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the latter has been given by Kinos in his 'Mundarten der Osmanen,' p. 408. O. T. June 16, 1905.

[Our critic's only point of correction—apart from bibliographical expansion, which seemed unnecessary in our Note—appears to be that those tales are not from Anatolia, but Stambul. In this he may quite possibly be correct; Kinos's last volume (Leyden, 1905), to which he refers, has not yet reached us.—Eh. NATION.]

SHAKSPERE, BEN JONSON, AND PLINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your excerpts from Professor Sonnenschein's article, in your issue of June 29, with accompanying comment, will have added interest if you permit me to direct attention to a brief anonymous contribution in *Baconiana* for January, 1904, which until now has been quite ignored. Therein it is shown that the brief Epistle Dedication of the First Folio, signed by Heminge and Condell, is a close paraphrase of the preface to Pliny's Natural History! Of the nine parallel passages there adduced, the eighth is as characteristic as any:

From the First Folio.

Country hands reach forth milke, cream, fruites, or what they have: and many Nations (we have heard) that had not gummes & incense, obtained their requests with a leavened cake. It was no fault to approach their Gods by what meanes they could.

It is important to add that while there was an English translation of Pliny extant as early as 1601, absolutely no resemblance can be detected between this and the Heminge and Condell Dedication. It remained for the translation in Bohn's Library edition (1855) to disclose the remarkable resemblance. Malone long ago suspected that this dedication was really the work of Ben Jonson, and some few critics have agreed with him.

Baconiana not being easily accessible to American readers, it may be stated that there is a bound file at the Astor Library: shelfmark. 544 C. CHAS. A. HERPICH. New York, July 7, 1905.

Notes.

Harper & Bros. will publish directly 'Love's Cross-Currents,' a novel by Alger non Charles Swinburne.

Thomas Whittaker has nearly ready 'Model of a Motor Car,' with an historical sketch and brief description of the working parts, by Hugo Guldner, with superimposed colored charts.

The first part of a work of great value and equal labor, viz., the 'Corps de Droit Ottoman: Recueil des Codes, Lois, Règlements, Ordonnances et Actes les plus importants du Droit Intérieur, et d'Études sur le Droit Coutumier de l'Empire Ottoman,' by George Young, second secretary of the English Embassy, has appeared from the Clarendon Press (New York: H.

Frowde) in three volumes; Part 2 will appear during the present year in four volumes.

We read in the ninth annual report of the Free Library of Philadelphia, that the late Secretary Hay permitted his eulogy of President McKinley "to be printed in Moon embossed type," in response to many requests from the blind for a Life of McKinley. Mr. Hay, of course, consented, and defrayed half the cost of printing. Some who recall that eulogy may think this a case of the blind leading the blind.

The Englishwoman who writes under the pseudonym "Vernon Lee" has always displayed a peculiar talent for topographical description, that most difficult art. In her latest volume, 'The Enchanted Woods' (John Lane), she has collected some thirty brief essays, or, rather, sketches from her notebook, all of them descriptive of the moods that are inspired by certain surroundings in the soul of the passing wayfarer. She is an insatiable traveller, but her impressions are not such as might occur to any tourist of imagination who should find himself, say, at Arles, "where the Rhone stagnates," or at the shrine of the Black Madonna on the top of Monte Mucrone, or motorfing through the quiet villages of Surrey. Vernon Lee, when she sets out to record her encounters with the divinity of a place, the *genius loci*, puts in every descriptive touch with a light hand, and implies that all this sunshine and romance, or, if you turn the page, all that chill gray dreariness with which she can invest some out-of-the-way corner of Italy or France or Spain, is wholly subjective—a matter of a "dull, bad temper" one day, or on the next of a genial enthusiasm due to fine weather. But a gift of expression and an imagination easily kindled are less uncommon than that other fascination which Vernon Lee can secure for such essays as these. What gives the book a permanent value is her thorough knowledge of the literature, the art, and the architecture of these countries in whose remote corners she has from time to time made her home. The possession of so much solid knowledge would tempt most persons to a display of pedantry, but from this danger Vernon Lee is happily saved by a genuine sense of humor and a capricious turn of mind.

