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illustrated by twenty-four maps, battle-plans, drawings of armor, etc., and the author makes full references to the authorities and sources he has used. He is no mere compiler or translator, but handles his subject like one familiar with modern military ideas and history, and with the reasons for the changes in arms, in tactics, and in discipline which have occurred in different periods. In this volume he develops in an interesting way the transition from the Roman infantry legion to the Gothic cavalry corps, with the causes and the very important consequences of the change. The periods of Charlemagne, of the Byzantine Empire, of the Crusades, the rise and development of the use of the long-bow, and the progress of siege-craft and fortification, are all consecutively treated in a clear and instructive manner.

Mr. Ernest Law's catalogue of 'The Royal Gallery of Hampton Court,' which is published in a thick and handsome octavo volume by George Bell & Sons, London (New York: Macmillan), is a useful piece of work well done. No pains seems to have been spared to make it "up to date" in the matter of attributions and of biographical and critical notes. There is much entertaining matter in these notes, and though a work of reference the book is far from dry reading. It is illustrated with a hundred well-chosen and well-executed plates, two of them being photogravures. One of these two is of Cariani's "Venus Recumbent," which does not appear in the catalogue, as, for some reason, it is not exhibited. The last number entered in the catalogue is 942, while the number of this "recently discovered" Venus is 1103, so that there would seem to be some one hundred and sixty unexhibited pictures in the collection. The Venus is apparently a very beautiful and interesting work. How many of the hundred and sixty are worth exhibiting? The list of Registry Numbers, by the way, shows 1,140 pictures, but thirty-three of these are accounted for by the cataloguing of several pictures under one number, as in the case of Mantegna's "Triumph of Julius Caesar."

We cannot give much praise to 'Heirlooms in Miniature,' by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton (J. B. Lippincott Co.). Its texture is slight and of the magazine-article order, and while it contains a good deal of old gossip that might be amusing, it somehow fails to be readable. The chapter on "Miniature Painting as an Art" contains little that is important, unless certain recipes for "flesh-color," etc., should be so considered. The many illustrations indicate that little of real artistic merit has been produced by the earlier miniaturists of this country.

It is difficult to appraise fairly the value of Mr. J. C. Van Dyke's 'Nature for its Own Sake' (Scribners). The author's purpose has been "to call attention to that nature around us which only too many people look at every day and yet never see," and this purpose the book may probably serve; but those who have both looked and seen—those who are trained observers of nature's appearances—will be apt to think the doctrine rather elementary. It is true as far as it goes, but it does not go very far, and the author seems always to stop on the verge of some really acute piece of observation or analysis. This, however, is recognized by the author himself in his sub-title ('First Studies in Natural Appearances'), and in his statement that "the book is designed as an introduction to a

subject which I hope to consider more fully hereafter." How far will what he has here written prove novel, stimulating, or illuminating to the average cultivated person of literary tastes and some love for nature? That is a question which the painter or the careful student of nature finds it hard to answer. It is well-nigh impossible for such an one to put himself in the place of the looker who does not see, or to remember how little he once saw himself—to realize that the commonplaces of the landscape painter are the mysteries or the paradoxes of the public. Mr. Van Dyke has seen nature in many lands and under many conditions, and has brought to the investigation of its appearances eyes sharpened by the long study of pictures. He writes clearly and simply, and indulges in little rhetoric or false sentiment. His "first studies," therefore, will probably reveal to many people many things of which they were unaware, and will perhaps be of more service than would a book made up of subtler and rarer observations.

