

are pretty tough. In fact, Calculus means "stone," and the student's path becomes here right stony.

And this brings me to one of the objections made by the unmathematical mind to the well-known proposition, that the planetary curve is formed by two forces, and by these alone; the force of inertia driving along a straight line with the acquired velocity and the incessant or accelerative force of attraction. A highly educated man, who has even a smattering of Calculus, asked me this morning: "In a circular or nearly circular orbit, where the attractive force is always at, or nearly at, right angles to the inertia, is not the diagonal formed by the parallelogram of forces always greater than the one side of the parallelogram due to the inertia alone? Why, then, does not the velocity of the planet increase all the time?"

Who can answer this without mixing in his explanation infinitely small quantities of the second order? I await a reply. L. N. D.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 21, 1888.

Notes.

GINN & Co., Boston, have in press a 'Vocabulary to the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad,' by Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale. It has been made at first hand. The antiquities will be illustrated by woodcuts.

White & Allen announce an edition of Anster's translation of 'Faust' (the first in English verse), with colored illustrations after aquarelles by Frank M. Gregory, along with many black-and-white designs; also, 'P. T. Barnum's Circus, Museum, and Menagerie,' compiled by Mr. Barnum himself and Sarah J. Burke, with colored prints.

'The Walks Abroad of Two Young Naturalists,' from the French of Charles Beaugrand, with numerous plates and vignettes, will be published directly by T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Thomas Whittaker has nearly ready 'Stray Leaves of Literature,' by Frederick Saunders of the Astor Library.

Brentano will publish 'The Song of the Palm, and Other Poems,' by Tracy Robinson.

Robert Clarke & Co.'s list of new books includes a 'Narrative of a Journey Down the Ohio and Mississippi in 1789-90,' by Maj. Samuel S. Forman of New Jersey, edited, with a memoir, by Lyman C. Draper; 'Adventures of Pioneer Children; or, Life in the Wilderness,' by E. Fenwick Colerick; a 'Manual for Building and Loan Associations,' by Henry S. Rosenthal; and 'Historic Families of Kentucky,' First Series, by Thomas Marshall Green.

Harper & Bros. publish directly a new novel, 'A Christmas Rose: a Blossom in Seven Petals,' by Robert Edward Francillon; and 'Colonel Quaritch, V. C.,' by Rider Haggard.

'New Amsterdam—New Orange—New York' is the title of a brochure now in the hands of the printer, and compiled by Gen. Charles W. Darling, corresponding secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, N. Y. The material has been gathered from a large number of unpublished folio manuscript volumes of public records.

B. Westermann & Co. will shortly receive 'Die Gred,' a new historical romance by Georg Ebers, of which Nuremberg is the scene.

The Routledge edition of Victor Hugo has received a fresh enlargement by the publication of 'The Man Who Laughs,' in two volumes. We can add nothing to what we have said of the other works in this handsomely printed series, except that the illustrations

deserve more praise than those in the 'Wandering Jew.' Their defects are such as they share with the monstrous creation whose scene is in England, but whose characters and incidents form anything but an "historical novel." Doré would have been a proper designer in this instance; and one artist of genius would have been worth the two who have actually divided the task.

The newly completed volume of the *Magazine of Art* comes to us bound from Cassell & Co. Its contents have the usual variety: scenes from nature in New Zealand, Exmoor, Fontainebleau; specimens of local art galleries and current exhibitions; modern artists and their works; costumes, beautifully illustrated; Irish types and traits; art on the stage, with a timely portrait of Miss Anderson as *Hermione*, etc., etc. There is a not remarkable series of Napoleon portraits; another, somewhat more *recherché*, of Dickens portraits. Best of all the pictorial examples is the engraving after Paul Dubois's masterly bust of Pasteur; Auguste Rodin is also forcibly represented. A chalk drawing by Watts of his "Love and Death," and a woodcut after his "Orpheus and Eurydice," further lend distinction to this volume, which has its monthly photogravure of some painting.

The *Bookworm* (London: Elliott Stock; New York; A. C. Armstrong & Son) makes so pretty a bound volume that it is a pity not to be able to speak very highly of the contents of this magazine. We have found it in this, its first year, scrappy and inorganic, with only by accident a special article possessing some degree of interest. This would be more apparent in a classified table of contents, which is lacking, than it is in the index.