To the increasingly voluminous but not always reliable current literature dealing with immigration, Mr. J. D. Whelpley's 'Problem of the Immigrant' (Dutton) is a distinctly useful contribution. The problem has been studied too much as a national, not to say a "parochial," one. Hence there has been a tendency to forget that other countries besides our own are grappling with the question, and that the problem of immigration has its correlative problem of emigration for those countries which we glibly talk of as anxious to dump their citizens upon us. Mr. Whelpley presents the problem convincingly as essentially international. As he clearly puts it: "The emigration movement from one country is the immigration movement into another, or perhaps a dozen others. . . . Emigration has unquestionably become an international affair, and, until it is so treated, complications and evils resulting therefrom can be only partially and quite ineffectually controlled by each nation acting for itself, independently of all others." No better evi-

dence could be produced of this fact than the legislative provisions and regulations governing the movement of population enacted by various governments in Europe and America. Mr. Whelpley has rendered a great and much-needed service in making accessible those of Continental countries. His summaries seem excellent and correct. The observations and brief discussion with which he accompanies them are illuminating and to the point. The book lacks all that sensational taint which mars much of the work of some of our more or less amateur sociologists. It proceeds from a scholar who has taken pains to collect trustworthy data before attempting to give even a conservative opinion on a difficult and complicated subject.

Miss Gertrude Bacon, herself well known as an aeronaut, has produced 'Balloons, Airships, and Flying Machines' (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The whole story having been already told a thousand times with every imaginable device of sensation, her problem was to make a brief thousand and first recital not wholly uninteresting, without resort to any other means than those that are strictly germane to the history of air-faring. The tiny volume that has resulted is a little triumph, due to a bright, fresh mind drawing from the headwaters of information ideas that sparkle with genuine interest in the subject, which is allowed to run on in its own natural babble. Just as an ordinary observer who stands up with some effort against the pressure of a high wind, and describes far up in the blue a balloon hurled along in a still more tremendous gale, is apt to forget that, to the balloonist himself, he seems to be in a dead calm—the spectator, indeed, finding it hard to think of such a thing—so the plainest narrative of a balloon trip told strictly from the able airman's point of view, in perfect equanimity, never mounting into any purple clouds, never soaring above any reader's head, but sticking to the *terra firma* of plain fact, makes a far stronger impression upon the imagination than in any other style it ever could. That was a discovery exhibited by Miss Bacon's father in his 'By Land and Sky'; and the daughter has caught a little of his charm. The illustrations are particularly well chosen, and several of the most vivid and telling are quite new. We do not know whether the "Crossing the Channel" (p. 46) is so or not; but the frontispiece certainly is.

Another little book of the same 'Practical Science Series,' entitled 'Radium Explained,' by Dr. W. Hampson, is not so fortunate an attempt. It is largely taken up with an attack upon the electronal theory of matter and with preparations for that attack. Now that theory, bright though its prospects certainly are, is very far from being proved, and it is quite a legitimate object of attack. But unless its opponent has a clear understanding of the theory of electricity, his argument will make wearisome wading; and this is the first fault of the present book. Its further fault is that it undertakes to solve this profound problem on a basis of common sense. Now common sense, rightly interpreted, has nothing at all to say about electricity, which ought to be left to specialists; and the attempt to drag common sense into the question can amount only to abandoning the study of experimental

phenomena and to engaging in cloudy talk about words and phrases. Dr. Hampson, however, is not alone in his ill-managed argument. Professor Dolbear, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July, takes up a similar line of discourse, and so have others done. All these writers say that "electricity" consists in a particular variety of energy; but they do not tell us what they use the word electricity to denote. If it means, what physicists and others usually mean by electricity, a *charge* of electricity, then, as Sir Oliver Lodge well remarks, to say that electricity consists in energy is very much like saying that a glass of water is composed of energy. But the question of the truth of the electronal theory is not a question of words—it is a question of how a certain laboratory experiment will turn out whenever we may be able, literally or virtually, to perform it.

