

which crumbles into dust as one cuts the leaves, and sticks like chalk to the fingers, is not necessary to the proper printing of photo-engravings, but is offensive to every person of taste. The illustrations are of varied quality, some very good, the majority mediocre, none striking. The maps are excellent, and there is a fair index.

*Texas: A Contest of Civilization.* By George P. Garrison. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1903. Pp. v., 320.

Of all the authors who have contributed to the "Commonwealths Series," certainly none has had a more inviting subject than Mr. Garrison. Here, one would think, there was little necessity for a mere chronicle of the small beer of cross-roads politics; little difficulty in keeping in the main travelled roads of American historical development. If the subject is an attractive one, the writer's opportunities as professor of history in the University of Texas must have been equally exceptional. The result, however, is somewhat disappointing. While the book is far from being the poorest in the series, it does not level up with the best. If this is an unfair standard, it still remains true that Professor Garrison's "Texas" is not as valuable a work as might justly have been expected by those who are familiar with the series as a whole; it neither gives us a great deal of new or detailed information (which the author states has not been his object), nor reveals any very suggestive or illuminative thought in dealing with the history of Texas as an incident in the expansion of the United States.

The book may be divided into three parts—the history of Texas to 1821, the history of the relations of Texas and Mexico from 1821 to 1837, the history of Texas from 1837 to the present time.

The first part is satisfactory. The description of the rivalry between France and Spain for possession, and the discussion of the types of Spanish settlement, the weaknesses and failure of Spanish colonizing methods, constitute the best treatment of the subject in English in brief space. While a fuller statement of the governmental organization of the *Provincias Internas* after 1775 would have been serviceable, the brief outline here given stands out in clear relief when compared with the vague, ill-informed treatment of the same subject in English generally. In treating of the relations of Texas and Mexico from 1821 to 1837, to which something over a third of the book is devoted, the result is still in the main satisfactory. The author traces in some detail the internal history of Mexico from the establishment of the Republic of 1824 to the centralizing reaction under Santa Anna; shows how the location and physical character of Texas made colonization from the United States inevitable; gives in detail the history of Austin's settlement; and then relates the story of the war between Texas and Mexico until the achievement of independence by the former in 1837. This struggle, the author impresses upon us, was the irrepressible conflict of two radically different types of civilization; slavery was merely one, not especially important, element in the difference. The war was entered into by Texas at first for the purpose of restoring the Constitution of 1824, which Santa Anna had virtually over-

thrown; not until this was found to be impossible did independence become the object.

This is very well, and doubtless this point of view needs emphasizing. But in emphasizing it we think Professor Garrison has underestimated the importance of slavery in Texas and of the slavery question in the United States. "The idea that it [i. e., the colonization and revolutionizing of Texas] was consciously inaugurated and carried out with that object in view [extension of slave territory] is too palpably mistaken to be worth discussion," he says (p. 216). This is too curt a dismissal of a difficult matter. One may sympathize with the author's obvious dislike of the term "slavocracy," and still regret that he has not found it worth while to say anything about Sam Houston previous to his arrival in Texas. It was indeed a contest of two opposing civilizations that severed Texas from Mexico, rather than a contest between Mexico and the "slavocracy," but the contest was influenced not only by the existence of slavery in Texas, but also by the existence of the slavery question in the United States. The South needed new territory to protect the institution of slavery, and because of this fact there existed a community of interest between the slaveholding States and the slaveholding Texans, which made revolution more desirable and easier than it would have been otherwise. Not the existence of slavery in the United States, so much as the existence of slavery in the Southern States only, was the fact of vital importance in the history of Texas. If the author has failed to emphasize this fact, it is doubtless because of his anxiety to avoid the "slavocracy" ardor of Von Holst.

The last part of the book is, to say the least, inadequate. It is with a sense of bewilderment, deepening to positive amazement, that one reads chapter after chapter with scarcely more than a hint here and there of the tremendous issues that were producing civil war in the United States. The question of annexation is dispatched in the briefest, most perfunctory fashion. One might suppose that the issue depended upon the series of pointless battles which were fought by the Texan and Mexican armies, rather than upon events occurring in the United States. The civil war and reconstruction are susceptible, it appears, of a similarly conventional consideration. With every approach to the slavery question, indeed, the treatment becomes gingerly in the extreme. In a word, it is obvious that Professor Garrison has persistently fought shy of the historical problem presented by slavery in the United States. Whatever the real or fancied necessity for this method, it has proved almost fatal to what otherwise might have been one of the best books of an excellent series.

The index is fairly good. No bibliography has been prepared, and no references are given. The comparative inaccessibility of the material makes it desirable that the author should have performed this essential service for students of American history.

*Inorganic Chemistry: With the Elements of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry.* By J. I. D. Hinds. John Wiley & Sons. 1902. 8vo, pp. 566.

