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autobiographical records have now been published under the title, 'Erinnerungen von Ludwig Bamberger, aus dem Nachlass herausgegeben von Paul Nathan' (Berlin: Reimer), with a portrait of the deceased and a brief introduction by the editor. The volume begins with charming details of Bamberger's boyhood in Mayence, his native town, followed by descriptions of his life as a student in the University and as a young lawyer. In 1818 he took part in the Revolution, and a year later was a political fugitive in Switzerland and England. Extremely interesting are his experiences as a merchant in Holland, and especially as a banker in Paris, where he associated intimately with Rénan, Jules Simon, Crémieux, Sainte-Beuve, Littré, Turgeneff, Caroline Jaubert, Juliette Adam, and other men and women of note in the city on the Seine. The work concludes with his return to Germany and the renewal of his political activity, with characterizations of prominent statesmen and leaders of parliamentary factions, Bismarck, Lasker, Windthorst, Forckenbeck, Twisten, Johann Jacoby, and others. Bamberger is a delightful *causeur*; and although he did not live to complete these recollections, which end abruptly and do not include his later brilliant career till his retirement from public life in 1893, they give an attractive and instructive retrospect of the formative period of his development during his sojourn in foreign lands, and are an admirable supplement to the 'Charakteristiken,' 'Studien und Meditationen,' and other essays in the five volumes of his 'Gesammelte Schriften' published by Rosenbaum & Hart in Berlin.

Since Cromwell is "in the air," one must mention 'The Cromwell List,' a charming brochure, 'Being Notes for the Study of Oliver Cromwell,' published by the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass. What is singular about this bibliography is, first, that it has special reference to an historical novel, by Arthur Paterson, 'Cromwell's Own,' selected, we are frankly told, not because it is the best novel of its class ever written, "but because it is a new, wholesome story," etc., etc., and fits in with the prevailing Cromwellian revival. (This booming of a work of fiction has evidently great possibilities.) Next it is provided with excerpts from the major poems on the Protector—Milton, Marvell, Byron, Swinburne, Lowell; and, finally, loosely inserted are photographic copies of Bernini's bust of Oliver, an old Dutch print of him, and portraits of Ireton and Vane. The whole is most daintily printed and embellished with initial letters, headpieces, etc., and is put on sale at 25 cents.

An offprint has been made from the United States Fish Commission's Bulletin for 1899 of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt's paper entitled "Experiments in Photography of Live Fishes." This delicate operation, conducted in an aquarium, holds out a great temptation to ambitious amateurs. Capt. Shufeldt's success has been notable, as his beautiful plates show. His experience is set forth for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Mr. Norman Hapgood's article on "The Theatrical Syndicate," in the first number of the *International Monthly* (Macmillan), does not cast much new light upon the subject, but sums up the existing situation very fairly. It bears most severely, if unintentionally, upon actors who, having

induced some of their associates to join them in a combination against "The Trust," as it is called, promptly deserted them and went over to the enemy for a pecuniary consideration. This inability of actors, on account of their mutual suspicions, jealousies, and rivalries, to stand together, is one of the chief secrets of the Syndicate's power. It is a case of men of business, intent solely upon their own welfare, profiting by the incompetency and general silliness of the geese who lay for them the golden eggs. As yet, the public is not suffering much from the monopoly, which is giving the best of modern plays in very creditable style. The great evils of the system, upon which Mr. Hapgood does not sufficiently insist, are that the men who have seized upon the direction of the theatre know nothing and care nothing about it except as a speculation, and have devised a scheme which, although it is putting money into their pockets, and, in a measure, into those of actors also, is striking at the very roots of the "profession," by cutting off the means of good theatrical education. There will be good plays in the future, as there have been in the past, but, unless there is a speedy change for the better, there will be no one capable of acting them.

Mr. Hapgood's article is one of five (but not the fifth, as represented in the unpaid table of contents on the cover), the others being "Later Evolutions of French Criticism," by Etienne Rod; "Influence of the Sun upon the Formation of the Earth's Surface," by Prof. N. S. Shaler; "Organization among American Artists," by Charles De Kay; and "Recent Advance in Physical Science," by Prof. John Trowbridge. The number gives evidence of haste in preparation. The running-title, *International Monthly*, is repeated on every page, thus making it extremely difficult to find a given article; and the proof-reading leaves much to be desired.

