

late a system of international statistics or a uniform method of classification of commercial data in order to render comparison more easy. The last section treats of the creation of a foreign trade, with special emphasis on Government aid through consular reports, floating museums, and permanent exhibitions.

—It can scarcely have been the intention of the Secretary of the Royal Academy, in compiling 'The Royal Academy and its Members, 1768-1830' (London: John Murray; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), to show how undistinguished, in the main, have been the members of that body, but that is what he has done. Of the more than one hundred artists who attained to Academicianship in the first sixty years of the Academy's existence, and concerning whom some biographical information is here afforded us, about thirty, on a liberal reckoning, may be known by name to the well-informed student of art, while not more than ten or eleven are to be seriously considered as of some real importance in art history. Of the Associates elected during these same years who did not attain the higher honor, only one, Washington Allston, has a name that means anything to us to-day. And these were the palmy days of the Academy. The list of Academicians elected since 1830 contains even fewer names of any real distinction. The list of Associates of this second period is, on the other hand, a little better than the earlier one, owing to the presence of the names of two or three men who died young—Fred. Walker's being the most prominent—and of two or three who should have been Academicians, but were not, foremost of these being Burne-Jones. A curious feature of the roll of the Academy, from the beginning until now, is the number of names of foreigners which it contains. The earlier portion of Mr. F. A. Eaton's book has a certain odd sprightliness, in parts, and a dash of humor, which would seem to be owing to the collaboration of J. E. Hodgson, R. A. It also contains an occasional bit of criticism of some value. The later pages, where G. D. Leslie, R. A., succeeds to Mr. Hodgson, are better-written but duller. Mr. Eaton's own contributions to the history of the Academy as an institution, and the appendices which he has provided, have a certain value and will occasionally prove useful to the student. The book is commendably light in the hand, has eleven good illustrations, mostly photogravures, and is dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, King Edward VII.

—'The Adventures of King James II.' (Loisgmans) is a fresh study of court and political life in the seventeenth century by that anonymous writer whose 'Falklands' and 'Life of Sir Kenelm Digby' we have noticed on former occasions. Apart from the interest which the book possesses in itself, it has another claim to attention from the fact that, prefixed to the text, there stands an introduction by Dr. F. A. Gasquet, Abbot President of the English Benedictines. Macaulay said of James II. that "to his policy the English Roman Catholics owed three years of lawless and insolent triumph and a hundred and forty years of subjection and degradation." This statement is in no sense an exaggeration, and one is always curious to see what at-

titude will be assumed by the modern Catholic historian towards the character of the King who strove so hard on behalf of Rome that his efforts ended in such complete disaster. Father Ethelred Taunton fastens the blame for James's ill-timed policy upon the Jesuits. Father Gasquet has nothing to say about the Jesuits, but deals rather severely with the King himself for having overstepped all limits of reason. "His abolition of the Test Acts, under cover of the Royal Dispensing Power, however legal from a constitutional point of view, under which alone it had the sanction of the majority of the judges, was a mistake, if not a crime." On the score of religious partisanship, the strongest plea which is made on behalf of James in this volume takes a negative form, the author stating that, "even if he had gone beyond toleration and re-established the Catholic religion, there is nothing to show the least likelihood that he would have introduced penal laws against Protestants resembling in severity those then existing in England against Catholics." On the testimony of Lord Acton, Wiseman once asked Doellinger what pope there was whose good name had not been vindicated, and Doellinger's reply, that Boniface VIII. wanted a friend, prompted both Wiseman's article and Topst's book. By way of contrast, the writer of this biography, though he says what good can be said of James II., is not looking around for an unpopular Catholic to be rehabilitated. Having pointed out that James is commonly judged by the part of his life which falls within a brief reign rather than in the light of his whole career, he sets out to write a personal narrative rather than a political estimate. Here James, the brave soldier, industrious seaman and faithful friend, is set out in contrast to the more unprincipled figures of the Restoration court. That the Duke of York was for some years lawless in his amours is freely admitted, but much stress is laid upon his subsequent remorse. The author of this book is an old hand at criticism as well as at biography, and well knows the dangers which arise from over-statement of one's own case. Accordingly, he does not permit his tone to become unduly controversial, nor does he lose sight of his avowed purpose to make his sketch a tale of adventure rather than a plea of extenuation. While less convincing than Dr. Airy's life of Charles II., this volume has the merits which are represented by a fulness of information and incisive writing.

—Ida Freund's 'The Study of Chemical Composition' (Cambridge [Eng.] University Press; New York: Macmillan) is a work upon a novel plan. A sub-title informs us that it is an account of the method of that study and its historical development, with illustrative quotations. Another feature of it is that it selects the most instructive examples and sedulously avoids all appearance of giving complete details of anything; showing, for example, the general plan and results of the best determinations of the atomic weights of more than half of the elements, but saying nothing about the atomic weights of the others, nor generally about other determinations of those that are referred to. Its historical parts go back to the phlogistic period and even earlier. We cannot see how the plan could

have been carried out with greater skill; and it is an excellent plan, provided the narrow limitations of its utility be recognized. To a professional student of chemistry it will afford amusement, and here and there call his attention to a stray fact or consideration. To a non-professional student it presents the disadvantage that, after he has gone through it, it will not serve as a handbook; but he will be driven to handbooks of which he has made no study, and which very likely falsify their names in not being at hand. Nevertheless, to such a student it offers the signal advantage that, if the study of it be supplemented by a few months of entire absorption in laboratory work, it will furnish him with very nearly such *aperçus* of this branch of science as the real researcher in it has. The authoress has evidently held this purpose steadily in view, and accordingly directs attention at each epoch of each problem to its logical aspects; and her opening chapter is devoted to the method of the inductive sciences, a subject to which the historical method is more advantageously applicable than to chemistry. Unfortunately, she has made no exact study of scientific logic, and both this chapter and other parts of her book have suffered grievously from this deficiency.

—'Die Doppelche des Landgrafen Philipp von Hessen,' by Dr. W. W. Rockwell of the Andover Theological Seminary (Marburg: N. G. Elwert), has a double claim to notice. The work done by American students in Germany, however creditable it may be on the whole, seldom reaches in either scope or quality the level of excellence here attained. And even if this were not a striking example of thesis literature at its best, the intrinsic importance of the subject might well lead us to comment upon a new and learned treatment of it. Ever since Luther's own lifetime, great scandal has been caused by the attitude of Protestant theologians towards Philip of Hesse's bigamy. How, it is asked, could the men of Wittenberg, with the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew before them, have consented to sanction such a breach of the moral law and the divine command? What Roman Catholic controversialists have had to say regarding Luther's antinomianism derives its chief color from this episode, and even Köstlin admits that Luther's part in the matter is the chief blot on his career. Unfortunately, all the prima-facie considerations seem to point in one direction. Philip of Hesse was, politically speaking, the bulwark of the Lutheran cause—a man whose defection would have been a serious blow. This being the case, it is hard to convince one's self that Luther and Melancthon did not cut a sharp corner, and connive at the immorality of a powerful supporter for the sake of keeping him on their side. Dr. Rockwell, however, does not accept the traditional view, nor does he assume an apologetic tone. While criticizing the position of Roman Catholic writers, his real attack is delivered upon the confession of Köstlin that Luther did himself little credit in winking at the Landgrave's sins. The question is considered from many standpoints, and the views of all the leading reformers are introduced into the discussion. But, taken as a study with a motive, this monograph centres in Luther rather than in Philip. Dr. Rock-

P 01096