

doubtless suggestive and profitable; for those who with scalpel and lens seek the sterner discipline of a science, it will be invaluable.

*Types of socialism
in English
literature.*

In "Social Ideals in English Letters" (Houghton) Miss Vida D.

Scudder writes with the same careful

scholarship, clear criticism, and alluring style as in her earlier work, "The Life of the Spirit in English Poetry." Beginning as far back as William Langland and Sir Thomas More—who are classed as Utopian socialists born out of due time—the aim of the book is to show the varied types of socialism from time to time expressed in English literature. The principal space—about one-half of the volume—is given to the great prose writers of the last half-century. The novelists Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot, and the essayists Carlyle, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold, are dealt with as prophets of socialism in twelve chapters of admirable constructive criticism. The concluding chapter on "Contemporary England" is so delightfully optimistic that even one who does not share in the author's enthusiasm for social settlements cannot fail to enjoy its pleasing picture of the present and its prophecy for the future. "The mystic of former times, reacting against conventions and longing for simplicity of life, fled like Thoreau into the wilderness; the mystic of the present, actuated by the same impulse, flees not from but to the world,—betakes himself, not to the woods, but to a crowded city district, and steeps his soul in the joy of the widest human sympathy he can attain. . . . Children of privilege and children of toil will be united in these groups; thinkers and laborers, women and men of delicate traditions and fine culture, mingled in close spiritual fellowship with those whose wisdom has been gained not through opportunity but through deprivation. . . . They will realize in a measure the old dream of Lanceland,—fellow pilgrims of Truth, while they share life and labor in joyous comradeship."

*Memoirs of the
wife of an
English martyr.*

Few characters stand out more nobly in history than Lord William Russell,

martyr to the cause of English liberty

under the second Charles. Few have been treated more exhaustively, as a result. Yet the "Memoirs of Lady Russell" (Macmillan), setting forth the facts in the life of his wife and widow, come to the reader in much the light of a revelation. She was his elder in years, a widow when he met her; she survived him a full forty years, devoted to his memory until the end; the honor which would have been his had he not been so mercilessly slain came to his descendants through her offices; in every way her career is a notable one. There is a confused prefatory note to the volume which leaves the fact of preparation for the press much in doubt. It would seem that Lady Stepney, *une grande dame* of four generations ago, brought the contents together from the family documents in her possession. Falling into the hands of Colonel Pollok, her grand-

As Prosector of the Zoölogical Society of London, it has fallen to Mr.

Avian Anatomy.

Frank E. Beddard to bring to a suc-

cessful completion in his "Structure and Classification of Birds" (Longmans) a treatise upon the subject of avian anatomy which his predecessors, Garrod and Forbes, had projected. The book is timely, for there has been no comprehensive work of recent date upon this subject, in the English language, which at all compares with the Monograph of Fürbringer, or Gadow's extended treatise in Broun's *Thierreich*, published in German. English investigators, of whom Mr. Beddard is one, have long been leaders in this field and the author has not lacked for material at hand. Over 250 figures, drawn from original memoirs, adorn the volume, and with very few exceptions they come from English sources, the names of Huxley, Mivart, Garrod, Mitchell, Forbes, Selater, and Beddard being oft repeated as authorities. The book is a condensed and somewhat systematic presentation of the most important facts of comparative avian anatomy, and an extended discussion and application of these facts to the classification of the group of birds. In this phase of the work it is an advance upon any hitherto published. It is to be expected that old systems of classification would be disturbed somewhat by this process. We are therefore not surprised to find that the author has severed the owls from their long association with the hawks and has shifted them to the neighborhood of the goat-suckers; and to find him arguing for the primitive relationships of the pico-passerine group and the degeneracy of the *Struthionidae* as a type. For those who pursue at a distance the study of ornithology with an opera-glass as a pastime or as an avocation, this book will not be light reading, though

nephew, they are now published with his authority. It seems ungracious to criticize one so far beyond the reach of this modern world, but Lady Stepney has injured her work seriously by making it, chiefly, a religious tractate, her illustrious kinswoman's long and virtuous life lending itself as readily for the pointing of a moral as for the adornment of a tale. Lady Russell was indeed a devoted maid, wife, and mother, and the book is to be read with profit in the human even more than the doctrinal sense. A brief, interesting, but not cogently related memoir of Lady Herbert, widow of the brave Sir Edward who fought for his king so gallantly at Naseby, is added by way of conclusion. It serves to increase the dislike felt for Charles II., but is not of great importance.