A dweller in town can do very well with

no knowledge of zoölogy or botany; but everyday life nowadays demands acquaintance with a very considerable body of chemical facts, principles, and methods. For a first introduction to the subject, we have a work of genius, Mendeléeff's "Principles." For physical chemistry there is the treatise of Professor Jones. We cannot see why it would not be better to begin one's descriptive study with the simpler, more instructive, and better understood—albeit the bulkier—organic branch. The reverse is the universal practice. It is a tradition from a time when the Berzelian theory appeared to render inorganic bodies the simplest things in the world, while organic chemistry was a chaos. However, all the books are written on the assumption that the student takes up inorganic chemistry first, and thus he is well-nigh compelled to do so. It is just as it is with geometry, all mathematics being written on the assumption that metrical geometry is studied first, projective geometry next, and topical geometry last of all, although no fundamental understanding of metrical geometry is possible except on a basis of projective geometry, nor of projective geometry except on a basis of topical geometry. The force of history asserts itself even in pure science. But arrange the curriculum as one will, there comes a day when the young chemist has to sit down and commit to memory a vast load of facts about the elements and their compounds. For that severe labor we have seen no single volume better adapted than this of Professor Hinds. It is well packed with well-chosen facts stated with the utmost simplicity; and there is not one that it will not pay a modern man to know by heart. A considerable number of extremely easy experiments are suggested, and the preface to this volume informs us that there is another for use in the laboratory. Such a volume is wanted.

One of the features which particularly adapts this treatise to memorizing is its strict adherence to Mendeléeff's arrangement of the elements. Just here, too, is the principal fault of the book. It not only never suggests the inadequacies of that arrangement, as even Mendeléeff himself often does, but it stuffs the new earthy metals into the Mendeléeffian pigeon-holes in a manner to make Procrustes grin. Praseodymium and neodymium, two elements so much alike that years of fractional crystallization are required to effect the separation of them, are here placed in different groups with a black line running between them to show that one of them is basic, the other acidic. Gadolinium and thulium are earthy metals whose elementary nature is not the most certain of facts. They both come from the same mineral and are difficult for an ordinary chemist to distinguish. One of them is made by Prof. Hinds to be intermediate between silver and gold, while the other is grouped with chlorine, bromine and iodine; and there is no reason whatsoever for this except that their atomic weights, which are dubious to the last degree, bring them into those places. There are other cases just as bad. In short, the "periodic law" of the elements is treated as if it stood on a par with the three laws of motion.

No chemist who thoroughly comprehends the logic of such inquiries and who

P 01019

knows the history of attempts to classify the elements as it is set forth in Professor Venable's 'Development of the Periodic Law,' can fail to admire supremely the wonderful discovery of Mendeléeff. But in physical inquiries it often happens that the student notices a regularity which, upon following it up, continues to be fulfilled, but only in a roughly approximate sense. This state of things shows that there really is some such regularity, but that it has not been correctly formulated. There must really be such a law, or it would not continue to be fulfilled at all. It cannot be correctly formulated, or it would be fulfilled more exactly. Such a law often goes on very satisfactorily for a long time, if one is not too particular, and then suddenly goes quite to pieces, though perhaps later it may come out clear and definite again. This is what we ought to expect in the case of Mendeléeff's law; for throughout it is quite wanting in anything like numerical definiteness. It should be regarded as proved that the relations between the metals of the rare earths are not represented at all in Mendeléeff's table; and if its lower lines can be regarded as fitting the facts at all, the fit is a mighty loose one, a sort of ready-made fit that would suit very different facts just as well. We

ought to add that any complete discussion of the evidences of the periodic law ought to take account of several other considerations which we have not space to notice here.

It is a serious fault in Professor Hinde's work that it treats the law as if it were perfect. It not only teaches what is not proved to be true, but even what is proved not to be true. It may be said that the table, at any rate, lends a support to the memory. So it does; but it would do so all the better if its inadequacies were pointed out. They would forcibly strike the student's attention and serve as landmarks, so to speak, in what otherwise might appear to him as a desert of uniformity.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Cannan, Edwin. Theories of Production and Distribution. London: P. S. King & Son. 10s. 6d. net.  
Carpenter, J. E., and Wicksteed, P. H. Studies in Theology. Putnam's. \$2 net.  
Cooke, J. A. A Text-Book of North-Semitic Inscriptions. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde. \$5.35 net.  
Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir Mounstuart E. Grant. Out of the East. 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co. 5s. net.  
Hammer, William J. Radium and Other Radio-active Substances. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$1.  
Heermans, Josephine W. Stories from the Hebrew. Silver, Burdett & Co.  
Hilton, Harold. Mathematical Crystallography. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde. \$4.75 net.

