

Literary News and Criticism.

Some Oddities of Hysterical Possession.

THE MAJOR SYMPTOMS OF HYSTERIA. Fifteen lectures given at the Harvard Medical School, Prof. J. M. Janet, 1880, pp. 45. The Macmillan Company.

There is probably no more eminent specialist in abnormal mental diseases than the author of this collection of scientific lectures. M. Janet has devoted a lifetime of research to the clinical study of those weird disturbances of the human mind which are roughly called hysteria, sleep walking and hypnotism. As professor of psychology in the Collège de France and director of the psychological laboratory in the clinic of the Salpêtrière, he has had unequalled opportunities of observing a vast number of eccentric and rare maladies of the nervous system. Also he is blessed with that clearmindedness which we Americans sometimes grudgingly call "typical French."

Unlike many earnest but less well balanced investigators in other countries, M. Janet has dealt with the amazing and complex problems of trance and multiple personality, unprejudiced by religious or philosophical assumptions; and, although he is reputed to have spiritualistic leanings, no such conviction is discernible in these calmly objective studies. In addressing the medical students of Harvard University, and later those of Columbia and Johns Hopkins, on the symptoms of hysteria, the scientist confined himself closely to observable facts and the most certain inferences. While these lectures, in their entirety, are by no means intended for readers who have not interested themselves enough in abnormal psychology to be familiar with many technical terms, they nevertheless embody much information which every intelligent man and woman must be eager to gain. M. Janet has this to say at the outset:

I am convinced that in our times every well educated man, wishing to have an opinion on mental and physical diseases, must be acquainted with this singular mental disease, hysteria, for it has played a considerable part in the history of all religions and superstitions, and it has raised very important questions in all the most attractive moral questions. In the history of every great religion there have always been strange persons who have raised the admiration of the crowd because their nature seemed to be different from ordinary men. They were distinguished by extraordinary obligations or remembrances, they had visions, they saw and heard what others could not. They were limited by odd convictions, they had extraordinary ideas, they were not subject to the usual insensibilities, which enabled them to bear the most dreadful tortures with indifference or even with delight. They could do what is now considered impossible for a man, they lived without eating, drinking, without satisfying their natural needs. Is it not such persons who have always excited the religious admiration of the people, whether as prophets, messengers of God, or as saints, or as the pious, or as the ecstatics, or as illuminates? Now they were considered worthy of admiration and honor, now they were called witches or demons, and they were persecuted, and they played a great part in the development of dogmas and creeds.

In declaring all such persons to have been hysterical, M. Janet cautiously refrains from constraining this diagnosis as in any way a reflection upon the moral power of those who have been canonized or martyred; a conservative and sound position, one must admit, too; there being no reason for denying that a mental abnormality may not be the means of giving the patient real insight into some things, just as in other cases it gives him absurd delusions. The scientist is concerned, not with a criticism of the moral and religious views held by hysterics, but solely with the nature and course of the mental abnormality itself, through which such views have come to be accepted. Since medicine has become scientific in the modern sense, hysteria has been studied, in the lecturer's opinion, far too exclusively under the psychological standpoint. "One of the greatest difficulties in the medical art," he says, "and one of the greatest misfortunes of patients, is that hysterical diseases are only well characterized from the moral point of view, which usually is not examined at all; that they are badly characterized from the physical point of view, and that they are uncommonly similar to all kinds of mental and physical affections, for which they are easily mistaken for. Not long ago a patient who had had an eye excised and the optic nerve cut out for mere neuropathic pains."