The principal article in the *Geographical Journal* for December is Mr. W. R. Rickmers's account of his travels in eastern Bokhara, of which the most interesting part is the description of the gold-washing in the mountain valleys. The yearly output is estimated at \$150,000, "a mere trifle considering the potentialities of the alluvial deposits." By the primitive method of treating the gravel and sand "all gold in the shape of dust is lost, some of the rougher particles only being secured." The deposits are very extensive, the gold occurring "exclusively in tablet form, grains and nuggets being nowhere found." Mr. C. Raymond Beazley gives an estimate and summary of what has been done recently for the study of mediæval geography, and Mr. L. H. Mosley describes some little-known regions in the valley of the Benue, the eastern tributary of the Niger. He passed through a district in which, though the natives go entirely naked, "save for a beautifully woven grass cap," they build "large two and three-story houses, beautifully made of a hard red clay over a foundation of fan-palm stalks, having windows and doors with well-fitting frames, roofs of a pyramid shape, with rafters of the same palm, perfectly thatched with special grass. Furniture of a useful and comfortable kind, consisting of well-made bamboo beds, wooden chairs, and couches, is found inside. The formation of the chief town is quite European in its style—straight, wide roads,

with squares at intervals, the houses being built with even frontage and the whole kept beautifully clean."

The Consular Reports for December contains a detailed description of an electric dredge just built at Hoboken, near Antwerp, for the River Volga. The entire equipment was supplied by the General Electric Company of New York, and it was demonstrated at the official trial that "the electric features have manifestly added enormously to the effective use of the dredge, and have minimized all possible interference with commerce." Other articles are upon the dried-beef industry of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, the motor-carriage exposition at Berlin, with plates, and French savings banks, in which children are largely represented as depositors. "In the common schools the children deposit with their teachers from the sou'ward, and a representative of the savings bank comes around once a month to collect these little hoards. If a child deposits but one sou, he receives in return a very small *livret*, or bank-book. When his deposits reach the sum of one franc, his importance entitles him to a 'grand livret.'" An interesting list of flowers, grasses, vegetables, and grain grown in the Yukon territory shows the agricultural possibilities of the Klondike. Wheat sown May 22 was harvested August 28. The season lasts five months in the lowlands and two to four weeks longer on the hillsides with southern exposure.

Thousands of suburban residents, tourists, pleasure-seekers on foot or on the wheel, owners (actual or prospective) of real estate, have profited by the maps forming collectively the topographical State Atlas of New Jersey. This pioneer work, begun in the lifetime of the late Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist, could not fail, after the lapse of a decade, to be out of date in more than one particular, especially in densely peopled and rapidly growing sections. A resurvey was accordingly undertaken last year, but no longer on a scale of one inch to the mile. The new sheets give nearly two and a half inches to the mile, and are blocked out quite differently from the old. They are about 21x30 inches in dimension, and, while preserving the figured contour lines, the roads, the shore and river soundings, take notice of some economic features such as quarries and pits, reservoirs and pumping stations, cemeteries, steam and electric railways, etc. Four sheets have thus far appeared, designated respectively Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, and Hackensack, and embracing the environment of those places. They are already for sale, at the old price of twenty-five cents apiece, and may be had on order at the office of the Geological Survey at Trenton.

