

The first of these depicts in quaint terms the cowardice of Philip on being overtaken by a storm in the Channel; the other explains his early death, as caused by poison administered to him in a cup of wine by Juana. While, of course, these effusions have no weight as historical documents, they are of much interest as embodiments of popular manners and of the currents of popular thought, and their general characteristics are set forth by Prof. Fredericq with his wonted ability.

'Monsieur Cotillon,' by Henri Rabusson (Paris: Calmann Lévy), might have been a strong book; the subject—a sad enough one, the hold of vice on a man—lending itself to serious treatment rather than to the light and airy mode of handling preferred by the author. M. Rabusson has missed his opportunity; perhaps he has not power enough or talent enough to do more than see a good subject—which would be a pity.

Judging from the third number, the more serious contributors seem to be dropping away from the 'Yellow Book' (London: John Lane; Boston: Copeland & Day). James and Dobson, Leighton and Sargent, are conspicuous only by their absence, and the impressionists, literary and artistic, are left to carry on the work alone. How long they can do so remains to be seen. Why is it that these gentlemen can seem to find nothing in life worth representing but the music-hall? That institution is even more prominent in this number than in either of its predecessors, and that is saying a great deal.

'The Leaping Ouananiche: What it is, where, when, and how to catch it,' by Eugene McCarthy (New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Co.), has a self-explanatory title. The facts learned from its perusal are that the ouananiche ("leaping" is not a part of the name) is a land-locked salmon, that its habitat is confined to Lake St. John and its tributary waters, and that it can be gauged during the fishing season, any time after the ice breaks up in the spring. This disposes of the "what," "where," and "when." The "how" is a more difficult matter, and the author would have done better had he left it out altogether. He makes the mistake of trying to tell how to play the fish—an art which can be gained only by experience. The ouananiche was but little known to anglers until within a few years. Its gamey qualities are now so thoroughly recognized as to need no advertisement. The book has several attractive illustrations, and is valuable as revealing a grand country for anglers.

'The Boy's Own Guide to Fishing, Tackle-Making, and Fish-Breeding,' by John Harrington Keene (Boston: Lee & Shepard), has the two virtues of clearness and completeness. It attempts to lead a boy from inartistic sucker-fishing to the essentially manly and artistic sport of trout, bass, and salmon-fishing, and nothing, to the very humblest detail, is forgotten. The author is evidently a thorough sportsman and accomplished fisherman, and his love for his subject makes his book pleasant reading even for a boy who has grown to be a man. Almost any angler, old or young, may learn things from it which he either never knew or has forgotten, and, if he follows some of its suggestions, may find his increased catch not entirely due to good luck.

In Morley Fletcher's translation of Von Kahliden's 'Methods of Pathological Histology,' with his own notes (Macmillan), are shown the latest German and the most improved English ways of microscopical work with tissues and bacteria. There are no illustrations, no pathology, and no treatment. The reader is supposed to recognize what the mi-

croscope shows him, whence the objects arise, and what they demand. But there are multiple devices for staining and fixing these factors, briefly but clearly expressed, to the great saving of the student's time and energy. On the other hand, Schenk's 'Manual of Bacteriology' translated by Dawson (Longmans) is profusely illustrated, although the scale of magnifying is very provokingly seldom noted. It does not treat of histology proper, but is a refreshing contrast in size and perspicuity to treatises that deter by their very volume. Both books are well indexed.

Dr. J. W. Downie's 'Clinical Manual for the Study of Diseases of the Throat' (Macmillan) is a good example of speciality in medicine well developed. The only omission observed is in reference to the practical question, which is of popular interest, whether the removal of enlarged tonsils injuriously affects the voice.

According to a recent article in a Russian newspaper, there were published in Russia, not including Finland, during the past year 33¼ million copies of 10,242 separate works. Of these about three-quarters were published in the Russian language, the remaining quarter being divided between the Polish, Hebrew, German, Lettish, Esthonian, Armenian, etc., in the order named. There was an increase over the preceding year in the number of books published in French, Lettish, Armenian, and Polish, a decrease in the others. The largest proportion of books in Russian, a quarter of the whole, were of a religious character.

