view, a mistaken choice." Surely, a broad thesis, this! And one, too, which raises the suspicion that the theorist may be darkly begging the question when "speaking of the ordinary social unit." How do we define this individual, the average or normal man? Had Mr. Meakin given more thought to this and spared himself the hours spent over the oneness of the universe, his defence of the ancient doctrine about virtue would have been much stiffer.

Under the general direction of the Consiglio degli Archivi and the immediate supervision of Cav. Eugenio Casanova, director of the State Archives at Naples, a manual with the title, "L'Ordinamento delle carte degli Archivi di Stato italiani," has been prepared by order of the government. It contains a general description of the material existing in the score of state archives and of the methods of classification and arrangement employed in each. Prof. Pasquale Villari, who is president of the Consiglio, has written the preface, and explains that, although this volume was originally suggested to those preparing for the competitive examinations of candidates for employment in these special libraries, its usefulness is obvious for all having occasion to consult Italian records. With the exception of those at Naples and Palermo, the archives of state are all in northern and central Italy. The scheme excludes the provincial archives which, found only in the south and established under the French occupation, are often of great importance.

Hormuzd Rassam, the Assyriologist, died at Brighton, England, last Friday, at the age of eighty-four. He was born in northern Mesopotamia, opposite the site of Nineveh, in 1826. He joined Austin Henry Layard as assistant in his Assyrian researches in 1845, and lived with him for more than two years. When Layard returned to England Hormuzd Rassam accompanied him to complete his studies at Oxford. The trustees of the British Museum sent Rassam with Layard in a second undertaking in 1849, and Rassam was placed in charge. In 1864 he went to Abyssinia and was made a prisoner and kept in chains for nearly two years by order of King Theodore. He conducted Assyrian explorations again from 1876 to 1882, and at the time of the Turco-Russian war was sent by the British Foreign Office on a special mission to Asia Minor, Armenia, and Kurdistan to inquire into the condition of the Christian communities. He was the author of "British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia," "Ashur and the Land of Nimrod," "The Garden of Eden and Biblical Sages," and "Biblical Lands."

The Rev. Edward Warren Virgin, author and editor of religious, historical, and geological works, and a Methodist clergyman for half a century, died at his home in Dedham, Mass., last Sunday, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Virgin was a delegate to the first world's school convention at Paris. He served on the United States Christian Commission during the civil war and was at the siege of Chattanooga. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University, class of 1857.

The death is reported, in his sixty-seventh year, of Dr. Joseph Ulbrich, who was professor of Austrian public law at Prague. Of his numerous writings may be mentioned: "Lehrbuch des österreichischen Staatsrechts" and "Grundzüge des österreichischen Verwaltungsrechts."

The death is announced, at the age of eighty-four, of the Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, until last year Archbishop of York. He was joint editor of "The Church and the Age," two volumes, 1870, and published also a volume of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges."

John Ernst Matzke, professor of Romanic

languages in Stanford University since 1893, has just died, at the age of forty-seven. He was the author of various text books on French and Spanish.

Science.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S NEW BOOK.

African Game Trails: An Account of the African Wanderings of an American Hunter-Naturalist. By Theodore Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4 net.

