

it would be indispensable to inquire how far elementary metric geometry reasons correctly, and whether or not, in rendering its reasoning sound (without which it must be positively mischievous), it would not necessarily become far too difficult for the average boy. There is a way in which, by easy exercises, geometry would gradually develop great logical strength in almost any boy; but it supposes such a revolution in the methods of presentation and of instruction as would be practicable only in a country where teachers were more genuinely educated and had more leisure and stimulus to study than they have in ours. In default of that, the very inferior, but much easier, subject of the theory of numbers affords a far sounder discipline of the logical powers.

Handbook of Birds of the Western United States. By Florence Merriam Bailey. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1902.

Bird students have long wanted a comprehensive manual of Western birds that should correspond to Mr. Frank M. Chapman's authoritative and attractive manual of Eastern birds. The book just published by Mrs. Bailey meets the need in a highly satisfactory way. The author records original observations on nearly every page, and she has thoroughly explored the literature of Western birds even down to publications of which the ink is hardly dry. Though the book is in the main a systematic work, it begins with short essays on the migration, the distribution, the economic value, and the protection of birds, and methods of studying them and of preparing specimens. Several local lists and a bibliography complete the introductory matter. The main body of the work takes up systematically every species and subspecies of bird in the United States west of the hundredth meridian. An important feature is the system of keys similar to that employed by Chapman and Ridgway. Illustrations are given for nearly all the birds, many of them from drawings by the best of our bird artists, Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Some of the other illustrations, particularly those made from photographs of skins, do not quite reach the nicety of execution otherwise uniform in the book.

The keys and the numerous illustrations make the work of identifying birds comparatively easy. Suppose that the student has in his hand a certain bird closely associated "with the fields of dry cornstalks and the smoky, budding wood-lots" of early spring, and with the frosty stubble and sere

thickets of autumn. The key shows him, by the character of the bill and the size and position of the hind toe, that the bird belongs to the order of gallinaceous birds. Turning to the special key to that order, he finds that because his bird is without spurs, metallic plumage, and naked head or vaulted tail, it is excluded from the family of turkeys and pheasants, and falls into that of grouse, partridges, and quails, the Tetraonidae. There are a dozen genera in this family, but a key supplemented by marginal drawings of the diagnostic parts of birds of the different genera is a sufficient guide. Of the two main divisions of the family, this bird belongs, not to the group in which the legs are feathered down to the base of the toes, but to that in which the contrary is true; further, it belongs to the subdivision that has no ruff, thus being separated from the ruffed grouse; still further, it fits into the minor division having the tail more than half as long as the wing, and the claws moderate. Since its head is not crested, however, it is excluded from the group of partridges. There remains for it, then, only the genus *Colinus*, and because it has a white throat and under parts lightly and irregularly barred, it must be *Colinus virginianus*, the common bob-white. For identifying birds in the field, without specimens, a "field key" is appended to the book.

Under each species the author notes color, measurements, and general structure, distribution, food, and character of nest and eggs, and generally adds an original description of the bird's appearance, habits, and landscape setting. In this last work, which is the most attractive part of the text, Mr. Vernon Bailey has given considerable assistance. The following extracts show the interesting style of the descriptions:

"The magpie is a feature of the landscape, whether seen in flight as a black air-ship, with white side-wheelers and long, black rudder moving against a background of red cliffs in the Garden of the Gods, or seen standing as a lay-figure on a stone wall in a Mormon village. There is always a freedom and largeness about his proceedings. Sometimes he will take wing so near that you see the green gloss on his back, flying with even water-level flight far and away, till he becomes a black dot and disappears beyond your field of vision. His masterful, positive character is not lost even when he goes squawking about his daily business. Whatever he does or says, he claims the attention of the neighborhood, except when he has a secret to hide.