In the *Hansische Geschichtsblätter* for 1893 (issued in October, 1894) there is an instructive essay on "Die Hanse zu Ausgang des Mittelalters" by Prof. F. Frensdorff, based on records recently published by the Verein für Hansische Geschichte. He considers the internal organization of the Hansatic League, its functions and privileges, its relations to the Empire, to the various German principalities, and to foreign Powers. He shows that the League exerted considerable influence upon the internal government of the cities included in the federation. In 1418 an enactment was made that any city guilty of overthrowing its council or governing body should be excluded from the Hanse; this ordinance was frequently confirmed in the fifteenth century. The interesting question whether the federation was a corporation is also examined. The League contended that it was a *corpus* only as regards the enjoyment of its privileges in various countries, but not a *corpus* in the sense that the federated cities were individually liable for each other's acts.

—The third and fourth volumes of the 'Histoire Générale, du IVe siècle à nos jours,' edited by MM. Lavisse and Rambaud (Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.) are entitled respectively, 'Formation des Grands États' and 'Renaissance et Réforme: Les Nouveaux Mondes,' and cover the years 1270-1492, 1492-1550. The first wandering of the peoples (the Germanic invasions) was followed by a formative period in which kingdoms were laboriously built up only to topple down, while throughout the land the people slowly segregated into inchoate nationalities. After the second wandering (the Crusades), followed in due time a second epoch of political development, wherein were founded kingdoms which, for the most part, because they were true nations, still exist. These volumes tell the story of this second period of formation: of its beginning in the feudal state, of its rapid development under centralized authority; of the social and religious readjustments that followed the awakening of in-

tellectual activity and moral sensibility among all classes. MM. Coville and De Crue write upon the political history of France, MM. Petit de Julleville, Müntz, Levasseur, and others upon French literature and art. MM. Bémont and Langlois deal with English history. M. Rambaud writes of Russia and the Ottoman and Mongol empires; M. Cahun of Asia, M. Masqueray of Africa. The age of maritime adventure in Portugal is assigned to M. Gallois, and M. Moireau writes with commendable conservatism of the discovery of America. The bibliographies are continued as usual, with their convenient separation of "documents" and "livres"—sources, and recent works of research.

—Prof. Wundt's 'Vorlesungen über Menschen und Thierseele,' published more than thirty years ago, can be named with E. H. Weber's articles, with Fechner's 'Psychophysik' and Helmholtz's works on sight and hearing as one of the pioneers of that experimental method of study in psychology which has become so powerful since. In 1892 Wundt published an edition of it with alterations and omissions, which we have now done into English by Professors Croighton and Titchener of Cornell, and published by Macmillan. There is much to be said against issuing an altered edition of a book that has marked a moment in the development of a science. You deprive it of its value as an historic document, and you fail to make it a genuinely modern work. Prof. Bain's recently published fourth edition of his 'Senses and Intellect' is a case strikingly in point. The translators of the present work, moreover, tell that they "have aimed to furnish a literal, as distinguished from a verbal (*sic*), rendering of the German text, . . . even at the occasional cost of literary effect." These two facts made us open the book with some alarm; but happily it proved causeless. Prof. Wundt's unexampled cleverness in book-making has practically led him to write a new work altogether, in which passages from the earlier one have been inserted only where they would still serve; and the translators have not fulfilled their awful threat, but have given us English that is quite unbarbarous even though it may at times be slightly heavy. The result is one of the most available text-books for use in colleges which our language now possesses. It is needless to say that of the doctrines of the earlier work the author has not left many unchanged. In particular the original explanation of so many sensations and judgments by "unconscious judgment" has of course been wholly abandoned, and mechanism and logic are no longer affirmed to be the same. Many of the results of Wundt's later thinking, as expressed at length in his larger books, are here to be found in compendious and popular form; and for a reader who wishes to make some acquaintance with the distinguished Leipzig philosopher, these lectures are decidedly the most advantageous channel of approach.

—Archdeacon Farrar's 'Life of Christ as Represented in Art' (Macmillan) is avowedly written from the ecclesiastical and religious standpoint, not the artistic. All the old talk about the symbolism and poetry of archaic frescoes from the catacombs; all the gushing enthusiasm for the "pure devotional feeling" shown in the round-faced, pursymouthed saints and angels of the grasping and irreligious Perugino, whom Michelangelo called a blockhead of art; all Mr. Ruskin's eloquent and ingenious readings of deep meaning into the most theatrical and brutal of Tintoret's

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