Our monthly notice of the *Century* for the past six months precludes the necessity of any extended remarks on the fourteenth volume (May-October), which lies before us. One observation, however, will be pertinent: the multifarious contents need a better key than the table supplied at the beginning. Take Mr. Kennan's six related articles on Siberia and its exiles: not more than three are grouped together. The papers on the civil war are likewise mingled indiscriminately with other articles in the alphabet lottery. We could further wish to see an index to the more important engravings, and think the portraits, as a class, worth a complete list to themselves.

Two volumes, or parts, contain the twelvemonth (1887-88) of *St. Nicholas*, in whose familiar physiognomy, if there is anything new to be noted, it may be the number of process engravings from living models—an endless resource for a magazine of this character. We fulfil a promise in calling the editor's attention to the perilously small type in which the letters of correspondents are printed. There is nothing imaginative in supposing them to be often read by young incautious eyes in the fading twilight, or by dim or glaring lamplight.

Mr. Henry T. Coates's 'Fireside Encyclopædia of Poetry' (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates) comes to us in its twenty-seventh edition. It has been very extensively overhauled and considerably enlarged. Hardly any of the authors and pieces omitted to gain room would be missed, even if it cannot be said that they are always replaced by their betters. Bernard Barton, William Beattie, William Congreve, Erasmus Darwin, Austin Dobson, Ebenezer Elliott, and Andrew Lang are some of the British new-comers; Alice Cary, C. P. Cranch, Julia Dorr, Edward Everett, J. T. Fields, Paul H. Hayne, J. G. Holland, R. T. S. Lowell, J. J. Piatt, Henry Timrod, and William Winter some of the American. One misses here R. W. Gil-

der and Sidney Lanier, to mention no others. The collection remains about what it was before, albeit somewhat fresher—not among the best in a critical sense, but from its comprehensiveness a useful supplement to similar collections. The index has been rather neglected. "Gilfillin," "Cenneck," and "Wm. Joseph Irons" stand for Gilfillan, Cennick, and Josiah. The year of Mary Howitt's death might have been inserted. The steel engravings of the first edition have given way, to advantage, to excellent portraits of the poets on wood, with facsimiles of their manuscripts.

It can only be necessary to mention the appearance of the third volume of Poor's annual 'Directory of Railway Officials,' a supplement to the Manual. The thoroughness and authority of this list of the personnel of our railway service are indisputable.

'Notable Workers in Humble Life' (T. Nelson & Sons), by the Rev. E. N. Hoare, consists of sketches of eight in many respects very remarkable men. The stories of four, at least, are familiar to most, viz., those of the weaver, John Duncan, who became a well-known botanist; of the baker of Thur-o, Robert Dick, whose knowledge of geology astonished Sir Roderick Murchison; of Thomas Edward, the shoemaker-naturalist; and of the Portsmouth cobbler, John Pounds, whose work in teaching poor children led to the formation of Ragged Schools. The lives of the itinerant lecturers and exhorters, John Ashworth, Thomas Cooper, author of the 'Purgatory of Suicides,' and Robert Flockhart, soldier and street-preacher in Edinburgh, will probably be new to the majority of readers. The closing chapter is devoted to an account of the self-sacrificing labors of George Smith of Coalville, in securing legislation for the protection of children employed in brick-yards and on canal-boats, as well as of his as yet ineffectual efforts to obtain similar protection for thirty thousand gipsy children who roam through Great Britain. The author is in almost every case able to let the subjects of his sketches tell the principal parts of their story in their own language, which they often do in a style remarkable for its simplicity as well as its power of expression.

We can recommend to teachers of advanced classes a work recently issued from the press of Waterman & Ameer, Cambridge, prepared by Dr. Benjamin Rand, of Harvard University. It is entitled 'Selections Illustrating Economic History Since the seven Years' War'; and is intended to furnish a course of reading upon the economic life of the principal industrial nations for the last century or more. Its first topic is "Leading Sections from the English Navigation Acts"; the second, "The Colonial Policy of Europe" (taken from the fourth book of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations'); then follow the "Great Inventions," from Walpole's 'History of England'; "The Economic Causes of the French Revolution," from Von Sybel's 'French Revolution'; "The Emancipating Edict of Stein," from Seeley's 'Life and Times of Stein,' and "The Orders in Council," from Levi's 'History of British Commerce.' There are other extracts, designed to give an idea of English finance from 1793 to 1815, of the English Corn Laws, of the new gold supply after 1848, of the German Zollverein, of the French economic affairs under the Second Empire; of the French indemnity paid to Germany after the Franco-Prussian War, and the application of it by Germany; of industrial progress in Italy, of European public debts, and of our own industrial growth. All the extracts are from the most approved authorities, such as Cairnes, Levasseur, Neymarck, Kolb, and the Tenth Census of the United States. Dr. Rand's