"The road-runner is one of the most original and entertaining of Western birds. The newcomer is amazed when the long-tailed creature darts out of the brush and

paces the horses down the road, easily keeping ahead as they trot, and, when tired, turns out into the brush and throws his tail over his back to stop himself. Even the oldest inhabitant likes to talk about the swift runner, whom it takes a "right peart cur to catch," and who eats horned toads, comes to drink and feed with the hens in the dooryard one day, and the next may be hunted vainly in the dense chaparral or cactus where it makes its home."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Barnes, Anna M. *The Red Mirek*. (Containing also Shan Folk-Lore Stories, by W. C. Griggs.) Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.
- Beylê, L. de. *L'Habitation Byzantine: Les Anciennes Maisons de Constantinople*. Supplément. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
- Brooks, J. G. *The Social Unrest*. Macmillan.
- Buchhelm, C. A. *Schiller's Wilhelm Tell*. Rev. ed. by Hermann Schoepfeld. (Clarendon Press Popular Classics.) Henry Frowde.
- Budge, E. A. W. *A History of Egypt, from the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII.* B. C. 30. 8 vols. (Books on Egypt and Chaldea.) Henry Frowde.
- Burton, William. *A History and Description of English Porcelain*. London: Cassell & Co.; New York: A. Wessels Co. \$10.
- Carlyle, Thomas. *The French Revolution: A History*. Introduction, etc., by J. H. Rose. 3 vols. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. \$9.
- Daley, J. G. *The Rose and the Sheepskin*. W. H. Young & Co. \$1.
- Eberhardt, Max. *Gedichte*. Chicago: Koelling & Klappenbach. \$2.50.
- Fernald, J. C. *Scientific Side-Lights*. Funk & Wagnalls.
- Flint, Robert. *Agnosticism*. Scribners. \$2.
- Grimm, Herman. *Unüberwindliche Mächte*. 2 vols. Berlin: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung; New York: Lemcke & Buechner.
- Hooker, Richard. *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. The Fifth Book. Macmillan.
- Hulbert, A. B. *Indian Thoroughfares*. (Historic Highways of America.) Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.
- Jordan, D. S. *The Philosophy of Despair*. San Francisco: Paul Elder and Morgan Shepard.
- Leadbeater, C. W. *Man Visible and Invisible*. John Lane.
- Lee, Sidney. *Queen Victoria. A Biography*. Macmillan. \$3.
- Lockwood, G. B. *The New Harmony Communities*. Marion (Ind.): G. B. Lockwood.
- Mead, Elwood. *Irrigation Institutions*. (The Citizen's Library.) Macmillan. \$1.25.
- Memoirs of François René, Vicomte de Chateaubriand. Vols. V. and VI. (Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos.) G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- Mortimer, A. G. *The Creeds: An Historical and Doctrinal Exposition of the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds*. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.80.
- Nietzsche, Friedrich. *The Dawn of Day*. (Translated by Johanna Volz.) Macmillan. \$2.50.
- Norris, Frank. *The Pitt*. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
- Olliphant, T. L. K. *Rome and Reform*. 2 vols. Macmillan. \$7.
- Perry, W. C. *The Boy's Iliad*. Macmillan. \$1.25.
- Philimore, J. S. *Sophocles*. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.
- Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne. Vol. VI. Oxford (Eng.): Oxford Historical Society.
- Shea, J. G. *Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi*. New ed. Albany: Joseph McDonough.
- Smith, J. T. *The Art of Disappearing*. W. H. Young & Co. \$1.50.
- Spalding, J. L. *Socialism and Labor, and Other Arguments*. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 80c.
- Stinson, S. S. *Whimlets*. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.
- Von Zittel, K. A. *Text-Book of Paleontology*. Vol. II. (Translated by C. R. Eastman.) Macmillan. \$2.75.
- Wolfson, A. M., and Hart, A. B. *Essentials in Ancient History*. American Book Co. \$1.50.
- Works of Jane Austen. 6 vols. (The Hampshire Edition.) G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- Writings of James Monroe, Vol. VI. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

Hertwig's Manual of Zoölogy.

Translated from the fifth German edition by Prof. J. S. KINGSLEY of Tufts College. 704 pp. 8vo, \$3.00 net.

Prof. E. B. Wilson, *Columbia University*: "The usefulness of Hertwig's book has long been recognized, and Prof. Kingsley has introduced many improvements that will commend themselves to American zoölogists. It is not improbable that I shall conclude to adopt this work as a text-book."

Prof. C. O. Whitman, *University of Chicago*: "I am delighted to see this manual translated by a competent naturalist, and thus placed within the reach of university and college students. It is a most welcome and important addition to the text-books now available, and the translator has done his work well, so far as I am able to judge."

Part First of this work has been translated by Prof. G. M. Field, under the title *General Principles of Zoölogy* (\$1.00).

