

punning, and suffers from too frequent use of scientific metaphors. These are sometimes effective, more often overdone, and occasionally even ludicrous, as, for example, on page 130: "It [overcrowding] is a plague-spot of furious vitality: so prolific of disease to body and mind, that the stream of philanthropy has exhausted effort in wetting a sore when it should cleanse a cancer, and in dealing with effects when fully developed, instead of drowning them in the centre at their birth."

The English Church in Other Lands; or, the Spiritual Expansion of England. By Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's. [Epochs of Church History, edited by Rev. Mandell Creighton, M.A.] Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

THIS is a day of small things in nothing more surely than in its multiplication of serial publications which aim to give in a compendious form the results of wide investigation. "Epochs of Church History" is a series which borrows its title more than its manner of treatment from the "Epochs of History," which has had a considerable and, in the main, a well-deserved success. Some of the subjects which it included were in no true sense of the word epochs, but it is evident from its prospectus that the "Epochs of Church History" series will wear its title in a much looser manner. How, for example, can "The University of Oxford" or "Monks and Friars" be regarded from the epoch point of view? How can the English Church in other lands be so regarded? This is the subject of the first volume of the series. The author is not a novice in the line of missionary literature. He is the author of several missionary biographies, and his acquaintance with his subject, which is of equal range with the political expansion of Great Britain, is evidently deep and full. He writes with an easy confidence throughout that bespeaks the saturated man, and not merely one well smattered. It is also true that he writes throughout as an ecclesiastic, and that his ecclesiastical pride is everywhere noticeable. The moral of his story will, he hopes, unfold itself, and it certainly does unfold itself with sufficient clearness. It is that "events which are rapidly changing the face of the world, threaten to change the centre of gravity of Christendom, so that at no distant day it may be found neither at Constantinople nor at Rome, but at Canterbury." Even if this hope is regarded as extravagant, an increase from ten bishoprics in "Greater Britain" in 1841 to seventy-five in 1886 is certainly remarkable. Even more so is such a special instance as the growth of the Australian Church: in fifty years from one missionary station into a bishopric, and in another fifty into thirteen bishoprics.

Dr. Tucker's sixteen chapters cover so many different fields that it is very seldom that he can allow a moment to elaboration. But it is the moments so yielded that give his book all of its life and color; and almost any individual missionary's account of his labors would be more heart-stirring and inspiring than this statistical compendium. The book leaves two distinct impressions: first, that the English Church has been much more successful in extending itself in the colonial dependencies of Great Britain than among savage tribes and men of alien faith; second, that the principal obstacle to the spread of Christianity by missionary effort has been the inhumanity and greed of Christian commerce bent upon stealing slaves and selling rum.

The Evolution of the Snob. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.

MR. PERRY is one of the writers who belong to that new school of criticism which looks upon

literature through the glasses of the evolutionist. To them the chief value of literature appears to be as a term of social development. The present slight essay is conceived as a kind of episode of English social or literary history, as one prefers to call it, and is an attempt to show that snobishness was a sign of the encroachment of plutocracy on the demesnes of the aristocracy in the end of the last century, and grew out of that social movement; and the proof of this is that the snob does not appear in literature before the time of Beau Tibbs. Snobishness is finally regarded as the "homage that a plutocracy pays to an aristocracy," and is said to have "found recognition, to have become part of the modern social system" at "about the period of the Bourbon restoration." It is thus contemporaneous with the romantic revival, the Catholic Reaction, homeopathy; and Mr. Perry argues for a closer tie between snobishness and these other movements, and asserts that it belongs to the same family. He then fears that his discussion is vague, and illustrates snobishness with some pages of Jane Austen's. He concludes that the "vice" is losing the reflected glamour it possessed when the aspirant aspired a true aristocracy, and is now nothing more than a "practical worship of the material side of worldly success"—in other words, of the externals of wealth. This, if it be true, implies that the plutocracy has ousted the aristocracy from its place of respect.

These views of the literary sociologist are interesting, and they are intermingled, not to say confused, with views on a great variety of other matters pertaining to the forms of taste in which the romantic spirit expressed itself throughout Europe. In his main thesis the writer is well sustained by the facts. Snobishness, as the characteristic of a defined social class, could not exist until the commercial spirit had developed a body of wealth with commanding power in society, such that it could press successfully, by its mere weight, upon an upper class; but snobishness as an individual trait is an incident of human nature, and springs up in history wherever rank has not passed into caste and the *novus homo* attempts of necessity to palm off the externals of breeding for the thing itself, and strives thus to impose upon the vulgar. Mr. Perry has confined his observation to the modern, and especially the English, breed of the genus; and despite an awkwardness of phrase that is extraordinary in so practised a literateur, and a very ill-regulated mode of disquisition, he has written an entertaining and suggestive chapter of social history.