work has been done in the most critical and painstaking manner. He has displayed excellent judgment, not only in his selection of sources, but also in the length and the appropriate character of the extracts which he has made from them. Though its chief worth will be appreciated more by students of economics, the volume will be of great value to general readers of history.

A valuable contribution to the study of mediæval institutions is the 'Étude sur l'histoire des alleux en France,' by Émile Chénon of Rennes (Paris: Larose, 1888). The facts here developed as to allodial property in France are somewhat of a surprise to those of us who have been accustomed to consider the maxim, *Nulle terre sans seigneur*, as the governing principle of landed property in France. M. Chénon shows that it was only in a small part of the country that this rule prevailed. A map *des pays allodiaux en France* gives only Brittany and the countries of Blois, Beauvais, and Boulogne as *pays anti-allodiaux*, in which this maxim is a governing one. A belt of country embracing the entire east and south is given as *pays allodiaux*, in which the contrary rule prevails—*Nul seigneur sans titre*; while most of the western provinces are called *pays censuels*, in which the rule is, *Nul alleu sans titre*, feudal tenure being simply a matter of presumption, *juris tantum*. The allodial lands themselves are classified (p. 38) as *alleux souverains, justiciers, et simples*. The first class are true sovereignties, in which the proprietor exercises all regalian rights, as Boisbelle in Berry, the princes of which declared that they held only *de Dieu, de leur évêque, et du lignage*. Of this class is the famous kingdom of Yvetot, celebrated by Béranger, which did not lose its sovereignty until 1553. The proprietors of the *alleux justiciers* exercised a similar authority, but only, as the great feudatories did, by special grant, being still subject to the royal authority—the rights of justice being held as a fief. The *alleux simples* were allodial merely as property, being subject, in point of the administration of justice, to the seigneuries within which they were situated.

The four articles of the *English Historical Review* for October are shorter than the average, and perhaps of less general interest. The first article, "The Settlement of Australia," by E. C. K. Gower, fills only ten pages, with an appendix. Then follows "The Tomb of Dante," by E. Moore, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. This interesting paper describes the discovery of the bones of Dante in 1865, and discusses the problem of his tomb. "Elizabethan Presbyterianism," by William A. Shaw, considers that phrase of Presbyterianism, especially associated with the name of Cartwright, which belonged to the sixteenth century. The movement, we are told, "stands out from the history of Elizabethan dissent as an abrupt expansion with a distinctly separate genesis, and effective of no results except in so far as it influenced the beginnings of independent separation." Lieut. Col. W. G. Ross, in "The Battle of Naseby," examines the various accounts of the numbers engaged on both sides, and concludes that the army of the Parliament numbered some 13,500 men, that of the King not above 8,000. Of the lesser papers, reviews, etc., which follow, perhaps the most interesting, at least to American readers, is an elaborate review by Lord Acton of Lea's 'History of the Inquisition.' "As a philosophy of religious persecution," he says, "the book is inadequate. The derivation of sects, though resting always upon good supports, stands out from an indistinct background of dogmatic his-

tory. The intruding maxims, darkened by shadows of earth, fail to insure at all times the objective and delicate handling of mediæval theory. But the vital parts are protected by a panoply of mail. From the Albigensian crusade to the fall of the Templars, and to that Franciscan movement in which the key to Dante lies, the design and organization, the activity and decline of the Inquisition constitute a sound and solid structure that will survive the censure of all critics." This judgment from a scholar of high rank, himself a Catholic, seems worthy to cite.