Henry Holt & Co. NEW YORK

JUST PUBLISHED:

The Age of the Fathers:

Being Chapters in the History of the Church during the Fourth and Fifth Centuries.

By the late WILLIAM BRIGHT, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford and Canon of Christ Church. Edited by WALTER LOCK, D.D., Warden of Keble College, Oxford, and C. H. TURNER, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford. 2 vols., 8vo, Pages, Vol. I., viii+502; Vol. II., iv+598. \$10.00 net.

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Commission, no town has lost all its records, and but two volumes for which there are no substitutes have been destroyed by fire. The "State Standard Ink" formula has been adopted by the United States Treasury Department, and the authorized type-writer ribbons have withstood a very severe test of exposure to sunlight.

Dr. Livingstone is accused by Kruger in his Memoirs of having aided the Kaffirs in their struggles with the Boers by having in his house "a complete workshop for the repairs of firearms and a multitude of war materials, which Livingstone kept stored up for Sechell's use." The falsity of this charge is convincingly proved by the Rev. J. S. Moffat, brother-in-law of the great missionary, and for many years a South African official, in an interesting letter to the London *Times* full of personal reminiscences. Referring to the Sand River convention of 1852, forbidding the supply of arms or ammunition to the natives, which Kruger says Livingstone violated, Moffat asserts: "To my certain knowledge, the Boers have done a very large share in arming the natives themselves." It surely ill becomes Mr. Kruger "to try to asperse the memory of a man whose one object in life was to do his duty to the sorrowful and oppressed races of the dark continent."

The death of the chief Ultramontane politician, Dr. H. J. A. M. Schaepman of Holland, at Rome, January 21, removes from the Lower House of the States-General the most conspicuous member of the Catholic wing of the anti-revolutionary (fusion) party, which won a victory at the polls in the summer of 1901, overthrowing the old Liberal party and installing Dr. Abraham Kuyper, an ultra-Calvinist, as Dutch Premier. Apart from Dr. Schaepman's acknowledged political ability, both as orator, campaign manager, and organizer of forces in the House, he enjoyed a unique reputation in the Dutch-speaking world for his exquisite prose style, his poems, and his numerous literary productions, which were remarkable alike for their clearness, strength, and finish. Born in 1844, he received his doctorate at Rome in 1869, and entered the Catholic Seminary at Rysenburg as professor in 1869, and the House of Representatives in 1880. The later years of his life, as professor in the seminary at Rysenburg and as editor of *Our Watchman* and *Het Centrum* (The Centre), were marked by intense activity. He was one of the prominent figures during the coronation festivities of 1898, having already been admitted into and decorated with the insignia of most of the Dutch royal orders. One volume of his poems is in the fourth edition. Since 1901, he had been house-prelate and prothonotary in the papal household. The Dutch-Americans as well as the Netherlands bemoan the fact that, his writings being in Dutch, his literary light is hidden under a bushel.

The appeal of the March *Century* is primarily to the man of affairs. Ray Stannard Baker opens the number with the first paper of a series on "The Great Northwest," following the same general lines as his series of last year on the Southwest. Ernest Blumenschein replaces Maxfield Parrish as the illustrator. Jacob A. Riis writes of the "Gateway of Nations" (Ellis Island), while Gustave Michaud and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings discuss the question "What Shall We Be?" in view of the various elements

constantly pouring through this gateway. The English language and the traditions of the English law, we are told, will remain. The thought and the social life of the people must be largely influenced by the admixture. But the outlook is hopeful. "The proportions will be such as to make a people strong and plastic—with possibilities of action and expression, of grasp upon the garnered experience of the race, and of daring outreach into the things that as yet have never been, such as no people has yet shown." Will Payne writes of the Chicago Board of Trade, describing the exciting operations of the grain market, and arguing strongly for the general advantage to be gained from the speculative dealing in grain, which makes of wheat "a liquid asset everywhere in the United States." For this reason, and this alone, we are told, the grain grower can borrow on his wheat from 75 to 85 per cent. of its current price, while on the land upon which it was grown he cannot obtain more than 50 or 60 per cent. The "so-called" Tobacco Trust is described by George Buchanan Fife, and Herman Justi makes a plea for the organization (as distinguished from consolidation) of capital as the best means of dealing fairly and successfully with organized labor.

