

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Life in Switzerland.

In the "Our European Neighbors," series published by the Putnam, there is no more useful or attractive volume than that entitled "Life in Switzerland." What was scarcely to be expected in a book of a popular character, the account of the political system of Switzerland, whether federal or cantonal, is, though concise, as accurate and adequate as will be found in elaborate works which treat the subject from the viewpoint of political science. Of positive value, also, to the sociologist, are the chapters which deal with public education and with the national industries, including the culture of the vine. The chapter on the military system deserves to be read with particular attention in the United Kingdom and in the United States. The specific purpose of the series, which is to make us acquainted with the character and with the domestic and social life of peoples chosen for particular study, is carried out in the chapters on "Switzerland and the Swiss," on "Life and Work in the Alps," on "Cantonal Life and Character," on "Swiss Women and Swiss Homes," on "Swiss Children," on "Religious Life and Influences" and on "Popular Festivals," to which are added some illustrations of Swiss types. In the present notice we shall pass over what the author has to tell us of the Swiss political organization, because we have lately had occasion to review several books devoted to the subject. We shall here limit ourselves to topics which are less familiar to the general reader.

How does it happen that German and French are the principal tongues spoken by the Swiss? The author reminds us that in Caesar's time and some years thereafter, the country which we now call Switzerland was inhabited chiefly by two Celtic tribes known as the Rhaetii and the Helvetii. There is no doubt that, in process of time, they became more or less Romanized in language, arts and customs. When the Roman Empire, however, began to crumble in the west, Helvetia was overrun by the Alemanni and the Burgundians, who thenceforward were the permanent occupiers of the land. The former seem to have been the sturdier people, and it was probably they who gave the tougher elements to the character which in medieval and modern times is associated with the Swiss. They preserved their ancient Teutonic tongue, whereas the Burgundians, a mild race, adopted the language of the conquered people. Thus it came to pass that we now have German-speaking and French-speaking cantons, or rather districts, for the dividing line does not always coincide with cantonal boundaries. The German language is spoken in the middle, the north and east of Switzerland. French is spoken in Neuchâtel, Valais, Geneva and the canton of Valais, in the greater part of the canton of Fribourg and in the Bernese Jura. German and French, however, are not the only tongues spoken by the Swiss. In the canton of Tessin, or Ticino, Italian is spoken; while in parts of the Grisons another offshoot of the ancient Latin tongue, called the Romansch, is spoken. According to the most recent statistics, 71 per cent. of the people speak German; 21.4 per cent. speak French; 5.6 per cent. speak Italian and 1.4 per cent. Romansch; the remaining 0.3 per cent. speaking other tongues. Although Romansch is confined to the Grisons, several newspapers are printed in that language. Romansch, as we have said, is one of those vernaculars which, after the disintegration of the Roman Empire, became gradually differentiated from the Latin. It was at one time the common speech of the old Roman province of Rhaetia, which included the districts where it is now spoken, the Tyrol and the contiguous parts of Switzerland and South Germany.

Taken as a whole, the Swiss are a strong and healthy race of men, but, as is well known, goitre and cretinism are prevalent in some parts of the country, though not to the alarming extent which was formerly the case. Goitre is more common among the women than among the men. In the canton of Valais a few years ago it was rare to see a woman who did not bear the marks of the malady in the form of a swollen neck. Though the average life expectancy in Switzerland is 45 years, it is not so high as in some of the other countries of the world. The average length of life is 46.6 years, and the proportion of males to females is 49 per cent. to 51.

To the cause of popular education the Swiss are passionately devoted. The public contributions to the maintenance of the schools are so liberal that the State is able to afford to support a more liberal system of education than any other country. The present system of education dates from 1874. According to an article of the Federal Constitution, adopted in that year, primary instruction is to be "sufficiently adapted to the needs of the individual." The execution of the law, however, is delegated to the several cantons. The result is that while 12 is fixed by the Federal law as the minimum limit of age at which a child can be withdrawn from school, in some cantons this limit is raised to 13, 14 and even 16. The first school year usually varies from 6 to 7 in different cantons. Moreover, the subjects taught differ greatly. As regards physical culture, it should be noted that of the 5,232 schools possessed by Switzerland, 1,090 give lessons in gymnastics at one year round, while 3,412 give them during a part of the year. Manual work, in the form of cutting out, is compulsory for girls in most of the cantons. We add that, although education is made unsectarian by the Federal Constitution, the school-teachers in many communes within the Catholic cantons are members of religious associations, and in the canton of Schwyz the teaching of the catechism is obligatory for all Catholic children. An attempt to put an end, by means of a referendum, to such religious teaching proved unsuccessful.

The stipends of teachers of the primary schools vary from \$300 to \$600 a year, but, where the salary is low, a house and a garden are provided. The number of secondary schools intended to meet the demands for higher education is very large. These include not only gymnasia, the pupils of which are fitted for the universities, but also trade schools, agricultural and technical schools and schools of art. Of universities, Switzer-

land, although it has but three millions of inhabitants, possesses six, besides a magnificent Federal Polytechnic at Zurich. Based on the only university that may be called ancient, having been founded in 1400; the other five are all of modern erection. The University of Freiburg occupies from one point of view a unique position, being under the patronage of the Pope rather than under that of the Federal Government. It is a testimony to the excellence of the Swiss universities that about a half of the students in them and in the Zurich Polytechnic are foreigners. Among these, Russians are most numerous. It is a fact to the credit of the Swiss that they were the first to open the doors of their universities to women.