Beside the actual accomplishments of Col. Roosevelt's "great adventure," his written record of it is of secondary importance. Even to-day there are probably a million Americans who still think of the trip as one for "sport"; and many writers of letters to newspapers have said "butchery." As a matter of fact, at the time Col. Roosevelt planned his expedition, the United States National Museum at Washington, in which every loyal American citizen should feel a personal pride, was very poorly provided with specimens representing the African fauna. And now, by one great forward thrust, the African section of that museum is placed in the front rank of zoological collections. It is to the credit and benefit of this nation that at last we do not need to apologize to the South Kensington and Berlin museums for our national poverty in important African forms. It must be understood that scientifically the Roosevelt expedition was one of conquest rather than discovery. The measure of success in its real purpose is set forth modestly in the volume before us, but the extent of the scientific discoveries made are as yet only partly known. In due time, Mr. Heller's patient and careful studies of the specimens collected will reveal to us the exact number and character of the species now gathered for the first time by scientific hands; and there is good reason for the belief that among the 6,000 specimens many species new to science will be found. Meanwhile we know that the grand total of mammals was 164 species (not individual specimens), representing six different orders. Of hoofed and horned game, 57 species were obtained and preserved, among which are to be found 9 white rhinoceroses, 11 elephants, 11 common rhinoceroses, 17 lions, 7 cheetahs, 3 leopards, 12 warthogs, 9 giraffes, 10 buffaloes, 10 Grévy zebras, 19 common zebras, 3 giant elands, and 2 bongos. Of antelopes, gazelles, and their allies, 40 species were collected, represented by 305 specimens.

Zoologically, the most dramatic event of the expedition was the quest for the "white" or square-mouthed rhinoceros. To many naturalists the report that Major Powell-Cotton had

found that virtually extinct animal alive in the Lado country seemed fairly incredible. In all America there were but two specimens: one skull in the American Museum, and a fine, completely mounted animal in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh. In its South African home, below the Zambesi, it had for about fifteen years been extinct, save for a dozen individuals in a carefully protected area. Its discovery in the Lado Enclave, on the left bank of the Upper Nile, is almost as if our bison never had been known within historic times except in Texas and Ecuador. Like everything else attempted by that phenomenally lucky expedition, the hunt for the square-mouthed rhinoceros was crowned with an abundant measure of success. Nine specimens were taken, of which one pair goes to the American Museum, a head has been given to the National Collection of Heads and Horns in the New York Zoological Park, and the National Museum retains a matchless series of six specimens. Col. Roosevelt says:

It is a curious animal, on the average distinctly larger than, and utterly different from, the ordinary African rhinoceros. The spinal processes of the dorsal vertebrae are so developed as to make a very prominent hump over the withers, while forward of this there is a still higher and more prominent fleshy hump on the neck. The huge, misshapen head differs in all respects as widely from the head of the common or so-called black rhinoceros as the head of a moose differs from that of a wapiti. . . . The muzzle is broad and square, and the upper lip without a vestige of the curved, prehensile development which makes the upper lip of a common rhino look like the hook of a turtle's beak.

The excellent photographs of living "white" rhinoceroses taken by Kermit Roosevelt, six of which are reproduced, are the most valuable pictures of the book. Altogether the illustrations of the volume are abundant and well chosen, constituting an admirable presentation of the wild men, wild beasts, and scenery observed by the great safari.

Col. Roosevelt's observations on the temper and mental traits of large African animals of many species are a source of constant entertainment. Most interesting of all, temperamentally, was the black rhinoceros, whose abounding curiosity led him to charge the hunters nearly a hundred times, but only once, to an absolute certainty, in downright anger. At long range, the eyesight of the rhinoceros is poor, and he does not in the least mind the trouble of charging up to and through a line of porters or hunters, in order to get a good near view of the strange-looking bipeds that so freely invade his domain. This curiosity renders the rhinoceros both disagreeable and dangerous; but the elephant, buffalo, and lion are dangerous because of their bad temper.

The chapter in the appendix on the real merits and demerits of the much-overworked theory of protective coloration, is of keen interest. The author is at some pains to demonstrate, once for all, that "protective coloration" as a deliberate intention on the part of nature, and as a means by which to accomplish a definite purpose, is chiefly theory. In other words, Col. Roosevelt found that, so far from being protectively colored, the greater part of the hooved and horned game of Africa, as he saw it, is destructively colored. The color patterns of such species as the zebra, giraffe, topi, hartebeest, gnu, and many others tend to render their wearers more conspicuous to their enemies than would have been the case had they been clad in neutral gray or russet brown. Among American hunters of big game, there are few who will dispute the author's conclusions on this subject.