Mr. H. H. Johnston discusses, in his characteristic and entertaining way, in the November *Fortnightly*, the question of the probable position of the Emin Pasha relief expedition. He agrees with almost all African authorities that Stanley has joined the German governor, and suggests three alternative courses which he may be pursuing. In conjunction with Emin, he may be operating to the northward of the province of the latter against the Mahdi's forces, thus giving rise to the rumors of the "White Pasha"; he may be simply waiting in the Nile valley for the expected reinforcements under Major Barttelot, meantime helping Emin in the reorganization of his dominions; or he may be marching to the westward, through the provinces of Darfur and Wadai, to the basin of the Niger. Mr. Johnston might have added the fourth conjecture, which is perhaps more probable than this last, that he is proceeding by the west of Lake Victoria Nyanza to Msalala, near its southern extremity, where a depot of supplies for him has been established. Mr. Johnston gives an interesting account of Mr. Stanley's kindly methods of dealing with savages, and incidentally remarks that, from his personal observations on the Congo, he knows that the loss of life during that first famous passage of the river was far less than Stanley himself represents it in his 'Dark Continent.'

The second number of the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, for October, has come to hand. The popular portion of its contents is relatively small this month. The publishers are T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh.

Babyhood rounds out its fourth volume with a New York and London imprint—an American notion in journalism transported across seas in return for the many the mother country has given us. The leading title is explained in a sub-title: "A Monthly Magazine for Mothers, devoted to the care of infants and young children, and the general interests of the nursery." It has been admirably conducted from the start, and its bound volumes form a domestic library of quite uncommon value. It is a publication of which physicians should be the best friends and advertisers.

English medical skill was in request at the Prussian court eighty-five years ago, when Louise, the mother of the late Emperor William, was still alive. This gracious and heroic lady had great confidence in a Dr. Brown, whom she employed in her own case, and in 1803 desired to attend the Russian Princess Helen, sister of the Emperor Alexander I., during what proved to be her fatal illness. In the current *Vom Fels zum Meer* (F. W. Christern), Dr. G. Egelhaaf communicates letters from the Queen to Brown, Brown's replies, and other correspondence relating to the case in question, together with translations of a part of the physician's diary. Louise's letters are also translated; for she wrote in French, as one may see from the half-dozen examples given in curious facsimile, even to the fancy borders and colored edges of the Queen's note-paper. They are naturally full of tender sympathy for a bosom friend, and are a pleasant confirmation of the Queen's

traditional character. Their publication will not shock the Chancellor.

The Bufford Sons Lithographic Co., 335 Broadway, send us a well-executed life-size portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

The Woman's College of Baltimore was opened on November 13, with interesting ceremonies. President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University made an admirable address, touching upon the various ways in which the higher education can make life richer and fuller—a theme which cannot be too frequently preached upon, provided it be done with the simplicity and convincingness which characterized this occasion.

Close upon the above event comes the cheering announcement that the Trustees of Columbia College have consented to the establishment of an affiliated college for women—an "annex," to use the cant expression. It will make no draft on the resources of the college, depending entirely on endowments and tuition fees. The instruction will be given by the Columbia professorial body, and as the organization will be subject to the approval of the Columbia Trustees, the connection is closer than that of the Harvard Annex with that University. Our readers will recall the letter written to us by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, which may be considered as the public opening of the agitation which has attained this happy result.

The ninth annual report of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, or, in other words, of the Harvard Annex, represents a steady growth in all departments, with a crying need of enlarged quarters. The attendance for the coming year is certain to be larger than last year, and from a very wide range—Hawaii, San Francisco, St. Louis, Kentucky, Virginia, etc. After June of next year, the Society's "Harvard Examinations for Women" will be abandoned, as having served their end.

The New England Meteorological Society proposes to have a Loan Exhibition of Meteorological Apparatus, Photographs, etc., at the Institute of Technology, Boston, in connection with its fourteenth regular meeting in January, 1889. For this purpose the Society invites contributions to any of the following groups of articles: Meteorological apparatus; photographs (of lightning, of clouds, of meteorological apparatus and observatories, of buildings demolished by wind, tornado tracks, overturned trees, etc.); charts and specimens (as, of objects damaged by wind, lightning, hail, frost, and heat). Articles should be sent to A. Lawrence Rotch, Physical Department, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, by prepaid mail or express, not later than January 12, 1889, and preferably immediately—marked, also, with the name and description of the article and the name and address of the contributor.