Studies in Ancient History, comprising a Reprint of 'Primitive Marriage: an Inquiry into the Origin of the Form of Capture in Marriage Ceremonies.' By the late John Ferguson McLennan. Macmillan & Co. 1886. 387 pp.

THE preface to the present edition gives the substance and nature of the book: "This volume is a reprint of 'Studies in Ancient History,' as published in 1876, with notes added only when they appeared to be indispensable." The editor is Mr. D. McLennan. The original work having been discussed and reviewed long ago, it seems superfluous to bestow upon this new edition any attention beyond commending it as handsomely printed. Still, it contains some notes by the editor on the controversial points between the author and the late Mr. Lewis H. Morgan, one of which at least deserves a passing notice.

In 'Primitive Marriage,' the late Mr. J. F. McLennan attacked the "classificatory system of relationships" established by Morgan, and the latter replied to him in 'Ancient Society.' Mr. D. McLennan now repeats the assertion that the terms used by the American Indians in address-

ing each other, even when they imply relationships, are mere forms of salutation, and do not establish and define a fixed nomenclature for degrees of parentage. He quotes Lafitau and other Jesuits in support of his views. Nobody denies, or can and will deny, that the older writers looked upon the Indian terms of relationship as largely "terms of address" only; but the fact that an Indian calls out even to a child "grandfather" (as may be heard among the tribes in the West), or addresses a white man as "my son," has nothing at all to do with the existence or non-existence of the classificatory system. The writers of past centuries were unacquainted with the scientific methods of to-day, ethnology as a branch of study being yet unborn; they did not and could not go any deeper than they had the means to follow. Yet it is strange that their minds, unbiassed by any ethnologic system, theory, or hypothesis, should have been struck forcibly by the Indian modes and terms of greeting each other. Mr. Morgan himself passed through the same stage of experience. But he had the merit of going beyond it, and of examining how degrees of relationship were defined in the languages of each tribe. No Indian is compelled to call his sister's child "my child," in common intercourse, but when he wants to describe him as a relative, he will (when descent in the female line prevails) use the term "my child." Had the late Mr. McLennan taken pains to examine vocabularies, he would have found the classificatory system established therein. But Mr. Morgan went still further. He traced the entire social organization of the Indians to its base in the classification of relationships, upon which depended their customs of inheritance and their governmental system. He showed that the nomenclature had its roots in conceptions of vital importance to Indian society. This side of the question both the author and the editor of the book under consideration are very careful to avoid, yet it is the strongest evidence in favor of the existence of the "classificatory system of relationships" and of its origin as explained by the late Dr. Morgan.

Die Hygiene und Aesthetik des menschlichen Fusses. Von Dr. Ludwig Schaffer. Vienna: W. Braumüller. 1886.

THE author of this little monograph of 132 pages on the human foot was formerly a "k.-k." or imperial-royal surgeon in the Austrian marine. There is no evidence that he ever followed the profession of a pirate; but as a writer he shows an uncommon talent for annexation, inasmuch as, after a few preliminary remarks, he treats his readers to an extract of no fewer than thirty two pages. But the quotation was worth making, being Prof. Burmeister's masterly and famous comparison of the human feet with those of the lower animals. Prof. Burmeister occasionally errs by taking it for granted that any human characteristic which suggests an analogous peculiarity in one of the lower animals is thereby aesthetically condemned; but otherwise his remarks are just and valuable. Summing up his views, he says that the characteristics of beauty in the human foot consist "first, in a narrow, neatly turned, moderately projecting heel; secondly, in a decidedly vaulted middle part of the foot, arched below; and thirdly, in toes of moderate length, the inmost of which projects most, but must not have too large a first joint. But even with these characteristics it is essential that the foot be, in the fourth place, neither too large nor too small, for in both cases its beauty would suffer through a want of proportion to the body."

If shoemakers and their patrons had taste, they would make and wear shoes which follow the natural outlines of the foot and allow the characteristics of pedal beauty to be freely devel-

loped. Instead of this it has been customary, throughout mediæval and modern times, to sacrifice to a fashionable boot of monstrous shape beauty of outline, grace of gait, comfort, and health. It is alleged that women's shoes are still commonly made alike, without reference to right and left; and that even men have paid attention to this subject only within half a century, incredible as it may seem. Dr. Schaffer gives an instance which vividly illustrates the enormous folly of such neglect. Of 600,000 men in the German army it has been shown that 30,000 become disabled on the very first day of service, from trouble with their feet. The Germans are often unfortunate in regard to the fate of their ideas. It was a German, Petrus Camper, who a hundred years ago first inveighed against the habit of wearing like shoes for both feet, and against high heels, pointing out various female maladies to which they give rise. But his advice was uttered to the winds, for the vulgar and hideous French fashions continued to prevail. In 1857 a Swiss professor of anatomy, H. von Meyer, returned to the subject in a treatise which the Germans again ignored, whereas in England it had sixteen editions in rapid succession and made many converts to common sense, beauty, and comfort. And thus it happens that, as Dr. Schaffer complains, the proper hygienic style of shoes and boots has been lately introduced in Germany as "the English form," though first suggested by Germans. In England not only the men, but thousands of the women, now wear hygienic shoes, while in Germany the narrow toes and high heels continue to prevail, except in those circles which ape English sporting life.