Rebman is bringing out Dr. Berry Hart's "Phases of Evolution and Heredity," and Dr. C. A. MacBride's "The Modern Treatment of Alcoholism and Drug Narcotism."

Prof. H. F. Newall has written for the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge "The Spectroscope and Its Work," and Prof. J. H. Poynting "The Pressure of Light."

The various theories in regard to the glacial erosion of the Alpine valleys are discussed by E. de Martonne in the *Annales de Géographie* for July. In another article he hopes to show that since the beginning of the Quaternary Age this erosion has been more than one thousand metres. This is followed by a study of the "Profiles of the Rivers in France," with especial reference to developing their irrigation and power supply. There is also an extended notice of an extraordinary "Geographical Dictionary of Switzerland," just completed, in six volumes, of five thousand pages, containing 5,131 illustrations and 150 maps, together with lists up to date of post-offices, railways, tramways, steamboats, telegraph and telephone stations.

An important contribution to our knowledge of the formation of coral reefs has been made through the investigations of an island in the Indian Ocean by J. C. F. Fryer, a research student of Caius College, Cambridge, whose report to the Royal Geographical Society is published in the *Geographical Journal* for September. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper a glowing tribute was paid to the late Prof. Alexander Agassiz, "whose loss to oceanography has been of such serious moment." It was said that he took an extraordinarily keen interest in this expedition, and wrote that Mr. Fryer had "got results of great value." Capt. J. Tilho, head of the French mission to study the difficult geographical problems presented by Lake Chad, gives an interesting account of its condition in 1908 as compared with that in 1904. Parts which were navigable then are caravan routes now, the drying up being so rapid in some parts that "large areas are covered with dead fish." There is no reason, however, to suppose that the lake is likely to disappear, he adds. Referring to

the slave trade, which still exists in this region, he says that a thorough coöperation between England and France is absolutely necessary to suppress it. Among the other subjects treated is the Mongolian expedition of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, in the course of which excavations were made in a "dead town" which yielded a large collection of books, rolls, and manuscripts in six of the languages of the Chinese empire and in an unknown tongue. Prof. E. J. Garwood of University College, London, gives strong reasons, drawn mainly from features of Alpine scenery, to believe that the erosive power of running water and air combined is greater than that of moving ice, which may be protective. This is contrary to the theory maintained by such authorities as Professors Penck and W. M. Davis of Harvard.

A good many points relative to the care of trees cannot be answered by reference to any of the numerous works on forestry. Trees in a city demand treatment which is quite different in some respects from that which is needed in a woodlot or a forest. The serious problems arising from the escape of illuminating gas from the pipes in the street, and the more perplexing inquiry regarding the placing of asphalt or other pavement over the bases of the roots, belong to the city, and not to the country, and the city street commissioner must take them into account. Again, the conflict with pests, both insect and fungal, is rather different in the city from that which goes on in the country; and it is more difficult to spray the trees. In fact, while a treatise on forestry might aid in some ways, it would fall short in many directions. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we welcome a timely work on that special phase of tree culture which concerns our shade and decorative trees. Prof. B. E. Fernow of the University of Toronto has suggested solutions to some of these problems in a handy treatise, entitled, "The Care of Trees in Lawn, Street, and Park" (Holt). There are few persons who can bring to the study of these problems a more thorough or varied training than Professor Fernow, or who have such helpful suggestions to offer. While we cannot agree with him in all of his advice as to the selection of decorative trees, we can assent heartily to all of his counsel as to the treatment of trees which have come to grief in the city. His explicit directions for the employment of insecticides and fungicides leave nothing to be desired, and he utters a word of much-needed caution against one of the worst tree pests now afflicting mankind, namely, the tree quacks of all kinds. In a future edition, Professor Fernow will correct a few infelicities of expression.

