

the additions to it are inconsiderable. Prof. Pearson has contributed to the theory of evolution much that is of great value. In addition to highly important work in mathematical physics. But, notwithstanding that, the new edition of the present work, like the first, contains a good deal that is simply untenable. The author seeks to ally idealism and scientific philosophy—an attempt which is, in itself, altogether praiseworthy. But the work is not sound either on the one side or on the other.

Helmrich Hertz, who revolutionized current conceptions of electrical action by developing the theory of Maxwell, and who was incontestably one of the most extraordinary intellects that have illumined nineteenth-century science, left behind him, at his early death, an unfinished work, of which a translation now appears under the title of 'The Principles of Mechanics Presented in a New Form' (Macmillan). The manuscript had been laboriously edited, at the desire of the lamented author, by Prof. P. Lenard, and the present translation, by D. E. Jones and J. T. Walley, has received the care of Prof. Lenard. The book is an attempt to elaborate with a strict logic a conception of dynamics which excludes action at a distance, substituting for it concealed connections. Accordingly, we find energy defined as kinetic energy. At this rate our famous doctrine of energy is dissipated into thin air by being reduced to a mathematical truism. It is curious that the work is preceded by an introduction from the pen of Helmholtz, than whom, for all his ineluctable admiration of Hertz, nobody could naturally be less disposed to accept the doctrines of the present essay. Nothing in the notable volume better deserves to be pondered than this same introduction as a lesson in scientific calm and openness to every idea. A logician trained in modern conceptions will not have to read far in Hertz's Spinoza-like presentation to see that it abounds in logical cruelties. But these are not inseparable from the doctrine; and perhaps continued health and vigor would have alleviated them before publication. It is certainly a book to be reckoned with and an historic monument. There is no complicated mathematics to be dreaded in it.

A contribution to the much-discussed question of the future of the small college comes to us in the shape of an address by the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., of Kansas City, delivered at the Boston meeting of the International Congregational Council, last December, and now printed in pamphlet form. The address strikes us as special pleading rather than sufficient argument, but it will doubtless help to confirm the faith of some. While giving large praise to the university and its work, Dr. Hopkins emphatically believes that it is in the college, and not in the university, that the best all-round education for the average man or woman is still to be had. That so many men conspicuous in public affairs are graduates of small colleges seems to him to augur well for the future of those institutions. The question is, of course, two-sided. There are colleges and colleges. What Dr. Hopkins, and many others who take pronouncedly his view of the matter, fail to put with sufficient clearness, is the fact that we have in the United States an array of insignificant institutions (most of them, it must be admitted, established in

the interest of denominational aggrandizement), which fulfil no indispensable function, and which ought never to have existed at all. It is these superfluous enterprises, with the form but not the substance of sound learning, which most discredit our higher education, and bring the name of college into contempt. We quite agree with Dr. Hopkins that twenty million dollars bestowed in a lump upon some great university might, very likely, accomplish less for the educational welfare of the community than the same sum allotted to twenty small colleges; but we should wish to pick the colleges with care.

The twenty-seventh instalment of the Hatzfeld-Darmesteter 'Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française' (Paris: Ch. Delagrave) passes from S to T. The tract in question is rather remarkable for the non-appearance of new words in the quarter-century since Littré. In fact, we have noticed only *téléphone* (non-existent in 1875, although Littré has, in an older sense, *téléphone* and *téléphonique*). The Academy in 1878 set its seal of approbation on a number of words and senses, mostly English, to be found in Littré, such as *spirite* and *spiritisme*, *steepie-chaise*, *stérscope*, *stériliser* (which fell into disuse in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was revived in the nineteenth), *stock*, and *thalweg*. *Sous-main*, *syndicat* (financial), *taille-plume*, *tandem*, *téléphone* are still unauthorized neologisms.