Stating the symptoms of all the various disturbances of the mind manifesting themselves in trance, somnambulism and multiple personality, M. Janet arrives at the conclusion that all these diseases are but variations or manifestations of true hysteria; but he claims to find the essential symptoms present in every case. They may be included accurately under the general definition he gives of hysteria: "A form of mental depression characterized by the retraction of the field of personal consciousness and a tendency to the dissociation and emancipation of the systems of ideas and functions that constitute personality." Doubtless this definition leaves with the reader two impressions; first, that M. Janet has extended the ordinary meaning of hysteria so as to include completely all the diseases he wants to treat; second, that this talk about "the functions constituting personality" is obscure. Both these impressions are, after a fashion, correct. But the extended meaning of hysteria ceases to appear as a logical trick as soon as one has read the author's presentation of the way sleep walkers, hypnotic subjects and ordinary hysterical behave. As for the obscure nature of personality, that is not such a hard nut to crack, after all, as will be shown. The startling case of a young French girl, typical of many others which have come under M. Janet's observation, will illustrate what "personality" is and how it may be affected.

The subject is a boy of seventeen. At thirteen he often went to a small public house visited by old men. They would urge him to drink, and, when he was refused, would threaten to tell his father. He had a great aversion to his father, and he only sought to rise in that honorable case.

There came on quite unforeseen accidents. Almost always on the occasion of some fatigue or a fit of drunkenness. He then felt transformed, forgot to return home, and thought no more of his father. It enabled him to stretch undisturbed on both shores of the river came to be laid out in this peculiar fashion. It enables him to understand a land system which has no counterpart in the Anglo-Saxon world except in the fen country of Lincolnshire that lies adjacent to the old market town of Epsworth, and also to understand how a man in a position of struggle with no houses clustered in villages, as in our towns, as has always been the case in New England. Moreover any reader with intelligence and imagination who has familiarized himself with the story that Dr. Munro's case, and so on, will find it difficult to see how the cause of the running to and fro between the ancient capital and the seigniorial which were in Church or lay possession.

This volume gives a fresh interest to the city of Quebec. It gives a new and larger interest to the traveller over the International from Rimouski to Montreal or on the north side of the St. Lawrence, over the Canadian Pacific from Quebec to Montreal. It enables him to understand the ribbons of land that stretch across both shores of the river came to be laid out in this peculiar fashion. It enables him to understand a land system which has no counterpart in the Anglo-Saxon world except in the fen country of Lincolnshire that lies adjacent to the old market town of Epsworth, and also to understand how a man in a position of struggle with no houses clustered in villages, as in our towns, as has always been the case in New England. Moreover any reader with intelligence and imagination who has familiarized himself with the story that Dr. Munro's case, and so on, will find it difficult to see how the cause of the running to and fro between the ancient capital and the seigniorial which were in Church or lay possession.

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unmistakable suggestibility we have had no difficulty in demonstrating numerous and evident traces of this disease more or less grave, such as excessive absence of mind, or even amnesia, attacks, paralysis, or even suggestibility. With such persons should not be considered a simple exaggeration of docility and normal belief. They have an unsteady, undisciplined disposition. They are very suggestible. For my part, I have never seen a finer suggestible subject who was not clearly hysterical; and inversely, I have always been able to make all the experiments on the subjects who had decided morbid inclinations. I present to you, experimentally and accidentally only with hysterics, and, inversely, all hysterics, when we study them from this standpoint, present this phenomenon in a higher degree. The most important mental symptom of hysteria, suggestibility. As phases of this same suggestibility and hysteria, M. Janet finds exaggerated absent-mindedness and subconscious actions; one might almost say, we are told, that the whole disease of hysteria is only a form of absent-mindedness, one of whose natural manifestations is hysterical suggestibility. What the psychologists call "the field of consciousness," or the totality of all things experienced at a given moment, clearly or vaguely, is the true scene of the disturbances which science recognizes under the name of hysteria. This field of consciousness becomes strangely contracted, and in hysterics, as in normal persons who are attending with great intensity to something important, the few ideas most vivid in mind crowd out and keep out all other ideas, leaving the latter to express their subconscious presence through motions wholly unfeared and unsuspected by the individual. Some of the most curious phenomena in hysteria are to be traced to this limiting of the field of consciousness by reason of the fact that, when this field is contracted, nothing can be added to it without crowding out something already there. Thus, a hysterical patient whose right hand became insensible to all feeling succeeded in having sensibility restored to the injured member by hypnotic suggestion; but within twenty-four hours after the sensations from the right hand had begun to come in normally, the left hand suddenly became insensible, when it was cured in the same manner as the right hand had been, the right hand lost its sensibility again. In short, the poor woman's field of consciousness was so narrow that it had no room for sensations from two hands! This phenomenon of "alternation" or "equivalence," which has been a stumbling block to medical scientists who have neglected the psychological interpretation, thus becomes fairly intelligible.