The Vienna Academy of Sciences has one of the largest, if not the largest, collection of phonographic records in the world. One of its main objects is to secure a complete collection of dialects, for which purpose expeditions are constantly sent out, the latest being to Nubia. Original work has been done in making use of the phonograph as a sort of acoustic microscope, sections of the records being enlarged a thousandfold. The croaking of a frog, on being thus magnified, was found to differ from the utterance of a human vowel in not

being a continuous sound, but one with minute interruptions.

Dr. Friedrich von Recklinghausen, whose death is reported from Strasburg, where he was professor of anatomy, had made many discoveries in his field, and written extensively. "Die Lymphgefäße und ihre Beziehung zum Bindegewebe" and "Handbuch der allgemeinen Pathologie des Kreislaufs der Ernährung" are well-known works.

William Harmon Niles, a professor of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died last week in Boston at the age of seventy-two. He was born in Northampton, Mass. For many years he occupied the chairs of geology at Boston University, Wellesley College, and at the Institute of Technology. He was a member of several scientific bodies and contributed much to scientific literature. He was a graduate from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1864, was three times president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and was president of the New England Meteorological Society for twelve years. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Geological Society of America and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Geographic Society, and corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Drama and Music.

Edward Sheldon's play "The Nigger" has been printed in book form (Macmillan). A perusal of it confirms the opinions expressed after its first stage representation. It is a clever juvenile work, but too artificial, violent, and indefinite, both in spirit and aim, to have any value beyond that of melodrama.

"Decorating Clementine," the English version of "Le Bois Sacré" of Armand Caillavet and Robert de Flers, made by Gladys Unger and produced in the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening, proved a disappointment. The original ran for many months in Paris, and was described as a wicked, potent, and witty satire on the French Department of Fine Arts. The New York piece is called a translation, and there is internal evidence that much of the dialogue has been copied literally and skillfully, but the spirit of the representation, probably, has been greatly changed. Comedy has become burlesque, and although there may have been some gain on the score of propriety, the force of the satire has been much diminished. Clementine is a successful novelist and happy wife, who has been content with profit without personal notoriety. When she hears that a rival female writer is to receive the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, she is crazed temporarily by jealousy, and in the effort to procure the honor imperils her own reputation and happiness. Fortunately, she learns her lesson in time and willingly sacrifices her newly born ambitions in order to recover her lost domestic peace. There is the making of a good comedy in all this, but at the Lyceum the acting throughout is conceived in a spirit of burlesque, which destroys all

sense of definite purpose or sincerity, while it emphasizes all the inherent weaknesses of the story itself. But there is some clever individual work by G. P. Huntley, Ernest Lawford, Hattie Williams, and others, while the ridicule of the secret social and political wirepulling, which is supposed to account for the distribution of many otherwise unaccountable honors and rewards, is pungent and amusing.

A military drama entitled "The Deserters," produced in the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday night, deserves a note—not at all on its own account, being a machine-made theatrical piece of the poorest sort—but for its introduction of a new star in the person of Helen Ware, of whom a good deal is likely to be heard in the future. Her part, that of a female detective, is worthless in itself, but enables her to display an amount of varied histrionic resource which is uncommon in these days, a genuine sense of acting, a notable power of self-restraint, and a wide range of emotional expression. Her treatment of one scene, in which, amid an accumulation of harrowing circumstances, she has to confess her seemingly base betrayal of the man she would give her life to save, was remarkable for its artistic simplicity and its true eloquence of passionate feeling. There can be no doubt that she possesses natural qualifications of a high order, but she has a good deal to learn yet, especially in the matter of vocal intonation, before she can establish herself in the first rank. It is to be hoped that she will soon find a play more worthy of her abilities.

J. E. Vedrenne starts his new season in the Queen's Theatre, London, this week, with W. J. Locke's play, "The Man from the Sea." Robert Loraine, Arthur Lewis, and Nina Boucicault have important parts.