Perhaps the most interesting point developed in Dr. Burton-Fanning's 'Open-Air Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis' (Chicago: W. P. Keener & Co.) is the superior curative power of outdoor over indoor air, even when the apartment appears to be thoroughly ventilated. That there is such a difference, experience demonstrates. A distinct superiority in intractable cases is gained by placing the febrile consumptive in the open air in lieu of close to an open window. Why that is so, is not yet determined. Dr. Haldane has shown that there is no difference between the percentage of carbon dioxide or of oxygen in the two situations. It is true that occupied rooms always contain bacteria, and, although these are probably non-pathogenic in the ordinary sense when the apartments are kept ventilated and dustless, it may be that they play some part in the tubercular process. The outer air alone is devoid of such organisms, and perhaps that barrenness is a determining condition. Another suggestion is that air in motion has a particular influence upon health, as is hinted in the exhilaration of rapid passage through the air, or in that of certain winds. On the contrary, there are times, notably within the tropics and in dense forests, when the unconfined aerial ocean is really stagnant, and even healthy animal life becomes depressed. For many years general sanitation has increased the expectation of life for the tuberculous, and now the appreciation of an absolute indulgence in open air (and, we may add, residence upon a dry soil) regardless of other climatic conditions, as always advantageous and frequently essential, is growing among physicians and laity alike. Paul's *Le Grand-Duché de Berg* has a double significance.

The third part of Dr. Pope's 'Handbook of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language' (H. Frowde) needs no special notice. It worthily complements the grammar and exercises already reviewed in these columns. The subtitle, "a compendious Tamil-English dictionary," might mislead one searching for something more complete than a vocabulary of ninety-eight 12mo pages.

'Le Grand-Duché de Berg,' by Charles Schmidt (Paris: Félix Alcan), is a minute documentary study of the German principality formed by Napoleon in 1806 for the benefit of his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat. The chapter on economic conditions is particularly good; and the book as a

whole, though not likely to interest the general public, may be commended as one of the best studies of Napoleonic administration yet published.

There is a very pretty piece of antiquarianism in the current issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Miss Mary Farwell Ayer discourses on the South Meetinghouse, Boston, 1669-1729, with an illustration of it, long lost to sight, which she discovered on a map in the British Museum beneath a pasted-over engraving of the later edifice. The Rev. Hiram Francis Fairbanks reports progress in the endeavor to trace the English pedigree of our Presidential Adamases, and promises more detail hereafter.

Part I. of the fifth volume of Mr. Edward Wilson James's *Lower Norfolk County Antiquary* (Baltimore: The Friedenwald Co.) presents unusual variety, and shows the sources of social and political history to be far from exhausted. Numerous slave-building censuses are given, and in that for Princess Anne Co., 1830, we read (among the whites), "Jesse Dawley, F. B. [free black], & Father & Brother Wm."—that is, as the editor explains, he probably owned these relatives as Fanny Fuller, F. B., listed among the blacks as following the condition of her husband, "probably owned her husband," but not her son Arthur, enumerated with her. Africa Griffin, F. B., owned his wife. There were 1,950 slaves to 581 owners. Further on is a list of "Lord Dunmore's black banditti," viz., the slaves run off aboard the *Dunmore* and *Dunmore* by Virginia's last Royal Governor in May, 1776. They at least bore the names of F. F. V.'s, and were thus distinguished by their owners on recovering them later.

In view of the many conflicting reports as to the fate of the great historical library of Theodor Mommsen, it is some satisfaction to learn that the entire collection has been presented to the University of Bonn by a lady who does not desire her name to be revealed.

