



SIR JOSEPH DE BIRMINGHAM WRITETH A DISPATCH TO OOM PAUL.

"Many complaints had been made to Sir Joseph de Birmingham of the burdens and oppressions suffered by those who sought gold in the territories of Oom Paul, and to become burghers therein, and Sir Joseph set himself pushfully to remedy these grievances, but with no avail, for Oom Paul had little love for Sir Joseph."

(Reproduced from F. C. Gould's "Froissart's Modern Chronicles," by kind permission of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.)

Mountstuart may be right; but I, for one, feel safer under his literary guidance when he is telling us that Irish politics are crazy; or that he was at college with Bishop Pattenon; or that Lady Nairne "was born before anyone else save Rogers" (curiously as that assertion would populate Eden); or that if Lord Byron had lived to be seventy, he would have long been a subject of Queen Victoria.

A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

### THE SCENERY OF ENGLAND.\*

This is one of those books which it is a pleasure to review. Here we have an interesting subject treated in an attractive manner, a book printed in clear type with very few typographic faults, and with illustrations which are numerous, artistic, and appropriate.

The subject, although not quite new, is yet one on which the literature accessible to the non-geological public is singularly scanty. This is not surprising when we remember of how recent growth is the appreciation of the æsthetics of scenery. The literatures of the old classic world, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and even that of our own Elizabethan period, show comparatively few traces of the influence of the attractive charms of those majestic and romantic elements in scenery, upon the search for which the holiday-makers of Britain nowadays spend annually several millions sterling. It is to Scott pre-eminently, and in a lesser degree to Thomson and to the Lake School, that the education of the public taste in this direction is due. In former days Pennant, even though a Welshman, could recall Loch Duich without ecstasy, and could survey Loch Hourn without betraying any quickening of pulse. Upon him the impression made by the beautiful surroundings of Castle Campbell was expressed by the bad pun that it was in the parish of "Dolour, bounded by the glens of Care, and washed by the burns of Sorrow."

In the introductory chapter the author gives a certain amount of preliminary explanation of the rudiments of geology, so that the technical terms employed may be rendered intelligible. His definitions are for the most part clear, and, where necessary, illustrated by diagrams. This done, he proceeds to introduce his readers to the general principles of the artistic anatomy of the English landscape, and to the morphological evolution of its features. The amount of detail in the descriptions illustrative of each section of the subject is necessarily great, and thereby some chapters may seem a little tedious when the reader is not familiar with the

\* "The Scenery of England, and the Causes to Which it is Due." By the Right Hon. Lord Avebury. 15s. (Macmillan.)

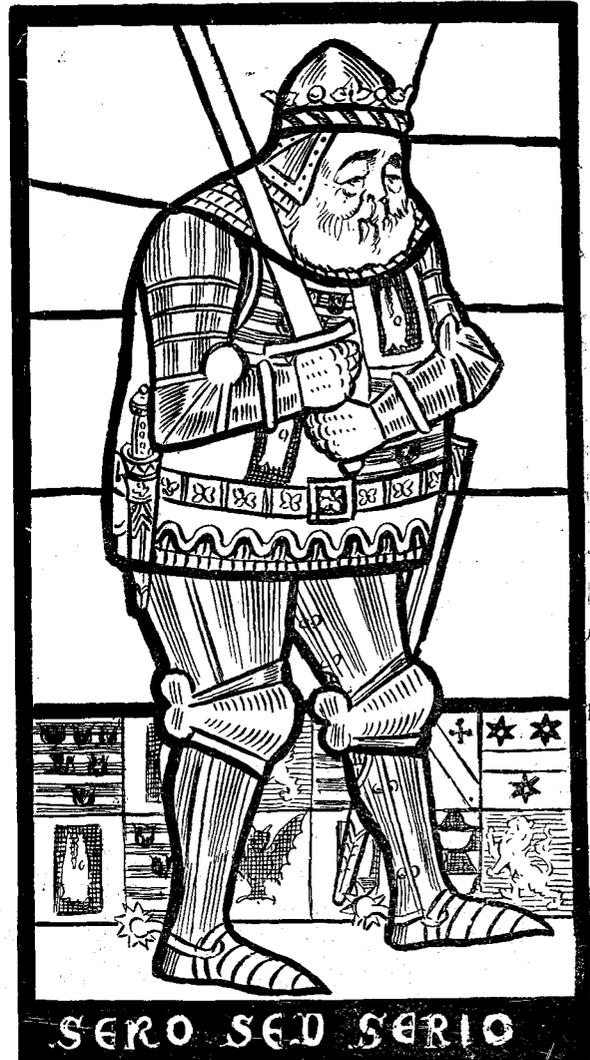
places described; but without this detail the work would have been incomplete, and even these become luminous when read on the spot with the phenomena under the student's eye.