We wish M. Janet had taken time in these lectures to explain more fully how this contraction of the field of consciousness may be conveniently explained as the result of insufficient neural energy, or of imperfect transmission of such energy from one system of brain cells to another. Doubtless the learned neuro-pathic scientist assumed that his hearers and readers would not need any such instruction. Nevertheless, we think that his admirable presentation would have gained in convincingness if something more than the field of consciousness had been used in explanations. In spite of the fact that physiological theorists have been despaired of curing hysterical patients by the use of purely psychological terms; in spite, too, of the great value of such "moral diagnoses" as those of M. Janet, there is still need for a theory which will show clearly the precise relation between mental abnormalities and the structure and functions of the nervous system. Although M. Janet minimizes the possible value of such a physiological theory, it would not materially assist in the treatment of hysteria.

THE CANADIAN SEIGNIOR.

An Old World Social System in the Wrong Place.

THE SEIGNIORIAL SYSTEM IN CANADA. A Study of French Colonial Policy. By William Bennett Munro, Ph. D., LL. B. (Harvard Historical Studies, No. 2), pp. xiii, 256. Longmans, Green & Co.

Dr. Munro's book makes a strong appeal to specialists in institutional history. They will find it possessed of all the admirable characteristics of the best of the earlier volumes of the Harvard Historical Studies. It presents in clear and workmanlike fashion the results of thorough research. But as its merit becomes known this study of conditions in the Province of Quebec between 1664 and 1854 is likely to be widely read by laymen, too, for it gives a new and vivid interest to a corner of the North American continent that is characterized by more of an Old World flavor than any other part of the New World now under Anglo-Saxon rule. The seigniorial system in the old French province came to an end more than half a century ago. In its outward conditions, however, Quebec is almost as unchanging as the Far East. Even urban conditions are less changing in the land of the habitant than they are in Ontario or south of the International line; and the great experiment, which was tried for nearly two centuries, of imposing a feudal social and agrarian economy on a section of the New World, although in itself scarcely other than a failure, has left an impress still visible in our country. There is not a trace of the guide book in Dr. Munro's work. It is not a single characteristically of a book of travel, but a study of agrarian, social, religious and governmental conditions in the old French province, with the seigniorial system as its basis. Yet to an intelligent reader it can be made to serve both as a guide book and a book of travel of the highest merit. No one who has ever spent a week in the city of Quebec, at the season when Quebec is at its best, and has fully appreciated its social and its architectural interest, but who has not added charm to the city from a perusal of Dr. Munro's description of the work and aims of the men who represented France there in the century preceding the culmination of the long struggle between England and France for mastery on the North American continent. The seigniorial system was the object of most solicitous care on the part of these French officials, and in one or other of its many phases was the cause of the running to and fro between the ancient capital and the seigniorial which were in Church or lay possession.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Current Talk of Things Present and to Come.

It is a good idea of the Putnams to bring out a new edition of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." The adventures of Captain Nemo have surely not lost their fascination for readers who appreciate fantastic romance. The forthcoming edition is to be illustrated.

The industry of Mr. Quiller-Couch is nothing less than amazing. We have scarcely read one new book of his before another is announced. He has just published a collection of short stories under the title of "Merry Garden," and he has sent to press a new romance called "Major Mousquet." Both in these books ought to be issued here before the end of the present season, for the writings of "Q" make inimitable summer reading.