The first of eight large octavo volumes of a new 'Weltgeschichte' (Leipzig and Vienna: Bibliographisches Institut) has reached us through the publishers' agents in this city, Messrs. Lemcke & Buechner. The work is edited by Dr. Hans F. Helmolt of the Institut, with the collaboration of thirty specialists of good repute. The reasons which induced the editor to plan the work, contrary to all precedent, on an ethnogeographical rather than a chronological basis, and, beginning with America (according to Ratzel the "orient of the inhabited earth"), to proceed westward, reaching western Europe and the Atlantic Ocean last, are sufficiently explained in the preface and the introductory chapter. Two chapters, both very interesting, the one by Prof. J. Kohler (Berlin), the other by Prof. Friedrich Ratzel (Leipzig), deal with the general conditions of the life and development of man on the earth. Prof. J. Ranke (Munich) discusses the prehistoric times in about sixty pages. Then follows the history of North and South America from the earliest times to the present (368 pp.); and a brief chapter (30 pp.) on the historical significance of the Pacific Ocean, succeeded by a good index, completes the volume. Prof. Konrad Haebler's contribution to the volume (America) combines as well as could be expected the spirit of scientific research with the encyclopædic character conditioned by the general plan of the work; and his history of the United States, for example, may well afford pleasure with reliable information to the German readers of the 'Weltgeschichte.' Prof. Ratzel's statement (p. 69), however, that after the abolition of slavery "white masters emigrated and black ex-slaves immigrated, and the Black Belt of negro majorities from South Carolina to Texas was darkened" is to be challenged. The spelling "carpet-beggarium" (p. 568) no doubt results from an unintentional overdose of humor. The

strange form *kännte* for the preterite subjunctive of *kennen*, occurs at least three times in the volume.

The revival of historical study in the South has been one of the most gratifying symptoms of recent years. The South Carolina Historical Society, founded in 1855, has felt the impulse, has trebled its membership, engaged a secretary, treasurer, and librarian in one (A. S. Salley, Jr.), and founded the quarterly *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (Charleston). Number one contains a list of members in which the names Barnwell, Bull, Calhoun, Gadsden, Gaillard, Grimké, Lowndes, McCrady, Meminger, Pinckney, Ravenel, Rhett, and Tillman occur, and a list of the Society's publications hitherto. There is a very interesting inedited letter from Jefferson to Judge William Johnson, June 12, 1823, noticeable for its recollections concerning the authorship of Washington's Farewell Address and its censure of Marshall; inedited papers touching Col. John Laurens's mission to Europe in 1781; papers of the first South Carolina Council of Safety; and a genealogy of the Bull Family. This is a vigorous beginning.

The *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, Peru* (trimestre primero, 1899), contains a list of all the published works of Raimondi, embracing 87 items, exclusive of 14 maps, covering a period of extraordinary activity extending from 1853 to 1890. The announcement is also made that Sr. José Balta is preparing a critical study of the life and works of Raimondi, which promises to be of more importance than the brief appreciation, "La Obra de Raimondi," by Emiliano Llona. Although somewhat neglected in the latter part of his life, for which the savant himself was largely to blame, he has his reward now in an adoration by the Peruvians which amounts almost to a cult. Other articles of more than passing interest are the conclusion of J. T. Polo's synopsis of all recorded earthquakes and volcanic eruptions in Peru, and a brief but comprehensive account of the Department of Libertad, by Carlos B. Cisneros and Rómulo E. García, which is evidently an advance chapter of the next volume of their *Commercial Geography of South America*.

That sociological considerations, quite as much as educational, are involved in the modifications everywhere of secondary and higher education appears again from the debates in the Swedish Chambers on which Dr. Klinghardt reports in the *Zeitschrift für ausländisches Unterrichtswesen* (v., 2). As a result of these discussions the gymnastical course in Sweden is to undergo a radical change, the Latin being entirely relegated to the four upper classes. The Swedish gymnasium will then consist of a common substructure of five years, and a twofold superstructure of four years, one with and one without Latin—not unlike our own high school. Besides, there will be a sort of rounding-up one-year course for pupils who have gone through the first five years and do not intend to enter the higher courses—an innovation which would greatly benefit the many thousands who pass from our own grammar schools directly into life.

The *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington) for March contains a sketch of the Transvaal, in which the author, Mr. F. F. Hilder, dwells particularly on the native races, holding that the future of South Africa depends largely, not on the supre-

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