The extent of the subject and the fulness with which it is treated make it impossible to review this treatise section by section in a short notice like the present. Suffice it to say that anyone interested in the interpretation of natural phenomena will find it well worthy of careful study. It can be recommended to the holiday-seeker in any part of England as an instructive companion, with whom he can spend many a profitable hour in examining the features of the landscapes which surround him in the light of the principles which are here so lucidly unfolded.

It is consolatory, to all but the riparian landlords concerned, to learn that, while in some places the sea is encroaching on the land, yet the material so removed is being deposited elsewhere, so that in point of area the gain in the latter places more than compensates the loss in the former.

The section dealing with the influence of agriculture in modifying the English landscape is interesting, and from it we learn the strange fact that the nature of local land tenures influences the character of rural scenery in several easily recognisable respects.

The author has, with much skill, digested the voluminous local descriptions given by the geological surveyors, and by others who have worked up the details of topographical geology. He makes throughout full acknowledgment of his indebtedness to these authors, and gives accurate references to all his sources of information. He appropriately acknowledges what he owes to those who have preceded



THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

(From a stained-glass window.)

(Reproduced from F. C. Gould's "Froissart's Modern Chronicles," by kind permission of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.)

him in this special field of work, such as Ramsay, Mackintosh, and especially Marr.

By accident the map on page 406 is upside down, and at the foot of page 474 it is not quite clear that by the unit of measurement the author really means a rood, not an acre; but these are very insignificant matters.

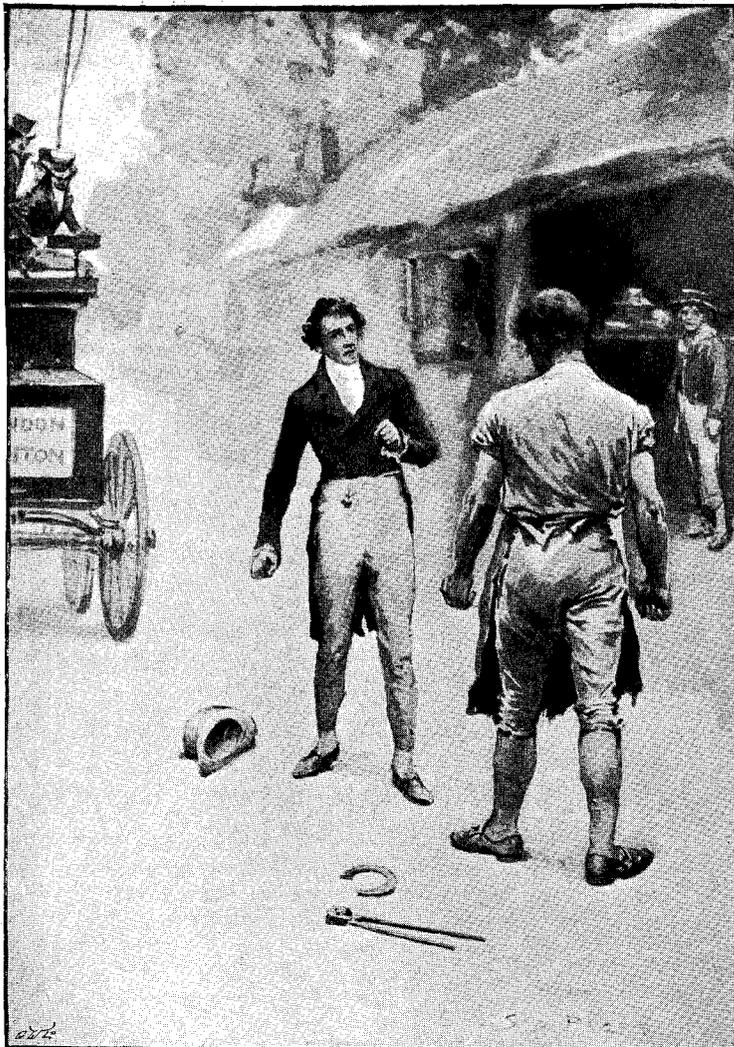
ALEX. MACALISTER.