Dr. Fritz Prelinger has just brought out through Stern, the publisher of Vienna and Leipzig, a book, "Beethoven's Letters," which is the record down to 1822 and gives 630 letters. As it is computed that the letters published in the old collections number 733, it is obvious that this editor's work will present on completion a considerable quantity of new matter. Another publication of interest to students of musical biography has just appeared in London, in the form of "Letters of Robert Schumann." This volume, for which Miss Hannah Bryant is responsible, contains not only Schumann's letters to Clara Wieck, written before and after their marriage, but many letters from Mendelssohn, Liszt, Brahms, Spohr and others.

Angelo Neumann, the friend and propagandist of Wagner, has published his reminiscences of that composer. In them he tells many anecdotes of the artists with whom he was associated in his career. Doubtless the publisher of the late Anton Seidl, speaking of certain rehearsals of "Tannhäuser" which Wagner himself conducted, he describes the latter as "not only the greatest dramatist of all time, but also the greatest regisseur and stage manager," adding this vivid note: "How superbly he put Tannhäuser before us! He has himself back from the Venetian opera, he stands in the statue he stood with arms upraised, while on the entrance of the pilgrims he became moved in, as it were, one long crescendo until, overcome by fervent emotion, he sank upon his knees."

The Macmillan Company promises for the fall a sheaf of fiction that ought to contain some interesting work. Mr. Crawford's Oriental story, "Arcthusa," will be included in it, and the Castles will contribute a romance. A novel in the group which is to come from Mr. Richard Bagot, called "Temptation," will have one of the smaller Italian towns for its scene, and will draw its characters from the ranks of provincial nobility. There is also to be a new volume of short stories by Jack London, entitled "Love of Life," and the Macmillans will have another book, called "Red Coat Captain," by Alfred Ollivant, well remembered as the author of "Bob, Son of Bother."

The Castles, by the way, have just new romance, called "Cornhill" their new romance, called "Wroth." It starts well, and tantalizingly, with a brief account of Hurley Priory and its owners, the one with whom the tale has been told, and from whom the end of the country as Mad Wroth."

At the meeting which was held in London the other day in the interests of the memorial to Whistler, which M. Rodin is designing, Lord Redesdale gave some reminiscences of the painter, whom he knew for forty years and from whom he never had an angry word—a fact worth recording in view of Whistler's profanity in his character from making enemies. Whistler and Redesdale's reminiscences were both Whistler had told him that when he was painting Carville's portrait Carville said, "Oh, Mr. Whistler, you're just a man of genius," and Whistler admitted that that was exactly what was the matter with him. He had seen many of Whistler's portraits being painted, and he described the way in which Whistler began one portrait of a lady. The sister went in to see the room and the canvas near her. Whistler stood at the other end with a long brush held with paint in his hand. Suddenly he rushed forward and smashed the brush into the canvas. He then retreated, made his observation, charged again, and so on about fifty times, and at the end of the picture, which was the most important point. This picture, said Lord Redesdale, was to have been his, but in one of those periodic financial crises which occurred so often in the life of this great artist—when, in point of fact, the balliffs were in—Whistler had cut it to pieces, along with the other pictures then in his studio.

Another of the speakers at this meeting, Mr. Horniman, who knew Whistler well, cited a picture illustration of the popularist toward the painter in London twenty years ago. A picture of us, "A Harmony in Blue and Silver," was to be shown in an exhibition at the Grosvenor gallery, but was delayed, and so for the first time on the space assigned to it was left vacant. "At this point was a portrait of a lady in blue by Millais. Two aesthetic ladies arrived at the place, and reading the Whistler entry in the catalogue, began to abuse the Millais in the strongest terms he had ever been privileged to hear a lady use. One of them, when taking breath, said to her horror-stricken companion, 'I recollect of what you had said. Speaking of the satisfaction that every one felt in M. Rodin's offer to design the memorial, Mr. Horniman told a remarkable piece of art history, hitherto unknown, twenty-two years ago, when he and his wife, the Countess of Rodin, were in the Royal Academy by Professor Legros. It was duly forwarded and duly returned by the Academy a few days later, not even being considered doubtful by that enlightened body. This is the statue that is now in the South Kensington Museum."