Hulbert, Archer B. Boone's Wilderness Road. (Historic Highways of America, Vol. 6.) Cleveland, O.: The Arthur H. Clark Co. \$2.50 net.  
Jastrow, Morris, Jr. Die Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens. Part III. Giessen: J. Becker'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung (Alfred Töpelmann). M. 1.50.  
Jones, L. H. The Jones First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Reader. Boston: Ginn & Co.  
Kingsley, Charles. Westward Ho! 2 vols. J. F. Taylor & Co.  
Learned, Marion D. A New German Grammar. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.15 net.  
Leake, Sir Oliver. Modern Views on Matter. (The Romance Lecture, 1903.) Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde.  
Lupke, Robert. The Elements of Electro-Chemistry. Second English Edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.  
Miller, Joaquin. As It Was in the Beginning. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.  
Pelgrave R. H. Inglis. Bank Rate and the Money Market in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium: 1844-1900. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50 net.  
Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association. Vol. VI. July, 1902, to April, 1903. Austin, Tex.: Published by the Association.  
Representative Art of Our Time. Part VIII. "The Studio" Library. John Lane. \$1 net each part.  
Ruskin, John. Letters to M. G. and H. G. Harpers.  
Sunday, W. Sacred Sites of the Gospels. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde. \$4.50 net.  
Sinclair, Samuel B. The Possibility of a Scientific Education. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$1 net.  
St. Augustine. The City of God. Translated by John Healey. 3 vols. Macmillan. 50c. per vol.  
Stevenson, Robert Louis. Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Printed in the Pitman style of phonography. Cincinnati: The Phonographic Institute Co.  
Swift, Lindsay. Literary Landmarks of Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.  
The Burlington Magazine. Vol. II, Number IV. London: The Saville Publishing Co.; New York: Samuel Buckley & Co.  
Van Zile, Edward S. A Duke and his Double. Henry Holt & Co. 75c.

## JUST PUBLISHED:

## Cheerful Americans.

By CHARLES BATTALL LOOMIS. With 24 Illustrations by FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN, FANNY Y. COREY, etc. 12mo, \$1.25.

A collection of short, snappy stories, with highly humorous pictures.

## A Duke and His Double

By EDWARD S. VAN ZILE. With a Frontispiece by FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN. 16mo, 75 cents.

An amusing tale of current New York life. It has most of the qualities of a good farce on the stage.



Henry Holt & Co., New York

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. WALFORD

## Stay-at-Homes

By L. B. WALFORD, Author of "Mr. Smith," "The Baby's Grandmother," etc. Crown 8vo, cloth. \$1.50.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.  
New York.

## Ahead of Chamberlain!

"Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim has really got ahead of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in attempting to show, through the vehicle of fiction, that the salvation of the English workingman is dependent upon the restoration of a protective tariff in his country," says the Boston Herald in an editorial review of the novel.

## A PRINCE OF SINNERS.

Illustrated, 12mo, \$1.50. At all booksellers.

**REMINGTON**  
Standard Typewriter  
221 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

STUDIES IN HISTORY  
ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC LAW

Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

## NEW ISSUES JUST READY.

VOL. XVI. No. 3.

The Centralization of  
Administration in Ohio

By SAMUEL ORTH, Ph.D., University Fellow in Administration.

8vo, paper, 177 pages; \$1.50 net (Postage 04)

VOL. XVII. No. 2.

Principles of Justice  
in Taxation

By STEPHEN F. WESTON, Ph.D., President of Antioch College, Sometime University Fellow in Finance.

8vo, paper, 299 pages, \$2.00 net (Postage .00)

For further information apply to

Prof. E. R. A. SELIGMAN, Columbia University, or to THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York

## RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"A pleasing photographic portrait is that of Emerson. The plate is large, about 18x16, and the bust figure is well set in this area."

"The poet is shown in post-meridian, but not in senile aspect, with a genial, relaxed expression, quite unconscious of posing for the camera."

"The portrait is an excellent one for private hanging or for the wall of the school-room, church parlor, or other public place."—The Nation.

For sale by F. GUTKUNST, Philadelphia.

Price in platinum, \$8.00.

Arnold  
Constable & Co.  
Women's  
Bathing Outfits.

Mohair Suits in Navy and Black in the new shirt waist effect.

Light and heavy weight Silk Suits; extra full skirts.

Black Mohair Suits with box-plaited skirts.

Bathing Caps, Hats, and Shoes in variety of materials.

Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits.

Broadway & 19th St.

NEW YORK.

## JUST READY

A Latin Grammar  
FOR HIGHER SCHOOLS

By W. G. HALE and C. D. BUCK, Professors of Latin in the University of Chicago

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers

Boston New York Chicago London  
San Francisco Atlanta Dallas Columbus

Incorporate Under a United  
States Law.

Thus insuring respect and dignity throughout the world. NO INCORPORATION FEE. NO ANNUAL TAX. Information furnished by THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHARTER COMPANY, Columbia Building, Washington, D. C.  
References: National Capital Bank; Central National Bank; John Byrne & Company, Law Book Publishers, Washington, D. C.

P. 01020