### MIND IN EVOLUTION.\*

There can be little doubt that one of the first impressions that a man receives as the result of some slight study of that view of things that will for ever be associated with Darwin's name is that Evolution and Progress are more or less synonymous terms. He reads of the working of the great factor Natural Selection; the phrase "survival of the fittest" sticks in his mind. He comes to believe that adaptability is everything, and that it alone won survival for the fortunate creatures that possessed that quality in greatest measure. It does not occur to him that possibly no forms of life are so perfectly adapted to their environment as parasites, which on his new-found view must therefore be the paragons of Evolution. It is almost needless to remark that neither Darwin nor Herbert Spencer is to blame for this deduction, and yet it is so commonly made that Mr. Hobhouse is perfectly justified in starting from a reasoned refutation of it. He maintains successfully that the tendency of Evolution as a whole is not so much to produce the highest types as to produce as many as possible. If, however, man be taken as the crown of the process, and if the highest thing in man be Mind or Spirit, then in tracing the Evolution of Mind we are following Evolution as it moves upward. The author's purpose accordingly is "to enquire into the character, tendency and scope of Orthogenic Evolution; in other words, into the growth of mind."

Now, inasmuch as the generic function of mind is the correlation of all that makes up Life, its growth will be seen in "the widening scope and increasing articulateness of correlation." There are, however, other methods that likewise work towards this end of the organisation of Life; and it is necessary to consider them in order to obtain a "just conception of the distinctive nature of intelligence." In the chapter that consequently deals with Organic Adapt-

\* "Mind in Evolution." By L. T. Hobhouse. 10s. 6d. (Macmillan and Co.)



LORD FREDERICK AND CHAMPION HARRISON.

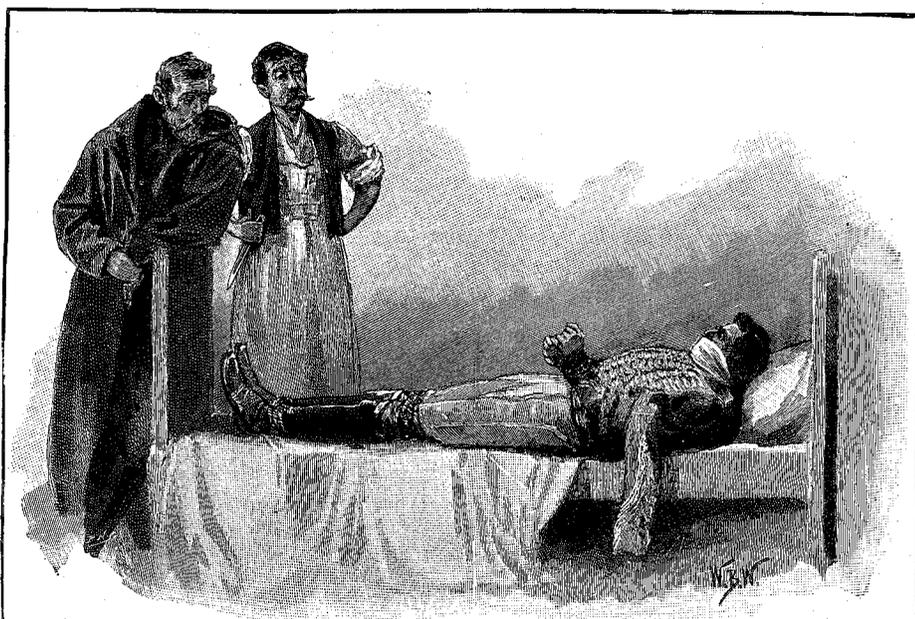
"Encouraged by the cries, the young aristocrat advanced upon his man. The smith never moved, but his mouth set grim and hard, while his tufted brows came down over his keen grey eyes. The tongs had fallen, and his hands were hanging free. 'Have a care, master,' said he. 'You'll get pepper if you don't.'"

(Reproduced from "Rodney Stone," by kind permission of Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.)

ability, we have some interesting criticism of various points in Verworn's *Allgemeine Physiologie*. In treating of Regeneration, Mr. Hobhouse would have found modification

of some of the data taken from Wilson's "The Cell in Development and Inheritance" in the second edition of that work, published nearly a year ago, while a further storehouse is now at his command in the recently published volume on *Regeneration* in the same series by T. H. Morgan. None the less the author finds a valid differentia between machine and organism in the tendency of the latter to maintain itself through process and against change.

Perhaps the chapter on Instinct, the device directed towards the organisation and maintenance of Life which is most closely allied to Intelligence, forms one of the most satisfactory in the book, inasmuch as its conclusions are amongst the most definite. Time was when Instinct and Intelligence were set in absolute and irredeemable contrast with one another, and a differentia was supposed to have been found in the pronouncement that Instinct was incapable of further development, while Intelligence on the other hand was indeterminate in this respect. But



BRIGADIER GERARD, THE ABBOT AND THE INNKEEPER.

"I struggled to rise, but I could only flounder like a hamstrung horse. I was strapped at the ankles, strapped at the knees, and strapped again at the wrists. Only my eyes were free to move, and there, at the foot of my couch, by the light of a Portuguese lamp, whom should I see but the Abbot and the Innkeeper."

(Reproduced from "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," by kind permission of Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd.)