M. Eugène Welvert has recently published in Paris a curious book on "Les Régicides." In this he gives picturesque accounts of figures not only famous but obscure. Other new French books include a fine study of the collection of letters by Barbey d'Aurevilly, a memoir of Casimir Delavigne, a volume of Alfred de Musset's correspondence, edited by Léon Sêche, and a volume of letters and also representatives of the King at Quebec were alert to guard the interests of the habitants, and were as prompt as was possible to secure an order to check any abuses of the system that became evident.

The seigniorial system was an object of much care and pride at Paris as well as at Quebec. It was late in the era of French rule in Canada that it could be fairly tried as a colonization scheme. It was, however, never a complete success. It broke down with the seigniors rather than with the habitants. The lot of the habitants was comparatively comfortable for settlers in a new country; but the habitant always knew, as he knows to-day, how to make the best of his environment and how to get the most out of his land. The system failed most obviously with the seigniors. The New World in the eighteenth century was no place for a territorial aristocracy such as that of the old world. The seigniorial system to establish itself, then, artificially elevated above their fellows by patents of nobility—patents of which so many were sent out from France—were as incongruous in what is now the Province of Quebec in the eighteenth century as vandynde in a cathedral or a tramp in a box at grand opera. Many of these New World patents could not be kept on their legs even with the aid of doler, for the King or by being established in government pay at Quebec. The system was artificial and topsy-turvy. It was no more adaptable to the New World of the eighteenth century than a hereditary aristocracy, with a House of Lords as the guardian of its more highly honored members, would be in Canada to-day. The only explanation of the survival of the seigniorial system in the Province of Quebec is the steadfast loyalty of Great Britain to the conditions of the capitulation of 1760 and the Treaty of Paris of 1763.

and other writings by Eugène Carrière, the painter. There is to be a new biographical and critical study of Richard Jefferies, the English naturalist and essayist who just fell short of achieving the highest rank in the literature of his subject. Mr. Edward Thomas is to write it, and he makes the usual appeal for such letters and papers as may be in possession of his hero's friends.

The editors of some literary periodicals cannot resist the temptation, when the chilly season comes around, to send an inquisitorial letter to a number of conspicuous authors. They want to know the opinions and practice of those authors in the matter of holiday reading. One of these gentlemen sent the ancient question to Mr. Thomas Hardy not long ago, and we like to give his answer. "I do not know of any of an idea about holiday reading," said the wise novelist.

George W. Jacobs & Co., of Philadelphia, are publishing a volume on "Sicilia and Her Artists." The author is Mr. Frederick Seymour.

Not in a long time have we received news more pleasing than that which has just been sent forth in regard to the "Dictionary of National Biography." It appears that the late George Smith was always desirous that the work should be placed within reach of students and librarians prevented from buying it by its price. From the time the dates of the dictionary volumes in which the Dictionary is at present printed are to be used for the preparation of an edition in twenty-two volumes, the publication of which will probably be begun next year. There must be thousands of readers who will hail this prospect with profound satisfaction.

SCOTCHMEN, AND, FOR THAT MATTER, READERS OF ALL NATIONS, WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE BOOK BY T. F. HENDERSON AND FRANCES WATT, WHICH IS SEEN TO APPEAR, ON "SCOTLAND OF TO-DAY." IT IS TO CONTAIN CHAPTERS ON THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCOT, THE KIRK, THE LAW, THE SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES, ART AND LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT AND SPORT, AND FOOD AND DRINK.