A "Social Settlement" handbook.

Messrs. Lentilhon & Co., of New York, have begun the publication of a convenient series of "Handbooks for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy," edited by Professor Samuel M. Jackson, of New York University. Among the first volumes of the series is a little book on "Social Settlements," by Professor C. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago. It opens with an historical introduction sketching the changes in life and thought which led up to the newer and higher forms of philanthropy, followed by an account of the immediate genesis of the University Settlements in England. Here one finds the names of Dr. Thomas Arnold, Professor Thomas Hill Green, Mr. Ruskin, Frederick Denison Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and John Richard Green, as well as those of Edward Denison, Arnold Toynbee, and Canon Barnett; and, in connection with the progress of the movement in England, those of both Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Percy Alden, and Mrs. Humphry Ward. There are chronological lists of the University, College, and Social Settlements of England and America, and brief notices of many of the more important Houses. Part II. is devoted to the "Theory of the Settlement," as shown mainly by the writings of leaders in the movement; and in the third and final part of the volume the author describes the manifold methods of Settlement work, exhibits a systematized "table of activities," and offers many practical suggestions to inexperienced workers. The book is a compendium of desirable information in small compass and convenient form. It bears some evidences of haste in preparation and in printing, but its defects are not such as will interfere with its usefulness to readers who wish to inform themselves about the Settlement movement.

Architecture among the poets.

Among the books recently imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons is a little volume by Mr. H. Heathcote Statham, entitled "Architecture among the Poets" — a long essay, originally published as a series of articles in "The Builder." It deals, as may be inferred from its name, with the references made to architecture by the greater poets — or, to speak

precisely, by the greater Greek, Latin, and English poets. The points made are two: first, that architecture, which ranks among the least popular of the arts, has been of no such value to the poets as have painting and music; second, that the love of architecture for its own sake, and the perception of the racial and intellectual significance of style, belong to modern poetry alone. The classics are represented by Homer and Virgil, and the "entirely fanciful" Homeric architecture is compared with the realistic description of Priam's palace which we find in the "Æneid." The English poets are then reviewed chronologically, the elder being shown as affiliated, in regard to architectural terms and imagery, with the classic writers, while "the new feeling," merely suggested in eighteenth-century poetry, becomes evident in the early romantic school, and rises to its full height in the poets of our own time. The author's especial enthusiasm is for Browning, in whose pages, as he very rightly declares, may be found a stronger descriptive power and a greater knowledge of architecture than in those of any other English poet. Of American poets, he mentions only Longfellow and Poe, quoting the former liberally, the latter only in a few lines from "The Haunted Palace"; Lowell, whose "Cathedral" we think worth notice in such an essay, is evidently forgotten. The literary criticism of the book is a minor matter; though generally correct, and, having the virtue of simplicity, it lacks the literary touch. Its illustrations are dainty and its *ensemble* pleasant.

A new edition of Browning.

Devotees of Robert Browning have no cause to complain of any lack of variety in the editions of their chosen poet offered by the publishers. First of all, we had the many-volumed library editions supplied, respectively, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and the Macmillan Co. Then, the former house issued their one-volume "Cambridge" edition, which the latter house soon followed with their attractive "Globe" edition in two volumes. We have now to call attention to the edition in twelve volumes just published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., which for some purposes is more desirable than any of the others, particularly for all careful students of the poet. This "Camberwell" edition is in pocket volumes, four inches by six in size, and is provided with annotations by Miss Charlotte Porter and Miss Helen A. Clarke, the editors of "Poet-Lore." It is hardly necessary to say how entirely competent these editors are for the task, or with what sympathy they have performed it. There is a general biographical introduction to the edition, and a special introduction to each volume; the notes occur at the end, and include digests of each poem. The text is the poet's latest revision of 1888-89, and includes in addition many fugitive pieces, among them the unfortunate Fitzgerald lines (which had better have been left unprinted), and the prose essay on Shelley. The lines of each poem are numbered for easy reference. Each

volume has a photogravure frontispiece and a decorative title-page. The whole set comes in a tasteful box. We cannot thank the editors and publishers too warmly for this convenient and entirely delightful edition of a great English poet.