One of the cleverest skits picturing the Russo-Chino-Japanese situation is Mr. J. Morris's lively book, just out in London (Lawrence & Bullen), entitled 'What Will Japan Do? A Forecast.' In the general style of the 'Battle of Dorking,' it is very valuable, from the author's thorough knowledge of the military geography of the countries interested, and of modern naval capabilities and limitations. Formerly connected with the Public Works service in Tokio, Mr. Morris proved his grasp of the situation in 'Advance Japan,' published in 1895. He shows the Japanese able to cope with the Russians by their superior naval training and mastery of modern problems, holding their own in Korea, and following the example of Great Britain in generous treatment of China and in commercial liberality at newly opened ports. He believes heartily in the efficacy of the torpedo-boat. On good grounds, he feels assured of Japan's solvency, steady increase of power and prosperity, and close union in ideas and sympathies with the English-speaking nations. He has written an able book.

The prime object of Andrew Lang's 'Book of Dreams and Ghosts,' of which a new edition is published by Longmans, Green & Co., is to entertain those who are interested in those topics. But interest in such things implies, at least in our days, a desire to form a general opinion about them. Indeed, the amusement consists in the logical exercise, while the deeper interest lies in concern about a future life. With great skill the author aids the formation of an opinion by simply selecting some eighty of the best attested marvels, and arranging them in classes in the order of their increasing marvellousness. Thus, having succeeded in swallowing one set of stories, the reader is immediately offered another; just a little more difficult, and so on, until he somewhere draws a line. This method results in a work really valuable from a scientific point of view. It is not merely in the exact sciences, such as astronomy and chemistry, that selections of typical facts, as opposed to original observations on the one hand and to digests on the other, are needed for inductive operations. Even in an inquiry so imperfectly organized as is at present psychological research, a book like this of instances better sifted than those in any great collection was for the most part he is almost indis-

pensable. The verdict of good sense seems, as far as we have been able to collect competent opinions, still to be, on the whole, somewhat against telepathy—not altogether as an abstract proposition, but as an explanation of floating stories. The circumstance that the theory has not yet resulted in the production of any new kinds of phenomena, lends support to that verdict. The dress of Mr. Lang's collection is altogether agreeable.

It is a little strange that, after a generation of celebrity, Rey's 'Geometrie der Lage' should now be translated into English for the first time. Part I. comes to us from the Macmillan Co., Prof. Holgate of Evanston being the highly competent translator. The original has long been used in some of our American universities to great advantage. In certain respects it is a more brilliant book even than the treatise of Cremona, and it covers a somewhat wider field. But its merits are too well known to need any comment from us. Later researches into continuity go to show that Topology and not Graphic forms the real foundation and generalization of geometry; and the moment is almost at hand at which Rey's book must be superseded by one which shall lay the foundations of its logic deeper still. Meantime, this well-executed translation, with a useful preface, will serve a good purpose. We shall speak more particularly of the version in noticing the following part.

The general 'Catalogue of the Officers and Graduates of Yale University, 1701-1898,' has just been issued at New Haven, together with the fifty-seventh annual Obituary Record.

The principal article in *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, number five, is an elaborate description, with a colored map, of the distribution of the French, German, Italian, and Romance languages in the cantons of Graubünden and Ticino. The number also contains a discussion of the Chilean-Argentine boundary question, an account of the California earthquake of last March, and an estimate of the areas of the river-basins of North American and Australia.

The Society of Civil Engineers of France commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation in the July and August numbers of its *Bulletin*. The Society was organized on the 4th of March, 1848, under the presidency of Eugène Flachat, and has gradually grown from a membership of fifty-six to one of thirty-two hundred. It consisted at first of four sections, but the recent rapid development of electrical science necessitated the establishment in 1892 of a fifth section, devoted especially to electricity. After occupying temporary quarters for many years, the Society was installed in 1897 in a commodious building of its own, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the republic. The members of the Society have contributed notably to the success of the various expositions at Paris, and are among the principal promoters of the Exposition of 1900. Reports on the progress and development of public works, railways, applied mechanics, mines and metallurgy, industrial chemistry, physics, and electricity are contributed by members of the different sections, and may be said to constitute a concise history of engineering during the last half-century.

"The Extinct Rhinoceroses" are described by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn in Part

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