Poor Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton! There are any number of amiable individuals in England who delight in regarding "Aylwin" as a masterpiece, and the author of it as a transcendently important figure in modern letters; but our namesake on the banks of the Thames suddenly shows a cruel want of sympathy with this view of the matter. Mr. Watts-Dunton has been publishing a "sonnet sequence" on "The Work of Cecil Rhodes," and "The Tribune" has the wit to say of this and the same author's "Jubilee Greeting at Spillhead" that "the two poems, taken together, convict the writer, who has often been credited with the finest critical gift in our generation, of an affinity with the laureate Pyle, and Robert Montgomery." As these were not enough, the hard-hearted critic, in "The Tribune," has the wit to say that he carves, but thinks little comes on cherty stones, and then the earnest poet is calmly charged with "poverty of imagination." At the end of this column of heart-rendering insensitive analysis, the writer delivers himself of this stern conclusion:

If Mr. Watts-Dunton had been an ordinary minor poet, his reputation would have been possible in crushing criticism. But the poet of common sense. But when poetry and literature have such difficulty in making their voices heard amongst the hubbub of the "deluge" of popular fiction and sensationalism, it would be a grave dereliction of duty in the critic not to examine with scrupulous and exhaustive care claims put forward ostentatiously and almost pontifically by "The Tribune" and "The Standard" to the position of a judge and a ruler over English letters.

Mr. J. J. Foster is soon to bring out the third and concluding volume of his "French Art from Watteau to Frud'bon." It will contain critical notices of a number of eighteenth century artists and a survey of society and morals in the same period. There will be nearly seventy illustrations, and the work might be of great interest to the student.

The Caxton Press, of London, is starting an annual publication to be called "Their Majesties' Letters." It will contain the correspondence of the occupants of the Court during the year under consideration, the illustrations being portraits of all the persons who have in that year been presented. The inaugural volume, which deals with the year 1696, will contain a special history of the Court and its officers from the earliest times.

Major Martin Howe is to make still another addition to his invaluable series of works on Spanish history. He has in press a volume on "The Court of Philip IV." We trust that he will be generous in his selection of illustrations for this publication. The book will contain much hitherto unpublished matter, including many letters.

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VANDALISM IN ART.

Stories of the Misfortunes of Masterpieces.

Claude Phillips, in The London Daily Telegraph. Horror and dismay must have possessed the lovers of all civilized countries, when the name came, a day or two ago, that Nicholas Poussin's famous "Le Déluge"—or "L'Évier," as it is sometimes called—in the Louvre, had been destroyed, or, at least, irretrievably ruined, by some miserable creature, in order to satisfy a private spite, or, it may be, drawn down upon himself the attention which he could not otherwise command.

Instances of destruction on a large scale, caused by popular fury, by war or revolution, we find only too many instances of the deliberate mutilation of great works of art, and of that absolute slaying and destruction which is equivalent to wiping the name of their results even more far-reaching and terrible. We need hardly refer to the smashing of the Portland Vase at the British Museum by a factory boy, which they found in a fragment in a fit of red fury, deliberately broke to pieces with a chair the most famous of all archaic works of art. But this it has been possible, with infinite patience, to restore as nearly as may be to its original condition. Titian had to suffer much at the hands of the vandal, even in his life.

His great "Madonna and Child with Six Saints" now in the Pinacoteca of the Vatican, has been shorn of all that upper glory of rays visible still in engravings, which must have been the work of the hand of the artist. The monks of the Escorial did not hesitate ruthlessly to cut down, and in essentials to mutilate, his "Last Supper," painted for its refectory, but which they found it difficult to fit into the niche for which it had been designed. Correggio has within the last few years been exposed to even grosser and more inexcusable attacks, but which they found it difficult to fit into the niche for which it had been designed. Correggio has within the last few years been exposed to even grosser and more inexcusable attacks, but which they found it difficult to fit into the niche for which it had been designed.