*Growth of
American influence
in Hawaii.*

In the first half of the present century Boston was the centre of activity in the religious and commercial enterprises which the American people directed toward the Hawaiian Islands. In Boston and from official sources Mr. E. J. Carpenter has gathered the material for an opportune and very interesting history, "America in Hawaii" (Small, Maynard & Co.), of the growth of American influence in our new territory, from the landing of the little shipload of missionaries from Boston in 1819 to the culmination in the annexation ceremonies of August 12, 1898. The tale is of more than passing interest and is told with dramatic effect. The history is written from the American point of view and with professed sympathy for the annexation movement, though the treatment of persons and policies is as a rule candid and fair. The author's zeal for dramatic effect leads him to make England the villain of the play, in spite of her repudiation of the seizure of the Islands by Lord George Paulet in 1843, and of her uniformly neutral position in recent years. This same zeal, coupled, perhaps, with a lack of familiarity with details of local history, has led to some misleading statements of minor importance. The part that Boston merchants have played in the development of American commerce with the Islands is well told. The early sandalwood trade with China and the rise and decline of the whale fishery in the Pacific are described at length, but the growth of the sugar industry is barely mentioned, though Whitney's edition of Jarvis gives a very good account of it up to 1872. This, however, is a story, not of Boston, but of Honolulu and San Francisco.

*A new
Physiology.*

Mr. Louis J. Rettger's bulky volume of "Studies in Advanced Physiology" (Terre Haute: Inland Publishing Co.) is a compilation from standard treatises of the principal facts of human anatomy, histology, and hygiene, with some attention to the experimental phases of the science and to the subject of physiological chemistry. The work is confessedly not critical and some of the illustrations are veterans in the service; the figures illustrative of cell-division, for example, are quite out of date in this day of cytological research. There is no index, an inexcusable omission in a work of this character. The book presents, however, an advance both in the choice of material and in the method of treatment, over many elementary treatises often used in our academies and normal schools. The effect of alcohol upon the system is treated in a brief and sensible manner, with a noticeable absence of exaggeration and a commendable candor. Teachers and boards of education will find many practical suggestions

for the control and suppression of contagious diseases in the public schools in the rules of the Indiana State Board of Health, which are given in full in the chapter upon Public Health. The history of the science is also well treated in the opening chapter.

*The Spanish
Revolution of
thirty years ago.*

To most Americans, General Prim and Señor Castelar are but shadowy figures on the field of modern history, and the Spanish Revolution of thirty years ago is but little better known than the petty revolutions of mediæval Italy. But now that Spanish affairs have taken on a new interest for us, Mr. E. H. Strobel's account of "The Spanish Revolution, 1868-1875" (Small, Maynard & Co.) will be read with pleasure and profit. It is not easy to get started in the book, for it is a section taken out of a projected larger work and so fails to give the necessary information as to parties and conditions. But when one gets into the current of the narrative he finds it most interesting. The story is dramatic in its rapid changes, its making and unmaking of kings and republics. "In six years the Spaniards had seen a panorama of governments pass before them, . . . each a failure and each in turn replaced by another failure." The restoration of Alfonso of Bourbon closed the series of changes, but not the misfortunes of that unhappy country.

*A new
short history
of Switzerland.*

To the stream of books about that most interesting nation, Switzerland, and its history, another has been added, "A Short History of Switzerland" (Macmillan) by Dr. Karl Dändliker. The author writes with authority, having previously produced a three-volume standard work on the same subject. The present volume contains all the common helps for easy reference, — numbered paragraphs with bold-faced headings, maps, index, chronological table, dates at the top of the page, and the like. It is not easy reading, for during eight centuries this little country in the middle of Europe has had relations, friendly or as prospective prey, with the warring powers on all sides of her, and this complex history cannot be put into less than three hundred pages in a flowing narrative style. But the work is valuable as a trustworthy epitome of Swiss history, and as such can be heartily commended.