Although Switzerland is one of the poorest countries in Europe as regards natural resources, the inhabitants are among the "best off" materially and socially in the world. The Swiss are distinguished by their universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It seems that in Switzerland the habit of newspaper reading has grown enormously of late years. Half a century ago the Post Office had to deal with between ten and eleven million newspapers and periodicals annually. In 1885 the number had grown to 3,000,000, which, at a population of 2,800,000, was a respectable figure. During the last six years, however, the number has largely increased. In 1898 there were 1,068 newspapers and serial publications appearing simultaneously in Switzerland, and the number has since been considerably augmented. Of these newspapers 584 are printed in German, 328 in French, 36 in Italian, 3 in Romansch, the rest are bilingual, or published in other European languages.

In the Confederation, as the newspapers in French, German, Italian, Romansch, National Zeitung and the Allgemeine Schweizer Zeitung; Der Bund and the Berner Zeitung and Die Zürcher Post of Zurich, and the Vaterland of Lucerne. The Vaterland is regarded as the special organ of the Catholic Conservatives of German Switzerland, while Der Bund and the Berner Zeitung are the organs of the German-speaking cantons. In general, the place occupied in the United States or England by the popular magazine. We are told that its literature is often of a high order. This might be inferred from the fact that some of the foremost names in Swiss literature are identified with newspaper editors and contributors. Among these we may mention the names of the Journal de Genève, the Journal de Lausanne, in German, the Basler Nachrichten, National Zeitung and the Allgemeine Schweizer Zeitung; Der Bund and the Berner Zeitung and Die Zürcher Post of Zurich, and the Vaterland of Lucerne.

The origin of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It is not surprising that the Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It is not surprising that the Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It is not surprising that the Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It is not surprising that the Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It is not surprising that the Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand and in Babylon on the other, the extant survivals of the primitive Semitic cult, and, finally, the gradual evolution of the pure and lofty conception of Yahwe or Jehovah. The Semitic social and religious influence on non-Semitic world. In the present notice we shall confine ourselves mainly to noting the conclusions reached in the three chapters which deal with the birthplace, the cradle and the social and religious life of the primitive Semites. Subsequently, we may indicate briefly the results of the author's study of the evolution of Yahwe and of Semitic civilization upon non-Semitic peoples.

There are no superfluous details in the drawing ray in Switzerland. With the exception of those holding posts on the general staff, those performing the function of instructors and a few other officials, Swiss officers receive pay only during the short period they are called upon for training. Moreover, no officer rises to a higher rank than Colonel unless he is selected for Commander-in-Chief, when he becomes a General. Hence, there is only one General in the Swiss Army. In time of war the Commander-in-chief is entitled to receive \$19 a day by way of remuneration, while the pay of the private soldier is about 19 cents.

Since medieval times the Swiss have recognized the immense importance of shooting, and it has been the aim of their successive Governments to encourage evidence in marksmanship by every means in their power. The Tir Fédéral (Federal Shooting Association), supported by the Confederation, is only one of many institutions with the same end in view. Almost every commune has its shooting club, which, like the inter-cantonal and inter-national matches, tends to keep up a high standard of rifle shooting. It is by continual practice with their rifles that the Swiss prepare themselves for the defence of their country. According to our author, no one can watch their practice at the butts without being struck by their marksmanship, by law every Swiss soldier is compelled to fire thirty-five rounds annually. If he does not complete his quota

of others. It seems that in Switzerland the hours of school-going are relatively early. Seven o'clock in summer and 8 in winter is the usual time for reaching the class room. As a rule the business of the day begins much earlier in Switzerland than it does in England or the United States. The pale faces and shrunken forms observed in so many Swiss children are, doubt, due partly to the drudgery which is imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

The Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

It is not surprising that the Swiss military system is, in one respect at least, unique. The British army costs over \$500 per man per annum; the Russian a day, about \$115, but the Swiss army, only \$35 per man. The Swiss are distinguished in Europe to introduce universal liability to military service. By an article of the Federal Constitution every male Swiss is liable to military service; the law fixes the liability between the ages of 17 and 55. Long before he has reached the age of 17, however, the Swiss boy has, as a rule, learned to march, to perform manual exercises and to go through much of the military drill; all these things are imposed upon them out of school hours, but should be partly attributed to the fact that the houses of the peasantry, though picturesque to look at, are far from being all that could be wished for a sanitary point of view.

of the Semite race. In a large octavo volume of more than three hundred pages, entitled "Sketch of Semitic Origins" (Macmillan), the author, Mr. GEORGE AUSTIN SMITH, professor of Biblical literature and Semitic languages in Bryn Mawr College, has undertaken to trace the path trodden by the Semites in the journey from savagery to civilization, in the course of which the characteristic features of their social and religious life were created. Beginning with an effort to identify the birthplace of the Semite race, the author successively traces the sources of their social and usages, the transformations which these underwent among the Southern and Western Semites on the one hand