Franklin's Albany plan, the only one which Mr. Schuyler considers, is, of course, the most important; it would have been interesting, however, to trace the development of the idea in other suggestions, notably that of Penn. In 1686-97, and the plan proposed in 1744 by the Lords of Trade. This chapter devoted to the provisions of the Federal Constitution covers every familiar ground, and form, at the same time, quite the least valuable part of the whole work. In comparison with such an elementary manual as Calvert's "Principles of Constitutional Law"—whether one considers its simplicity of statement, fullness of exposition, or adequacy of illustrative applications—Mr. Schuyler's pages contain little more than the substance of a high-school text-book on "civic government," and suggest, at the most, only a meager working outline for graduate students. It is in the chapter treating of the State constitutions that we find the best part of Mr. Schuyler's book. Lack of space, to be sure, than Breyer, but skillfully avoiding too great detail, the development of both the form and the uses of State government during the century is traced rapidly and clearly, and is definitely supported by illuminating comments. As an introduction to a field so yet little investigated, these chapters may be commended.

The references to authorities are rather leisurely. Calvert's "Principles," in close as "Elements," and Essay's "Constitutional Law" (n. 26) "Constitutional Law." The citation of Supreme Court decisions by volume and page only, without giving the title of the volume, greatly lessens the usefulness of such references. A few statements need revision. It is at one confusing and hardly clear to say (p. 24) note that "the New English Commonwealth kept its vigor and efficacy for nearly forty years, and until after the accession of Charles II." The Commonwealth did, indeed, continue to hold "meetings" until 1651, yet its importance practically vanished after 1646 or 1649. That the grants of Charles II. "breathed living vitality" into his successor's (p. 19) might, perhaps, be gathered from an exclusive study of the acts of the govern- ing council of the province, as a matter of fact, however, Charles was far too con- cerned to pay his political debts, and keep on good terms with those influential enough to obstruct his plans, than he was to dis- play his affection for his subjects. The statement (p. 218) that "of the three of our State executives are chosen for three or four years" should, of course, read "of four years." Red State, New Jersey, now chooses its Governor for a three-year term. Kansas should not be included in the list (p. 281). note 3) of States having "annual sessions for a legislative body."

The Principles of Chemistry. By Dr. Mende- leef. Translated from the Russian (3rd Edition.) By George Kohnstamm. By T. A. Lavoisier. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 425, 428. Longman, Green & Co. 1891. The fifth English edition of this work was translated by Kohnstamm, and published un- der the editorial supervision of Mr. A. J. Greenwalt in 1891. The present is almost equivalent to a new translation. It is some- what surprising that it should be called for so soon, for there are many serious objections to one as a class-book or text-book of any kind, while it is not full enough for a hand-book or work of reference. But the content of the wire which it employs among students of chemistry is that the facts are so strung upon a thread of argu- mentation and of theory as to render the retention of them in the memory less prosaic.

We must not, however, be understood as saying that this is the chief charm of this treatise upon our attention. Nothing could be less certain from the truth, for an accom- plishment of reasoning, it must, for ever stand as one of the great monuments in the history of the progress of science. It was in writing this book that Mendeleva discovered the periodic law of the chemical elements. Now there is no kind of physical law so dif- ficult to demonstrate as a periodic law, and any phenomena so deceptive as those which appear to manifest a periodic character. With very few exceptions, of a striking kind, all those periodic laws which had been made out were either simply harmonic, or else explained into harmonic constituents, or were supported, as in the case of the law of tides, by defective consideration. In these cases they had been studied by means of residual phenomena—a method which imposes that the phenomena, at least in their masses, are not much damaged by causes in which no regularities can be traced. But the chemi- cal periodicity is extraordinarily complex; it is known to us only by pure induction, and, for reasons which are altogether as unknown to us, only very roughly determined the phenomena. Thus, according to the law of the combinations of atomic weights by Charles, there are two cases in which values are in the order of succession. In addition to that, the progress of the chemical elements beyond the third line takes in phenomena which prevail in regard to the chemical characters of some elements, and attempt the sequence of the true order of nature in the respect excessively more difficult. But Mendeleva's predictions based upon his theory were such as to show a perfect unity of it and extraordinary con- duct in the truth of his appraoch. The next elements to be discovered were gal- lium, scandium, and germanium. They were not only filled in the places indicated by Mendeleva, but they possessed general properties which he had deduced from them as having.