After considerable agitation in official circles, the University authorities in Vienna have finally agreed to admit a woman to the teaching corps: Miss Dr. Elise Richter delivered a "Probevorlesung" in the philosophical faculty, and is now a privat-docent. She discussed the Spanish drama "Celestin," dating from the sixteenth century, which shows in its plot a remarkable resemblance to "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Richter did not venture to argue that Shakspeare based his plot on the Spanish.

The Russo-Indian problem, in which Lord Kitchener's recent note of alarm has awakened a fresh interest, was discussed by Sir Thomas Holdich at a meeting of the Central Asian Society. His belief, based on personal observation, was that England's strength in Asia was greater than the majority of Englishmen were disposed to admit. In India the prestige of the British Government was supreme, resting on a conviction that the inevitable dispositions of Providence had arranged that England should rule India. This prestige was greatly strengthened by the sentiment for Queen Victoria. In the wilds of the Central India jungles, and in Tibet also, he found that she was regarded as still living—an incarnation exerting a beneficent influence. Referring to the alleged danger from a Russian invasion, he called attention to the fact that the natural fighting material in India was at least double

that of Russia, and that a call to arms to meet a foreign invader would be responded to almost with enthusiasm. He concluded with a plea for a good understanding with Russia in Asia, and the linking up of railway systems which would promote international commerce and would at once outflank all the complications of Afghan and Persian policy.

The Asiatic Society of Japan continues its creditable record of publication by issuing the initial portion of volume xxxii., containing a sketch of the life of Kwazan, the pen-name of N. Watanabe. This man was one of the "morning stars" of the great Reformation of modern Japan, and one of those inquiring spirits whom the Yedo bureaucracy could not wholly suppress. In the days when the Japanese people were fenced in both as to their bodies and minds, and allowed neither departure from home nor access to foreign thought, Watanabe persevered through the Dutch and the native interpreters in knowing of the world at large. When over thirty, after first seeing a Mercator's projection of the globe, he joined that party of "Dutch scholars," or seekers after Western learning, who were continually under suspicion and often under persecution by the Shogun's Government, because they were in favor of opening the country to foreign intercourse. These Dutch scholars formed two parties, named after different districts of Yedo, one studying medicine only, and the other history, geography, and literature, with the desire also of having Japan fortified against Western, and especially Russian, aggression. Watanabe, born in 1794, was the traditional poor scholar. When, in 1837, the American ship *Morrison* appeared off the coast of Japan, he wrote the book 'Dream Story of Genji,' which had a profound influence on thinking men. The far-seeing daimio of Echizen, who was afterwards the first to engage foreign teachers, urged that the Japanese castaways brought by the American ship *Morrison* should be allowed to land and the captain receive audience, but the other daimios opposed the plan. The translator, Miss Ballard, relying on the Hakluyt's Society's publication, seems to be ignorant of the American literature on this subject, especially the writings of Dr. S. Wells Williams and the book, by Mr. C. W. King, owner of the ship, on the 'Voyage of the *Morrison* and *Himmler*.' In the end, Watanabe, ever under suspicion of the Yedo bureaucrats, thinking that his mere existence was an obstacle to the advancement of his feudal lord, opened his bowels in true Japanese style. It was not until 1870 that his reputation was cleansed by official pardon and a gravestone set up. In 1891, when his admirers erected a memorial, the Mikado's Government sent its contribution of 100 yen. The Marquis Ito has repeatedly eulogized him as a shining patriot. An interesting translation of a Japanese treatise on the Art of Preparation for War, with the tactics modelled on goose lines, fish scales, and stork-wings, is also translated in this number by Mr. R. J. Kirby.

The reorganization of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy of Philadelphia, which is now going on, promises much for the interests of that science. Its new advisory board consists of some of the most distinguished anatomists of the country; their first work has been to appoint to the chair of neurology Professor H. H. Donaldson,

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