Gertrude Kingston's new London playhouse, the Little Theatre, which has been built upon the old site of Coutts's bank, in the Strand, will be opened next month with two plays, the longer an adaptation of a comedy by Aristophanes, period B. C. 411, and, as a sharp contrast, a short piece dealing with radio-telegraphy as a detector of crime, A. D. 1910.

Miss Lena Ashwell is to return to America for a season under the management of Liebler & Co. She has agreed to act the part of Judith Zaraine, in a play of that name, by C. M. S. McLellan, author of "Leah Kleschna." She will come to the United States in November, and "Judith Zaraine" will have its first New York hearing in Christmas week.

Ellen Terry will sail from Liverpool on October 19 on the Oceanic, arriving in New York on October 26. On this, her ninth tour of this country since 1883, when she came for the first time with Sir Henry Irving, she will give a series of Shakespearean entertainments, or acted discourses, in the Hudson Theatre, beginning November 3. The titles and the scope of these discourses have been considerably changed by Miss Terry since the first announcement of her farewell visit was made. As now planned they are as follows: "The Heroines of Shakespeare—Triumphant," "The Heroines of Shakespeare—Pathetic," "The Letters of Shakespeare," and "The Children of Shakespeare." After the New York engagement, Miss Terry will make a short tour of the larger cities. Her ad-

resses will be accompanied by illustrative acting, and she will wear Elizabethan costume.

It is plain that in his recent production of "Henry VIII" at His Majesty's Theatre, in London, Sir Herbert Tree has allowed no consideration to interfere with the demands of spectacle. He has provided, it is true, an excellent cast, but the text has been treated ruthlessly in order to save time for the stage show. In itself, of course, the play is invertebrate, more akin to chronicle than to drama, while there are grave doubts concerning the authorship. At all events, it is not especially sacred as a Shakespearean masterpiece. Nevertheless it contains much noble verse, many vital characterizations, and some magnificent situations, and there was a time—in the days of Macready and Phelps, not to speak of the Kembles—when these qualifications, with the addition of fine acting, were deemed sufficiently attractive without the extra bait of kaleidoscopic splendors. It was Charles Kean who first taught how feeble playing might derive reinforcement from the bravery of its scenic surroundings, and his illustrious example has had disastrous consequences. But beyond all question Sir Herbert has composed a superb panorama.

The London critics are very severe—and apparently with good reason—upon Rudolph Besier's adaptation of Pierre Berton's "La Rencontre," which he calls "The Crisis." This is one of those pieces which, manifestly built around a scandalous situation, make an immense pretence of proposing deep moral enigmas. Why a man of Mr. Besier's ability and accomplishment should waste his time in adapting such unhealthy rubbish as this is not apparent. Not even the acting of Evelyn Millard as the self-sacrificing Camille could save the piece from general condemnation. He deserves some commendation, however, for not following the French original all the way through. M. Berton provides a happy ending in which the guilty wife goes off with her lover, leaving her husband to Camille.

Dr. Wilhelm Henzen, who died recently at Leipzig at the age of sixty, though a musician of note, was best known as a dramatist. For many years he was actively connected with the Stadttheater at Leipzig, and his numerous plays, written over the name of Fritz von Sakken, achieved in Germany considerable success.

"The Romance of the Fiddle" is a history of the instrument from earliest times, by E. van der Straeten, which is to be brought out by Rebman.

The "American Musical Directory," compiled and published in New York by Louis Blumenberg, affords a bird's-eye view of musical activity throughout this country and Canada, which is surprising as well as gratifying. It gives the names of musical societies, instrumental as well as vocal, in the cities and towns of all the States, arranged alphabetically, with the names and addresses of the directors, presidents, and other officials, and is therefore invaluable, particularly to singers and players who desire to make engagements for tours. The vocal societies still far outnumber the instrumental, chamber music clubs being particularly scarce; but symphony orchestras and bands abound, and, as regards the