Considering all the difficulties of the difficulties success of the purely inductive in- ference, it may be ranked as second to the research of Kepler into the motions of Mars that is not the sole feature that makes the extraordinary work in which it is secure important in the history of the human mind. Mendeleva's views upon many branches of chemi- cal theory are highly original and sug- gestive, and are urged with great force. To be rated rightly, the book should be read consecutively from beginning to end. Unquestionably, it is impossible to praise the work of the editor. Every of the de- ductions advanced, and the English is here and there such that the meaning is uncertain. The Personal Equation. By Harry Thurston Peck. Harper. This volume contains a number of essays on a great variety of subjects of "contemporary human interest." Some are literary, some are political, and some are on a matter quite out of the common way: "The Migration of Poplar Reeds." We cannot conscientiously say that we understand what the title is in- tended to convey.

Mr. Peck writes about most of the topics which he discusses like a man of sense, but whose style has somewhat a, Philistine quality, and for literary criticism his method is hardly adapted. Of a highly critical turn, he will tolerate no nonsense from the reader, or any one else whom he has at his mercy, but insists that everything shall be dis- cerned clearly, and sharply defined so as to see it himself. Yet we are not always sure how clearly he does see it himself. Some- times it what he advances as original turns out to be merely conventional, as when he first says that we ought to ig- nore Howewell as a "critic," and then ex- plains that he means a critic "at this." As a matter of fact, he does not mean that Howewell is a critic at all, but that he has put into his novels little and masters and none of the books. This book is "Stiles Lapham," shows in life, the thing it avoids in criticism of life. Mr. Peck is better himself on a critic of life than of books, and in his paper on Marcel Proust he makes a good defence of the Anglo-American marriage, as against the French sys- tem of personally arranged marriages. On Norden he advances with a white, and deals with him in a way that leaves no hole down to his meaning than did the old High- green-winger of an earlier, critical regime. Every large hospital for the insane leaves its representative—the one son in arm's of nurses's head, has the next ring" has the true ring. The critic of the article is such that it would be a fool to think. The reader feels that an actual physical contact between critic and author would be firmly set. Mr. Peck does not like the German, and exaggerates his approval of the declaration made in "Resemblance up to German Unification." But here, in the exalt- edness of the struggle, he is rather carried away, and denounces the teutonic Germans in terms which really excuse Nordei; for if the race is what Mr. Peck says it is, Norden can not be considered responsible for his acts.

In "The Downward River of American Edu- cation" there came some very unusual re- marks, especially those (p. 451) on the im- possibility of finding in university courses in virtue, wisdom, and nobility. He thinks the modern dream is that legislation shall give every one an income, and that education shall make him chaste, tempera- ment, honest, truthful, patriotic, and deep- ly religious. He thinks that the so-called "ethical" policy in university government has "not raised mediocrity to the plane of scholarship, but has degraded scholarship to the plane of mediocrity," and suggests (as we believe we have done to those colonial) that the loss of the old "identity of treat- ment," which comes from university press to press, is not a matter. In matters of the dign of the ideal in educational arts. And he says 1304 the refusals of the university to dominate and control the des- sins, driving in borrows the bad- the work of the editor. Errors of every de- duction advanced, and the English is here and there such that the meaning is uncertain. The Personal Equation. By Harry Thurston Peck. Harper. This volume contains a number of essays on a great variety of subjects of "contemporary human interest." Some are literary, some are political, and some are on a matter quite out of the common way: "The Migration of Poplar Reeds." We cannot conscientiously say that we understand what the title is intended to convey.

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