Dr. Schaffer's treatise is so full of sensible and practical suggestions for further improvements, that it would be well worth while to have it translated into English. He emphasizes the fact that our two feet are rarely identical in size, and that therefore a shoemaker who measures only one foot is a bungler; so is he if he measures the foot while you sit, for it is considerably larger when you stand. In consequence of this neglect it is easier for most persons to get a good fit from a large stock of ready-made shoes than to order, not to speak of the difference in price. Regarding the soles of boots, Dr. Schaffer finds very thick soles objectionable, because deficient in that elasticity which is essential to comfort and a graceful gait. The feeling of ease which comes from wearing "rubbers" is due to the elasticity of the material. A novel suggestion of the author's is that the heels, too, should be made elastic by the insertion of some sort of spring. Nature herself indicates these reforms by the elasticity of the fat-cushion of the sole. He further suggests that, whereas we now only take care of the upper leather, the sole should be likewise daily looked after. Neglected, it becomes dry, brittle, and inelastic; it should, therefore, be occasionally rubbed over with wax or some oily or resinous substance. Whenever practicable, thin woollen, felt, cellulose, or cork soles should be placed inside the shoes, impregnated with some disinfecting substance in cases where it is impossible to change the shoes day by day. It is easier to walk in a meadow than on a stone pavement, and the advantage of such inside soles is that one can thus "have the meadow in the shoes."

Those who do not consider comfort, health, and a graceful gait a sufficient inducement to turn their back on fashion, may reflect to advantage on one of the points made by Prof. Burmeister. The foot, he remarks, depends for its beauty almost entirely on the outlines of its solid parts, whereas it is muscular fulness and the presence of a certain amount of adipose tissue that condition the beauty of other parts of the human frame. But whereas muscle and fat waste away with age, a foot retains its outlines to old age,

even its fat-cushion being the last portion of adipose tissue affected by disease or age. Hence a well-shaped foot will outlast all other forms of personal attractiveness, and be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.

History of the Irish People. By W. A. O'Conor, B.A. 2d ed. Manchester and London: John Heywood. 1886.

THERE are two classes of history—the exhaustive and the hand-book or suggestive. Few countries find themselves satisfactorily limed in a standard exhaustive history; Ireland does not. The ordinary reader of Irish history must rest content with works of the second order; the closer student falls back upon the materials for history contained in original documents, in memoirs and biographies. And this may be an advantage: the more a reader trusts to one book, the more he is influenced by a single mind; the wider the field over which his search extends, the more his conclusions are likely to be independent. Mr. O'Conor makes an honest attempt to write a history of the Irish people, but we cannot see that the result justifies the addition of another to the already numerous Irish histories of that class. A history forfeits all claim to real merit as a history when it seeks to inculcate political opinions. The work before us is too diffuse; there is too much theory, too much glorification of the spirit and capacities of the Irish race. The central facts and tendencies of Irish history are obscured in a mass of details and disquisitions; there is too much controversy—as with Macaulay and Froude. The book contains about as much matter as, and more facts than, Walpole's 'Kingdom of Ireland,' but is wanting in the clearness and balance, and, let us add, is deficient in the maps and appendices, which make that work upon the whole the best hand-history of Ireland which has yet appeared.

Our Home by the Adriatic. By the Hon. Margaret Collier (Mme. Galletti). London: R. Bentley. 1886. Pp. 250, 8vo.

THIS in reality is a story of pioneer life, only the scene is not the West or Australia, but Italy. The author, the daughter of the late Lord Monkswell, better known as Sir Robert Collier, went with her husband, Count Galletti, some twelve years ago, to live on the eastern coast of Italy, a few miles south of Ancona, where he had bought some church lands. Their house was originally a "priest's house, with the church and a peasant's house attached," all forming one building, situated on a lofty, table-land overlooking the sea. The country is very fertile and rich in corn, wine, oil, and flax, and dotted over with "quaint little towns, all fortified" and perched on the hill-tops. The people were mostly an ignorant and superstitious peasantry, bitterly opposed to any new methods in agriculture or, indeed, to any reforms. Mme. Galletti tells in a very entertaining way of trials with servants and tenants, and a successful struggle with the corrupt *sindaco* or magistrate. The daily life of the people, their homes, occupations, and amusements are very well described, an especially amusing chapter being that on "Courtship." A melancholy picture is drawn of the condition of the decayed nobility, "whom generations of idleness and unthriftiness have reduced to extreme poverty." In regard to politics the author says, "The population around us hovers between the two extremes of ultra-clericalism and red-republicanism or socialism." The concluding chapter briefly summarizes the progress made in the twelve years of residence—a charming home, with lands yielding in some cases fourfold the returns of previous years, attached servants, a friendly peasantry, a reformed municipality, with good schools and well-attended, and a

village, "where so lately reigned confusion, sorrow, and misery in a supreme degree," noted for its order, cleanliness, and comfort.