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man Emperor in the Old Palace of Berlin, was at some time in the eighteenth century cut into two equal halves—an operation which its peculiar form and design unfortunately facilitated. And thus, alas! this exquisite piece of eighteenth century genre—unique among Watteau's larger compositions—still remains. One of the most curious acts of vandalism perpetrated during the time is fortunately not irrevocable. Some few years ago there was rediscovered behind the altar in one of the side chapels of the Sts. Annunziata, in Florence, a manuscript edition—one of the rarest of the great Florentines of the Quattrocento, and among the painters of that great time the most important. This, having been exhibited for a year or two, to the delight of students of this school and period, has most curiously—the thing seems incredible, but is nevertheless certain—been covered up and hidden away so completely behind an altar and nondescript altarpiece that it might never have existed. And this has been done simply from motives of local convenience, and so that one insignificant chapel might again be made available for use in a church which is rich to excess in chapels and altars. Here is a case in which public opinion will assuredly in time make itself felt and compel the restoration to the innumerable lovers of Italian art of Andrea del Castagno's splendidly vigorous work.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE DEAR SIR RICHARD BURTON. By Walter Raleigh Dodge. With a Foreword. 8vo. Pp. 226. Macmillan Company.

A fairly vivid monograph. The fragments in a reproduction of the original.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ART OF COMPOSITION. For High Schools and Academies. By William Scribner and Philip Meloy. 8vo. Pp. 120. Price, 30c. Charles Scribner's Sons.

FOOD AND THEIR USES. By F. P. O. Carpenter. 8vo. Pp. 120. Price, 30c. Charles Scribner's Sons.

FICTION.

THE IMPERIAL GIFT. By Lawrence Sanders. 12mo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

PHARMACY. By C. E. Lawrence. 12mo. Pp. 250. E. P. Dutton & Co.

JOHN DEER. By Chester Bailey Fernald. With illustrations by J. D. Williams. 12mo. Pp. 318. The G. P. Putnam Co.

GETTING THERE. BY THE WAY. Sketches from the Life of John Deere. 12mo. Pp. 318. Philadelphia, The Nonesuch Press.

HISTORICAL.

THE DISCOVERY OF FIRE AND THEIR BEARING ON THE HISTORY OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION. By Ronald M. Barron. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 284. E. P. Dutton & Co.

An attempt to throw light on the human on the significance of the evaluations at Knossos and other sites.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE PRESENT DAY. By Friedrich Schell, Ph. D. With sixteen chronological tables. 8vo. Pp. 600. Charles Scribner's Sons.

An introduction to the subject framed to facilitate the study of the subject. The book contains many forms from an especially useful feature.

THE FUTURE OF JAPAN. With a Survey of Present Conditions. By H. H. Watson. 8vo. Pp. 320. E. P. Dutton & Co.

An analysis of the Japanese from the psychological point of view.

THE ECONOMIC POLICY OF ROBERT WALPOLE. By Norris A. Brown. Ph. D. 8vo. Pp. 222. The Columbia University Press.

In the Columbia University "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law." A brief sketch of Walpole's main policies the essay on the economic policy.

TRADE AND TRADE CENTERS OF HISTORY. By W. H. Riggall. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

A rapid survey of commercial progress, introducing the history of the world from the age of discovery and in the historical aspects of trade development.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PORTFOLIO. The Last Achievements, Recent Developments and Future Progress. By Sir George Spence. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The second edition of the work, first published in 1897, which seeks to give a picture of the light of actual work rather than through theory. Considerably revised and enlarged.

SUMMARY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT. By Herbert C. Fry. With an introduction by Admiral Lord Edward Pecheval. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Reviewed by John Leonard. With fifty-four illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE DOGS MEDICAL DICTIONARY. An Encyclopedia of the Diseases of the Dog, Cat, Horse, Pig, Sheep and the Physical Development of the Dog. By A. J. Sewell, M. B. C. V. S., and G. R. G. P. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

With numerous illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE ROMANCE OF STEEL. The Story of a Thousand Years. By Herbert N. Casson. 8vo. Pp. 241. E. P. Dutton & Co.

A general history of the steel trade, with personalities and anecdotes from the birth of the Bessemer process to the present time. Illustrated with portraits of the great men of the industry.