—Henry Augustus Rowland being a name upon which attention will inevitably be arrested in any extensive future history of the development of human knowledge, the future reader of that history may ask, "How came such a tree to grow to such proportions in such a soil?" Well, it happened that the duty of tending that tree fell upon a university president of such singular discernment as not to take fright at meeting with a real live man, a man obtrusively and naively real and personal; and so the tree was supplied with the desirable fertilizer, and quite indispensable vacancy, without which its growth might have been vigorous, but never could have attained to largeness and symmetry. Had Rowland been a growth of French soil, the publication of his complete works would have been undertaken by the Government, and would have been executed in such style as seemed worthy of a nation in the van of civilization. Let us hope that some complete publication may somehow be made yet. Meantime we receive from the Johns Hopkins University a cheapish reprint ("The Physical Papers of Henry Augustus Rowland") of his experimental works, some of them too much abridged to answer all the purposes of the critical student. The volume contains, besides, some public addresses and other writings which we are thankful to find thus made available. Those works by which Rowland most stirred physical thought, and upon which his place among those American physicists who, since Rumford, have influenced fundamental conceptions (if any other such there be), must mostly depend, are omitted. It is said, in excuse for this strange method, that Rowland himself did not desire the republication of those papers. We are not told why; but Rowland certainly did not depart from the usual type of genius in that his judgment was less sure than that of ordinary men. Those who knew him would not be surprised to hear that he had passed through a phase in which, like Pascal, he thought mathematics an idle amusement. But this should not have influenced the editors.

—"Tolstoy as Man and Artist," by Dmitri Merejkowski (G. P. Putnam's Sons), embraces also an essay on Dostoyevski. The book is critical as well as biographical, and, if it were more readable, would attract a great deal of notice, for, to mention only one point, the picture drawn of Tolstoy is quite different from that which the ordinary reader of "War and Peace" and "The Kingdom of God is within You" have formed. We will not go so far as to say that Merejkowski seeks to represent Tolstoy as a humbug, but there are many pages in his book which will be painful to those to whom Tolstoy is seer and prophet, *c. g.*, when he is referred to as "lying on his back and wailing in the high grass, as you and I and all the rest of us." We are very much disinclined to be drawn into any "appreciation" of Merejkowski, for we are not at all sure as to what the intention of his volume is. It is obscure, involved, contradictory, and exaggerated, and at the same time argumentative, if not contentious—a bad assemblage of qualities for critical writing. Dostoyevski is contrasted with Tolstoy as "the artist most contrary" to the latter "in the literature of all ages and natures." This is a specimen of our author's exaggeration. Certainly the two writers do not belong to the same school, but, as this critic very well knows, they are akin; in the next line he declares they are "not alien." On the whole, the volume is disappointing. It arouses expectations, but does not satisfy them.

—The last Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains the second report of the excavation of Gezer. Mr. Macalister has uncovered an ancient megalithic temple consisting "of a row of seven monoliths, with an eighth standing apart, and flanked by stumps of two others"; the first megalithic monument ever unearthed. The large stones in this monument vary in height from seven to almost eleven feet. The holy stone *par excellence* is not one of these giants, but a stone about the height of a man, five feet five, the upper end somewhat pointed and rubbed smooth by the kissing, anointing, or other handling of the worshippers. The form of this stone and that of some of the larger stones which support and, as it were, honor it, indicates the ideas of nature worship connected with this temple, and the abundant votive objects found in and about these stones make clear the character of that worship. Mr. Macalister also found in connection with this temple what seemed to be evidences of child sacrifice. He traces the history of this temple, if such a primitive, uncovered place of worship may be called a temple, from a prehistoric period, 2000 B. C., or earlier, on to about 600 B. C. From present evidence it seems to have been a sanctuary of the early Semitic inhabitants, worship at which continued after the Hebrew conquest, although the size of the temple diminished—an evidence of diminished importance. After the captivity, the site lost its sanctity—evidence again of the thoroughgoing monotheism of the post-exilic period. Among the other interesting discoveries reported are the remains of a primitive population, troglodytic at the outset, which, from skull measurements and other indications, would seem not to have been Semitic. To them is to be ascribed the commencement of those remarkable caves, at some places of

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