Concerning the 'Lectures on Memory Culture, consisting of the Famous Lectures Delivered throughout the United States and England,' etc., by "Dr. Edward Pick, Ph.D., M.A.," etc., etc. (E. L. Kellogg & Co.), Prof. James certifies that "there is absolutely no element of charlatanry about them," and that they "are based on solid psychological principles." For a man who appeals to the million to unite those two contrary virtues is harder than to pass through the eye of a needle, since the profession of psychology, like that of medicine, inculcates a little imposing upon people. The mnemotechnic systems of Lohse and White, as well as earlier ones, whose absurdities Dr. Pick puts

in a strong light, were likewise based on some sound psychological principles; only they unfortunately left others out of view. Dr. Pick does much better, and it will undoubtedly surprise most people to find, for instance, that in from three to five minutes they can indelibly impress upon their memory all the French nouns which are feminine by exception. Yet Dr. Pick does not entirely escape the old fault of leaving out of account some of the elements of the problem. The problem is to find a method of establishing a mental association such that a given kind of experience shall enable us voluntarily to recall a number or a word. For this purpose, the first condition to be remarked is that association is between pairs of ideas, and of this principle Dr. Pick makes proper use. The second thing to be remarked is that the suggestion is to have two steps, namely: first, the suggesting experience is to awaken an act of will, not deliberate but spontaneous, and, second, that act of will is to call up the desired word or number. Now an act of will, or what is essentially the same thing, occurs only as an inseparable part of a psychological reaction; and consequently such a reaction must enter into the process of learning. If a person once has a tooth filled by a French dentist, he will never forget the word *plombier*, because a strong reaction has taken place in the learning. For this reason, not to speak of another, in learning a language we ought to associate the foreign words directly with experiences of the things or actions they signify, and not directly with English words. But this is not the only principle that Dr. Pick seems to overlook.

Mr. C. S. Terry's 'Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie' (Longmans) is not so much a continuous biography as a detailed study of nine years, 1638-47. During the Swedish period of the Thirty Years' War, Leslie was a prominent staff officer, and merited the rewards of Gustavus Adolphus by his steadiness and caution. Even before Gustavus landed at Usedom, Leslie had distinguished himself greatly by the successful defence of Stralsund, 1628, at a time when Wallenstein was trying by every expedient to reduce it. Soon after the final descent of the Swedes upon Pomerania, the Scottish adventurer became, by the capture of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, governor of an important city. He was not present at Breitenfeld, at the passage of the Lech, or at Lützen, but, after the King's death, he saw much service, and finally gained a Field Marshal's baton. His German campaigns brought him wealth, which he carefully secured by the purchase of two earldoms in his native land. In 1638 Queen Christina released him from her service, and he returned home just at the moment when Scotland needed the services of a skilled commander. There is nothing whatever about the character of Leslie which can awaken enthusiasm, and it is not strange that he should have waited so long for a biographer. Mr. Terry's chief interest in him arises from the nature of the part he took in the contest which arrayed on British soil the three armies of Charles, of the Parliament, and of Scotland. The action of the book centres around Marston Moor more than around any other battle, and Mr. Terry forcibly supports the thesis that Scottish assistance there was indispensable to Cromwell's success. Before the fight, Leslie had swept the

royal garrisons from the northern counties, and, despite ill-founded charges which have been brought against his courage, his part in securing the victory yields only to that of Cromwell himself. Indeed, Mr. Terry, when distributing the laurels, says: "Apart from the contribution of individuals, the victory was shared perhaps in equal proportions by the left wing of the horse and the right wing of the foot, by Cromwell's and Leslie's troopers and the Scottish musketeers and pikemen." After Charles's surrender at Newark, Leslie was placed in a delicate position, from which he issued without having done anything to embroil the two kingdoms still further. Mr. Terry really begins his story at the First Bishops' War, and closes it at the moment when the Scotch were paid off for the surrender of their king. Into the Dunbar campaign, where David rather than Alexander Leslie met defeat, he does not enter, although his appendix contains a number of documents relating to it. As an essay on a striking phase of military history, this book is valuable. Moreover, it escapes all suspicion of having been merely "cribbed" from Firth and Gardiner.

