

the remote past. Mrs. Gillespie was in the Capitol at Washington with her friend the granddaughter of Chief Justice Taney, who had displaced Mr. Duane as Secretary of the Treasury; when Judge Jeremiah Black told them the millennium was at hand, since the lion and the lamb had come together. At the opening of the Centennial Exhibition she, in haste and with great difficulty (the crowd being dense), ordered a carriage for the Empress of Brazil; but Mrs. Grant supposed it was for herself, and the Empress had to walk through the mud. At the dedication of the Chicago buildings in the fall of 1892, our author, who attended as representative of Pennsylvania, was hailed by a small boy with, "Say, was you here when it was discovered?" In 1891 she was one of the "National Society of Colonial Dames" that had a difference with the New York society.

Those who like promiscuous reminiscences will doubtless find their account in this collection; but the Sanitary Fair verses of 1864, with some others and much of the prose, might have been omitted without public loss. The volume is embellished with portraits of the writer in Quaker dress, 1864, in Martha Washington costume, 1873, and in every-day guise of later years; but it has neither index, table of contents, nor chapter-headings.

*The Seabeach at Ebbtide: A Guide to the Study of the Seaweeds and the Lower Animal Life Found between Tidemarks.* By Augusta Foote Arnold. The Century Co. 1901. Pp. viii, 490. 8vo. Ills.

The preface states:

"This volume is designed to be an aid to the amateur collector and student of the organisms, both animal and vegetable, which are found upon North American beaches. . . . The attempt has been made to designate the classes and orders with sufficient clearness to enable the collector to identify the objects commonly found on the shore, and to follow the subject further, if he so desires, in technical books. It is hoped that the book will suggest a new interest and pleasure to many, that it will encourage the pastime of collecting and classifying, and that it will serve as a practical guide to a better acquaintance with this branch of natural history, without necessitating serious study."

It is undeniable that we are much in need of small manuals which shall be guides to the seaside visitor in his wish to learn something of the life on the shores, and so add to the interest and profit to be derived from summer outings by the sea or winter visits to Florida or California. This is especially desirable for young people, who often lose precious opportunities from sheer ignorance and the absence of any suitable book or teacher. In England and France many such booklets have been prepared, often with excellent illustrations, by competent naturalists, from P. H. Gosse to writers of the new century. A beginning has been made in this country; birds, ferns, and flowering plants, mammals, and, in a less popular way, fishes, land snails, reptiles, and batrachia, have been more or less efficiently provided for, either by private enterprise or the manuals issued by the National Museum at Washington.

Such needs may be met in different ways. The most immediately useful are those manuals which take a limited group of animals belonging to a specified faunal region, and fully illustrate the differential characters of

the larger groups as well as the species most commonly met with. As the student aimed at always begins with individual specimens, and works back to the characters of larger groups, it is essential that these points should be kept in view. We may also conceive of a series of manuals which should have for a guiding principle the comparison of faunal regions, either local, such as those of the sands, rocks, mudflats, intertidal, low-water, and submarine zones of a single region; or which should summarize the characteristics of beaches in, say, Florida, Southern California, and the New England coast, with a local synopsis in each case. This would open the eyes of the student to the problems of distribution and environment, and lead toward investigations of absorbing interest.

The present work does neither. To attempt to guide the student to all the beaches of the continent and the prominent characteristics of all their inhabitants, animal and vegetable, commonly met with, "without necessitating serious study," is a task from which the best qualified might shrink, which no one person is well fitted to perform, and which, if practicable at all in the present state of our knowledge, would require a volume of portentous size. Mrs. Arnold seems to have unlimited faith, a fairly good acquaintance with the technical names required, an unobjectionable literary style, and great industry. Her book contains many fine borrowed illustrations, and a number, not so good, of original "process" cuts from photographs. As a piece of compilation it is not without merit, and it will doubtless have a certain usefulness. It would be unkind to apply to it the technical criticism suitable for works of science, but we cannot refrain from pointing out that the pyriform bulb of the *Nereocystis*, or "bull-head kelp," on which the sea-otter is supposed to "make its home" (p. 35), is about seven inches (not seven feet) in diameter.

The work is attractively printed, as one would expect from the Century Company, and has a good index.

*John Marshall.* By James Bradley Thayer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901.