—A very curious document has just been issued by the Commissioner of Patents, entitled 'Women to whom Patents have been granted by the United States Government, 1790 to July 1, 1888.' It is a quarto of 44 pages, and records in round numbers about 2,500 patents, besides 57 reissues. The very first on the list was taken out by Mary Kies in 1809 for "straw-weaving with silk or thread." Mary Brush followed in 1815 with a "corset"; Sophia Usher in 1819 with "cream of tartar, carbonated liquid"; Julia Planton in 1822 with a "foot-stove." From that date the entries are annual, with exception of the years 1827, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1835-39, 1844, 1846, 1852, and 1854-55. The first (short) page of the pamphlet embraces the whole of the half century 1809-58, in which there were precisely fifty patents granted. By

1869 a year's entries require a full page; by 1881, two pages; by 1886, three pages. The first native patentee whose address is recorded is Agdalena S. Goodman, Duval Co., Fla., for "improvement in broom-brushes," 1849, and she was the only Southerner save one up to the outbreak of the civil war. During the same period, New York had furnished 14, Massachusetts 4, Ohio 2, and Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana 1 each. Some one possessing more patience and leisure than ourselves may perhaps satisfy curiosity by summing up for each State to the present date, as well as by classifying the subjects of the patents. These are by no means confined to the domestic arts and conveniences, or to the hygiene or adornment of the female sex. In 1864 Mary Jane Montgomery of this city brought forward her "improved war-vessel," side by side with the "improved lantern-dinner-pail" of a Michigan sister; and the same Miss Montgomery in the same year devised an "improvement in locomotive-wheels," having, by the way, many associates in railroad invention, even to "an apparatus for destroying vegetation on railroads." One lady in Iowa, with a male partner, makes an "improvement in cigars"; another, of Philadelphia, offers a considerable "moustache-spoon"; a third, of Boston, contributes a "pantaloon-tree." A gentle competition is observable in "improvements in corpse-coolers"; but we notice only one "apparatus for killing mosquitoes." Some of the more bizarre "devices" are "for inducing sleep"—a companion to the foregoing; "for restoring facial symmetry"; and "for exposing hair to the action of heated vapors." Perhaps in all the 2,500 we may look in vain for a new principle.

—It is a long time since we have seen so attractive an edition of a Greek classic as 'The Timæus of Plato,' edited by R. D. Archer-Hind, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (Macmillan). It is a large octavo of 360 pages, and the publishers have dressed it in a garb which makes it a delight to the reader and an ornament to the library. Of all the works of Plato the 'Timæus' is, in modern times, probably the least read. It is Plato's cosmogony, the work in which he gives us his theory of the ultimate constitution of matter, and what he conceives the history of the universe to have been from its origin down to and including the creation of man. The old scholiasts, with more than their usual accuracy, gave it the sub-title, "Concerning Nature; Physical." But everything in connection with physical science has undergone such a complete transformation in modern times that, to the natural philosopher of the present day, the speculations of Plato seem mere poetical fancies. The work is never read in our colleges, and by few out of college, except those who make a special study of the Platonic philosophy. Hence, separate editions of the dialogue are rare. The present is the first English edition, but we most unhesitatingly pronounce it the most learned and the most useful of all that have appeared in any country. A complete English translation, facing the Greek text, offers an assistance which, considering the difficulty and frequent obscurity of the original, will not be disdained by the most accomplished Greek scholar. It is written in excellent English, clear and flowing, and though with a freedom often bordering on paraphrase, yet, in all cases where we have carefully compared it with the Greek, it appears to us a correct and faithful exposition of Plato's meaning. Mr. Archer-Hind's elaborate introduction is a work of far higher importance than

the great majority of such preliminary dissertations. It is not merely an introduction to the 'Timæus,' but to the whole Platonic philosophy; even more than this, it gives a broad and comprehensive view of Greek speculative philosophy from its origin to Plato's time. The commentary is very full and almost invariably upon passages whose explanation is desired by the reader; it has few of the characteristics of the notes usually appended to text-books prepared for those learning Greek. Such knowledge as can be readily obtained from the grammar and dictionary is assumed. Mr. Archer-Hind writes for men, not boys. Especially worthy of notice are the comments on the mathematical passages in the 'Timæus.' The numerous diagrams, with the explanations given, set the meaning of these passages in so clear a light that one who has puzzled over them before often wonders why he was perplexed. It is not probable that we shall have another edition of the 'Timæus' for some time to come, and therefore it is agreeable to think that the want of another will not for a long time be felt. Two indexes, one Greek, the other English, are welcome additions to the many excellences of this handsome and scholarly work.