The Story of Carthage. By Alfred J. Church, M.A., with the collaboration of Arthur Gilman, M.A. [The Story of the Nations.] G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1886. 12mo, pp. 309.

MR. CHURCH is too good a scholar not to have made an accurate book, and too practised a writer for the young not to have made an interesting one. He has had, also, a subject full of picturesque interest, and one not sufficiently familiar to be hackneyed. To be sure, nothing could be more familiar than the story of Dido and the wars with Rome; but between these there lies a long period comparatively little known, and of this Mr. Church has made the most. The long succession of wars for the possession of Sicily—with Gelon, Dionysius, Timoleon, and Agathocles—are narrated at considerable length, and make very attractive reading. A chapter of especial interest is devoted to the journey of Hanno, whose account is translated and given in full. The book contains a large number of excellent illustrations, most of them copied from genuine antiques. In the way of maps it is defective. The general map of the Carthaginian possessions on the inside of the cover serves very well, although it ought to indicate that Corsica as well as Sardinia was, at least to a certain extent, under the authority of Carthage; but there ought to be a good map of Sicily to illustrate as well the first Punic war as the wars with Syracuse. Again, for the second Punic war, the maps of Italy are wholly inadequate. That of northern Italy contains neither the Trebia nor the Metaurus, neither Lucca, Arretium, nor Cortona. It may be said that children do not need such detailed maps, but this we think a mistake; and, at any rate, this is not a book for the youngest children, but one which calls for some maturity and knowledge.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Blake, J. V. *Essays.* Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.
Collins, W. *The Guilty River: A Novel.* Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.
Conway, Frot. M. *Early Flemish Artists and their Country, on the Lower Rhine.* Illustrated. London: Seeley & Co. \$1.40.
Corson, Juliet. *Practical American Cookery and Household Management.* Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
Cralk, Georgiana M. *A Daughter of the People: A Novel.* Harper's Franklin Square Library.
Crowninshield, Mary Bradford. *All Among the Light-houses.* Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.
"Daly James." "For Love and Bears." Illustrated. Chicago: Frank S. Gray.
Dickens, C. *Christmas Carol.* Illustrated. Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co.
Erbe, Prof. K. *Cornelii Nepotis Vita. Für den Schulgebrauch mit sachlichen Anmerkungen, einem Sachregister und einem Wörterbuch.* Illustrated. Stuttgart: Paul Neff.
Farjeon, B. L. *The Golden Land; or, Links from Shore to Shore.* Illustrated. London: Ward, Lock & Co.
Farjeon, B. L. *The Nine of Hearts.* London: Ward, Lock & Co.
Fothergill, J. M. *The Will Power; its Range and Action.* James Folt & Co.
Gogol, N. V. *Tchitchikoff's Journeys; or, Dead Souls.* 2 vols. Thomas V. Crowell. \$2.50.
Greenwood, Jessy E. *The Moon Maiden, and Other Stories.* Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
Harte, B. *The Queen of the Pirate Isle.* Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
Holloway, Laura C. *The Buddhist Diet-Book.* Funk & Wagnalls. 50 cents.
Hurd, H. *Mineral, Physiology and Physiography: A Second Series of Chemical and Geological Essays.* Boston: S. E. Cassino & Co.
Koehler, S. R. *American Art.* Illustrated by 25 Plates. Cassell & Co.
Labberton, R. H. *New Historical Atlas and General History.* Townsend MacCom.
Larroumet, G. *La Comédie de Molière: l'Auteur et le milieu.* Paris: Hachette & Co.
Lowell, J. R. *Democracy, and Other Addresses.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
M. E. B. *Youth in Twelve Centuries.* Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. \$2.00.
Mason, L. W. *New First Music Reader.* Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.
Matthews-Hutton. *Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States. Vol. IV. Macready, Forrest, and their Contemporaries.* Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
McAlpine, A. *Teresa Itasca, and Other Stories.* Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.00.
McLellan, Gen. G. B. *The War for the Union; the Soldiers who fought it; the Civilians who Directed it and its Relations to them.* Charles L. Webster & Co.
McNaughton, J. H. *Annalinda: A Romance.* Illustrated. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.
New Princeton Review. Vol. II. 1886. A. C. Armstrong & Son.