The materials available for a biography of Marshall are scanty, and Professor Thayer shows good judgment in declining to resort to padding. He presents a sketch of the man, set against the background of his time, sufficient to give us the sense of personality; but there is no attempt to fill in the gaps in the records with conjectural matter. The result is a brief, compact, impressive memoir, which can be read in an evening, and will be remembered because it does not overtask the memory. In neatness of style and in sense of proportion Professor Thayer meets the most exacting requirements; he says just what is necessary, and he says it just as it should be said.

The fact is, that Marshall's relations to the Constitution are of such transcendent importance as to make the rest insignificant. Were it not for this unique distinction, we might be interested in the record of his ordinary doings, as in those of any of the forefathers. But his name has come to connote the Supreme Court and its most important decisions, and at this distance from his personal activity we can hardly think of him except as an influence in Constitutional development. Nearly half of this

monograph is therefore given up to a review of Marshall's most noted opinions, and their bearing on our political system. It is of peculiar interest, because Professor Thayer is no hero-worshipper, and indulges in no indiscriminating laudation. Indeed, it is quite plain that he dislikes much of Marshall's doctrine, and would probably have decided his most important cases differently had he sat in Marshall's seat.

Thus, Marshall emphatically asserted the doctrine that the Legislature is bound to legislate in accordance with the written Constitution, and that it is the duty of the courts to decide whether they do so legislate. Professor Thayer points out that in no country in Europe does this doctrine prevail, and that it was far from being generally accepted here before Marshall's decisions. He observes many inconveniences in subordinating legislatures to courts, and thinks that inferior men are chosen legislators because the people feel that the judges will correct their errors, and that legislators feel less responsibility for their action on this account. We cannot argue the matter, but it is certainly going rather far afield for an explanation, to suggest that the people choose bad men for legislators because they choose good ones for judges. Nor can we share the belief that the toleration of unconstitutional laws by the courts is wholesome because it occasions "vigorous thinking." When the people have adopted a Bill of Rights, they will no doubt think, and perhaps act, vigorously, if their rulers disregard it; but why should we have any bills of rights at all if they do not permanently remove some questions from the reach of agitators? The Dartmouth College decision, again, meets with Professor Thayer's disapprobation, for the somewhat inconsistent reason that it is not safe to allow legislatures to make contracts of enduring obligation. But, as we have observed, Professor Thayer's own convictions do not prevent him from correctly describing those of Marshall, while they make his criticisms more interesting.

*Le Vocabulaire Philosophique.* Par Edmond Goblot, Chargé de Cours à l'Université de Caen. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie. 1901. 12mo, pp. 489.

Many dictionaries of philosophy have appeared since that of Goclenius was published in 1613. None have been thoroughly good, and none that we have seen have been by any means worthless. The best, hitherto, has been that of Franck, in six volumes, executed upon the coöperative plan, the first publication of which began in 1844. There have, again, been some philosophical dictionaries of limited scope, which perform all that they promise quite to perfection. Such are the 'Index Aristotelicus' of Bonitz, and the Index to the old Rome edition of Thomas Aquinas. For a very small book, Schmid's Kantian 'Wörterbuch' can hardly be improved. Another class of philosophical dictionaries is marked chiefly by ignorance and bad judgment, and yet, though most of the labor expended in preparing them has been misapplied, still there has been so much of it that they often prove extremely serviceable. Among dictionaries which are extremely useful, provided one is continually on his guard against their treacherous errors, may be mentioned that of Elsler, published two years ago, which has a text of half a

million words. This book, which consists almost wholly of quotations, assumes that the reader reads currently Greek, Latin, Italian, and French, as well as German, but not English.