Last year Prof. Henry Simonsfeld delivered before the Royal Academy of Munich a memorial oration on Wilhelm von Riehl, in which he analyzed Riehl's position as an historian of civilization. This address has since been published by the Academy in a somewhat augmented form, under the title 'Wilhelm von Riehl als Kulturhistoriker' (Munich: Franz)—a well-merited distinction, both on account of the writer whose characteristic traits are here most luminously brought out, and by reason of the interest attaching to the often discussed question of the best aims and methods of historical study. Briefly stated, Riehl's lasting contribution to the stock of human culture is found by Prof. Simonsfeld to be a twofold one. As an artist, he is the undisputed master—if we except Gustav Freytag—of German historical genre painting. As an investigator and thinker, he stands midway between the individualists and the collectivists. Few works probably of the last fifty years have given a stronger impulse to the sociological study of history in all its relations—political, religious, literary, artistic—than Riehl's 'Land und Leute,' or 'Die bürgerliche Gesellschaft,' and it can with probability be said that, but for his activity, the present school of collectivist historians of civilization would not be what it is. On the other hand, no one could be more explicit than Riehl in the assertion of individuality as one of the prime forces in the history of human progress, and it is well worth while to quote at least one of his many declarations on this point, brought together by Prof. Simonsfeld. "The age," he says in his 'Kulturhistorische Studien,' "creates the man, and the man helps to create his age. Every productive mind is at the same time child and father, disciple and master of his time. For what does this word 'time' mean but the sum total of simultaneous intellectual tendencies which press upon, subdue, and shape the individual mind? But this individual mind is also a constituent part of the sum total of simultaneous tendencies; and the more fully the individual man is influenced by these tendencies, the more strongly will he influence, subdue, and direct them. He who knows how to combine

these contrasts has the key to the mysterious law of human progress."

—Prof. Otto Harnack, author of 'Die klassische Ästhetik der Deutschen,' has collected his numerous contributions to German literary periodicals, especially the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, in a volume entitled 'Essays und Studien zur Literaturgeschichte' (Brunswick: Vieweg), which is an interesting index of the present drift of literary criticism in German academic circles. While the new literature, the school of Ibsen and Tolstoi, has found, apart from its large popular following, not a few brilliant theoretical champions among independent journalists and writers (such as Edgar Steiger, Paul Schlenker, Otto Brahm), there is, as far as we know, only one university professor in Germany (Prof. Litzmann of Bonn) who has openly expressed his sympathy with the latest phase of German dramatic or novelistic art. Since one of the principal functions of universities consists in the preservation of old wisdom, this is perhaps a natural and wholesome condition of things, although the new literature would undoubtedly gain much from a somewhat friendlier and more active interest of the academic critics. Prof. Harnack especially, with his keen and deep understanding of what constitute the essential elements of the greatness of classic German literature, would be a most admirable critic and guide for the younger writers of to-day if he chose to give such criticism and guidance; and one cannot help regretting that almost the only reference to Gerhart Hauptmann found in these essays is a most deprecatory, if not contemptuous, allusion to his 'Vor Sonnenaufgang.' This lack, of course, does not take away from the value of the bulk of the essays dealing with Goethe and his circle, in which, naturally enough, Prof. Harnack shows himself a strict adherent of the Classicist doctrine as against the unruly aspirations and heresies of the Romantics. Perhaps the most suggestive of these essays are two dealing with Goethe's relation to Wilhelm von Humboldt and Heinrich Meyer respectively. New and convincing is the proof of Goethe's indebtedness to Raffael Mengs for his views on the imitation of nature; masterly is the sympathetic analysis of Goethe's 'Pandora'; and truly enlightening is the characterization of Ibsen.

—It is strange how so important a language as Hausa could have been so much neglected. It is spoken by one per cent. of the whole population of the world, and is certainly the language of the future for tropical Africa. Philologically it is of the highest interest and value; it may, perhaps, be the key to the yet unsolved problem of the relation of the languages which we used to call Hamitic to the Semitic group. It has been known since Mungo Park's time, and yet only now have we a dictionary of it that can be called in any degree satisfactory ('Dictionary of the Hausa Language,' by Charles Henry Robinson, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, assisted by W. H. Brooks, B.A.; volume 1, Hausa-English. Cambridge [Eng.]: University Press; New York: Macmillan). Canon Robinson's work is based on the Dictionary of Schön, corrected throughout and much enlarged. He has fitted himself for his task by residence in the Hausa country and by collecting Hausa