—Those of our readers who are interested in the earlier growth of the French monarchy will find a thorough and exact discussion of the contribution of Philip Augustus to this development in a doctor's dissertation by Mr. Williston Walker, who has just been called to the Chair of History at Bryn Mawr. Under the title, "On the Increase of Royal Power in France under Philip Augustus," Mr. Walker examines, (1) the theory of the royal power and position of the royal family; (2) the central administration; (3) the local administration and the relation of the King to the feudal and corporate elements of the kingdom." One has but to compare the pages of this essay with the chapters on Philip Augustus in the larger histories of France, to see immediately that Mr. Walker has made a valuable addition to existing accounts of that long and active reign. Where the ordinary narratives are general, he is specific; and, with constant reference to the sources, he passes under review the whole system of the royal government. Warnkönig, in his 'Französische Staatsgeschichte,' gives many details about the subordinate parts of the administration, but this particular question which Mr. Walker discusses is not nearly so fully examined, nor are his chronological bounds so definitely fixed. Besides, much progress has been made in historical criticism since Warnkönig wrote. Philip received his second name, not, as Michelet states, because he was born in August, but from the contemporary historian Rigord, who says he bestowed it upon him because writers usually give that title to rulers who increase (*augeo*) their realms. If Rigord had been familiar with the governmental methods of the first Augustus, he would no doubt have seen additional propriety in giving Philip that title, for Philip built up his own power on similar lines. The important feudal office of seneschal and chancellor, previously held by leading nobles, and frequently the strongholds of dangerous opposition to the King's power, he practically suppressed. The seneschalship was discontinued, and the duties of the chancellor he intrusted to various members of his council. This policy immeasurably strengthened the monarchy by placing under the immediate control of the King the power which had been exercised by the great officers in a semi-independent fashion. In regard to the other high officers he was more conservative; yet the tendency was the same.

The butlership declined in importance, the chamberlainship became largely honorary, the constableness was not changed much, but the active duties were passed into the hands of officers of lower rank. In this policy Philip was not an innovator, but rather the successful executor of the designs of his father and grandfather.

—In discussing the origin of the peers, Mr. Walker examines the first recorded instance of their participation in the judicial proceedings of the court, the trial of King John. Following Bémont (*Revue Historique*, September and November, 1886), Mr. Walker is inclined to discard the view held by the majority of writers (*e. g.*, Stubbs and Pearson) that John was twice tried, and condemned by default in 1202 on complaint of his vassals in Poitou, and again in 1203 for the murder of Arthur. It is affirmed that none of the contemporary historians of France record the second condemnation, while for the first there is considerable evidence. It hardly seems to us that the case is made out. Other features of Mr. Walker's essay we cannot take up here, but will refer those interested to the work itself, which will amply repay reading. We are informed in the biographical note that Mr. Walker was graduated from Amherst in 1883, from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1886, and that he took his doctor's degree at Leipzig this last summer.

THE QUARREL OF THE DOCTORS.

The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble. By Sir Morell Mackenzie. London: Sampson Low & Co.; New York: Brentano. 1888.

THE sad story of the fatal illness of the late Emperor of Germany, with its doubtful diagnosis and its alternations of hope and fear, and of the patient, heroic struggle of the noble sufferer against the inroads of malignant disease, is still fresh in the memory of every one; and now, to complete the painful picture, the details of a disreputable controversy between the physicians in charge of the case have been spread before the public.

Early last summer the German physicians published their official report, in which they angrily denounced Dr. Mackenzie as a bungling manipulator, and threw upon him the whole blame for the failure to operate at a time when an operation might have cured the disease. With regard to these accusations it may be said that, in charging Mackenzie with lack of skill, the Germans were probably guided by their feelings rather than by their judgment; for, whatever faults Mackenzie may have, his bitterest professional enemies (and they are numerous enough in England) have always admitted his wonderful manual dexterity. Moreover, the German accounts of Mackenzie's operations are given in such an evidently hostile spirit, and contain such obvious inaccuracies, that no great confidence can be felt in the ability of the writers to make and report their observations honestly.

As for the responsibility for the failure to operate in the early stages of the disease, it seems to be perfectly well established that the German physicians were, on May 18, 1887, unanimously of the opinion that their patient was suffering from laryngeal cancer. It was further decided that on May 21 the larynx should be opened from the front and the morbid growth removed. On the evening of the 20th, Mackenzie first appeared upon the scene, listened to the reports of his German colleagues on the history of the case and the grounds for their diagnosis, examined the patient, declared himself by no means convinced