Every student of philosophy has probably, on some occasion or other, found even so slender a work as that of Fleming convenient. The French volume before us for review is somewhat on the same scale, though not upon the same plan. Since accurate and systematic thinking constitutes pretty much the whole substance of philosophy, it follows that, to read philosophy, it is necessary to have the most precise knowledge of the meanings of its technical terms; and no matter what the student's natural aptitude may be, extensive reading is more indispensable to any degree of competence to consider any question of ultimate good, of right reasoning, or of the general character of the universe, which are the subjects of philosophy, than it is in any other branch of science—unless, perhaps, we should except history and politics. Now the terminology of French philosophy is quite peculiar. Very few French writers distinguish sharply between the essence of a philosophical term and other ideas that are closely associated with it; and these associations are often quite different from our own. For this reason, an English-speaking reader has to make a separate study of the language of French philosophers. The French have now reached that stage of philosophical development in which the ideas of Kant occupy them somewhat largely, though at the time when philosophy flourished in France under Louis Philippe, the name of Kant did not appear in French books, unless now and then for decorative purposes. This makes a new vocabulary adapted to the present state of ideas very welcome to us. It should tell us much about the present state of philosophy in France. Besides the Kantian terms, we find here terms of physiological psychology cutting a great figure. That that science is no part of philosophy is rightly insisted upon by the psychologists themselves. Indeed, at the time James's classic appeared—only a decade back, but it seems an age—the disposition among them was to cut the acquaintance of the metaphysicians altogether. It was just as well to include these terms, for philosophers like to allude to psychology; but of the present volume those words are quite the characteristic feature, and no French writer later than Maine de Biran is so often referred to here as *Pierre Janet*. Political and social philosophy is almost entirely neglected. Ethics and modern metaphysics are equally so. Renouvier is but very slightly referred to in two articles. Modern logic is hardly at all represented. But then we must remember that the volume is small, and anything like a good all-round representation of French philosophy could not be expected. Many of the statements are monstrously inaccurate, but whether or not the work is on that account less typical of the French student of philosophy of to-day, which is the point of view from which an American would value it, we are not prepared positively to say. In short, the book is one of which some use may be made, but it is hardly worthy of so eminently respectable a publishing-house as that which issues it.

*Harrow.* By J. Fischer Williams. Macmillan. 1901.

The reputation of the excellent series of Handbooks to the great English Public Schools is well maintained by this volume on Harrow. It is possibly in consequence of a suggestion more than once made in these columns that Mr. Williams begins by an attempt to explain what "Public School" means. This is a difficult business; and we can hardly say that Mr. Williams has been altogether successful. He gives an account which those who know something about the schools in question will recognize to be true, but which does not make their differentiating characteristics stand out with any distinctness. But he manages to make some interesting comments by the way. He observes, for instance, that in such schools "for the majority of boys the training of character rather than direct teaching is aimed at," and that "the majority of boys cannot there be taught to the full extent of their capacity for absorbing information." Would he weaken or strengthen the case for the Public Schools if he remembered that there is something in education besides "the training of character" and "the absorption of information"—at any rate as "character" is usually understood?

Harrow School ought to be particularly interesting to Americans as a Whig foundation, where the Headmaster, Sumner, in the days of George III., did not conceal his sympathy with the American colonists, and where Rufus King placed his own son. To lovers of hearty and wholesome schoolboy life, it makes a nearer appeal as the source of some of the very best of school songs. Mr. Williams does no more than justice to Mr. John Farmer, the music-master and composer, whom Jowett at last induced to leave Harrow for Balliol. "Perhaps no man ever made so much of a position of which most men would have made so little." He does not bring out, as many Harrovians would like, the services to the school and to English boyhood of the well-known housemaster and poet, the late Mr. Bowen. Forty years on has made thousands who are not Harrovians mourn the passing away of a unique figure from English life.

*Anatomy of the Cat.* By Professor Reighard and Instructor Jennings of the University of Michigan. Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 498; 173 figs.

This publication exemplifies the fact that the "harmless, necessary" animal in question is rapidly becoming indispensable in a sense not dreamed of by the poet. In contradistinction to five other works enumerated, this "aims to give a complete description of the normal anatomy of the cat, in moderate volume and without extraneous matter." The muscles occupy more than one hundred pages, but we must be permitted to doubt whether the brain is "completely" described in thirty pages of text, or adequately represented in seventeen figures, mostly on too small a scale. An "Appendix of Practical Directions for Dissection" refers helpfully to the descriptive portion of the work. The authors frankly admit that "the question of nomenclature has been one of difficulty," and devote to it nearly four pages of the preface. We apprehend that the confusion of faith in the B. N. A. (the set of terms adopted at Basel in 1895 by the Anatomists' Congress)

may not shield our authors from the imputation of terminologic heresy in respect to the considerable number of departures therefrom. Most of these transgressions will commend themselves to progressive English-speaking anatomists. Some of them have been proposed by British or American naturalists at various times since 1893, and certain of them have been adopted by one or more scientific bodies in this country. Is the total absence of allusion to these historic facts due to ignorance of them upon the part of our authors, or to their solicitude lest acquaintance with them should affect undesirably the minds of American students? We prefer the former alternative.

The index is unusually full, printing and press-work are excellent, and misprints are rare. Under this latter head is not included the constant and inexcusable use of *Monroe* for *Monro* in a term which, as a whole, has no need of perpetuation excepting as a synonym.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Abba, G. C. Von Quarto zum Volturmo. Alexander Duncker. \$1.50.  
A Handbook of Proverbs. New Amsterdam Book Co. 75 cents.  
Arber, Edward. (1) The Cowper Anthology, 1775-1800; (2) The Dunbar Anthology, 1401-1608. Henry Frowde. 2s. 6d. each.  
Benedict, F. G. Chemical Lecture Experiments. Macmillan. \$2.  
Benson, R. P. The Luck of the Vails. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.  
Biegar, H. P. The Early Trading Companies of New France. Toronto: University of Toronto Library. \$1.  
Blissett, Nellie K. From the Unsounded Sea. D. Appleton & Co.  
Bowker, R. R. The American Catalogue, 1895-1900. Publishers' Weekly.  
Bridges, Robert A. Practical Discourse on some Principles of Hymn-Singing. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.  
Brown, H. W. Latin America. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.20.  
Brown, J. H. Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States. Vols I-III. Boston: James H. Lamb Co.  
Bulletin of the Salem Public Library, Vol. V. Salem (Mass.).  
Burdick, L. D. Foundation Rites. Abbey Press. \$1.50.  
Candler, Raymond. Substitutes for the Saloon. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
Cander, W. A. Christus Auctor. The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.25.  
Carlyle, W. W. The Evolution of Modern Money. Macmillan. \$2.50.  
Cawein, Madison. Weeds by the Wall. Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co. \$1.25.  
"C." Home Thoughts. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.  
Chefs-d'œuvre of the Exposition Universelle. Parts 10 and 11. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Son. \$1 each.  
Chevillon, André. Etudes Anglaises. Paris: Hachette et Cie.  
Churchill, Lida A. The Magic Seven. The Alliance Pub. Co. \$1.  
Coburn, O. M. Commentary on the Old Testament, Vol. VIII.: Ezekiel and Daniel. Eaton & Maines.  
Colby, F. M. The International Year Book for 1900. Dodd, Mead & Co.  
Collar, W. C. and Daniell, M. G. First Year Comstock, J. H. Insect Life. Ed. in colors. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.  
Conrad, Joseph, and Hueffer, F. M. The Inheritors. McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.  
Conway, Sir Martin. The Bolivian Andes. Harpers. \$2.  
Coup, W. C. Sawdust and Spangles. Chicago: H. S. Stone Co.  
Craddock, Florence N. The Soldier's Revenge. Abbey Press. \$1.  
Croker, B. M. Una Diplomata. Paris: Armand Colin. 8 fr. 50.  
Davidson, G. T. The Moderns. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.  
De Quincey, Thomas. The Confessions of an Opium-Eater. (Library of English Classics.) Macmillan. \$1.50.  
Doubleday, Stewart. At the Temple Gates. Abbey Press. \$1.  
Dowden, Edward. The Works of Shakespeare: The Tragedy of Hamlet. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co.  
Downer, C. A. Frederic Mistral. Poet and Leader in Provence. Macmillan. \$1.50.  
Dussaud, René, and Macler, Frédéric. Voyage Archéologique au Sinaï et dans le Djebel Edna. Paris: Ernest Leroux.  
Faber, Christine. An Original Girl. P. J. Kenedy Field, Elaine L. A Romance in Meditation. Abbey Press. 50 cents.  
Foster, M. Lectures on the History of Physiology. London: C. F. Clay & Sons; New York: Macmillan. \$2.25.  
Fowler, B. W. Dream Rest. (Alwili Bookstore.) Ridgewood (N. Y.): Alwili Shop. 10 cents.  
Fraser, A. O. The Works of George Berkeley. 4 vols. E. Frowde. 2s.

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