

ative weight of the records which he has used; nor will it be at all in the reader's power to exercise a critical judgment upon the opinions presented. The book, in fine, is decidedly personal in its presentation and tone, yet it has lost on that account none of its fascination for the reader; in this regard we think Mr. Watson has been more successful than in his first volume even. The narrative, or rather portrayal, ceases with the consulate of Napoleon. (New York: The Macmillan Co. Pages, 1076. Price, \$2.50.)

The excellence of the work done in history at Cornell University is well known and we are glad to announce the publication of a *Syllabus of a Course of Eighty-Seven Lectures on Modern European History (1600-1890)* by Prof. H. Morse Stephens (New York: The Macmillan Co.; Pp., 319; Price, \$1.60), which will be found not only to furnish a good idea of the scope and character of the course given at Cornell on Modern History, but also to be of great value to the independent student. It is more than a chronology, and, lacking the narrative, bears some resemblance to Ploetz's well known and admirable epitome of Universal History. A feature which is alone worth the price of the book is the bibliographies, the lists of sources, and the tables of European rulers.

The new and revised edition of Mr. John G. Allen's *Topical Studies in American History* (New York: The Macmillan Co.; Pages, 93; Price, 40 cents) is a sure indication that the little book has served a good purpose. It is intended to give an intelligent view of the leading facts of our history, to fix in the minds of young students "historical centres," about which everything subordinate can be associated; the means is by "topical studies" used in connexion with sources and memory-lessons. It is in fact more of a teachers' guide than a book for students. The method consists of: (1) "Talks to Create Interest"; (2) "Memory-Lessons," giving brief surveys of the periods; (3) "Topical Work With the Sources." The ethical lessons of history are to be emphasized, and the varied implications of every subject developed to the full. How far these "ethical" implications shall be inculcated (for their character is by no means determinate in every case) will depend on the type of mind and the ethical and political proclivities of author and teacher; the attempt to "inculcate" them sometimes leads to very silly and irreparable results; but the attempt will always be made; and it is a sign of progress that in recent text-books sentimentality and sweetness in this regard have been decidedly on the wane. Mr. Allen has not ventured far in this direction, but has wisely left the ethical conclusions to be drawn from the facts themselves. Good chronological tables have been appended to the volume, the educational hints and devices of which will, we believe, be of value to teachers.

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KANT AND SPENCER.¹

This little book by the editor of *The Open Court*, which has just appeared in the Religion of Science Library, is devoted to a refutation of the principles of Spencerian Agnosticism and to the elucidation of certain basic problems of philosophy on the ground of a discussion of Mr. Spencer's miscomprehension of Kant. The first essay treats of the "Ethics of Kant," which defends Kant from the charge of having championed a supernatural and unevolutionary view of the ethical prob-

¹ Kant and Spencer. A Study of the Fallacies of Agnosticism. By Dr. Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd. Pages, 105. Price, 20c. (18.)

lem ; the second treats of " Kant on Evolution," which shows him to be a precursor of Von Baer, Lamarck, and Darwin ; the third deals with Mr. " Spencer's Agnosticism ;" while the remaining pages are taken up with Mr. Spencer's " Comments " on these articles and the author's " Reply."

Dr. Carus remarks, as to the general importance of the subject discussed and as to the position of Kant and Spencer in philosophy, as follows :

" I do not say that it is necessary to be a Kantist in any sense ; but to be a leader of thought, a leader that leads onward and forward, it is indispensable to understand Kant. Mr. Spencer's attitude toward Kant has remained disdainful and even hostile. This is the more to be regretted as Mr. Spencer possesses many rare accomplishments that would naturally have fitted him to become an apostle of progress. He is regarded so by many of his adherents and enemies, but only by those who are superficially acquainted with philosophical problems. I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Spencer is a reactionary spirit. He seems progressive because he objects to the religious dogmas that have been established by tradition, but he is reactionary because he boldly sets up nescience as a philosophical principle, and the time is near at hand when his very enemies will take refuge in his doctrines."

SHUTE'S FIRST BOOK IN ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

For the purpose for which it has been designed, Professor Shute's book is admirably adapted. It is intended to serve as an introduction only to the study of the Development Theory and has been equipped with all the preliminary knowledge necessary to the unprofessional reader and student for a comprehension of the main trend and significance of the doctrine of evolution in all its forms. One is not plunged at once and head-foremost into the technical intricacies of the subject, but is led up gradually to the difficulties by preparatory studies of classification, cellular physiology, zoology, botany, and geology, while there is an excellent glossary of all the scientific terms ready at hand for reference. A special and costly feature of the work is the nine beautiful colored illustrations of butterflies, caterpillars, flowers, etc., illustrating such a phenomena as protective mimicry and the fertilisation of plants. The illustrations are numerous and the material is well arranged and skilfully and clearly put. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.. Ltd. Pages, 285 Price, \$2.00 (7s. 6d. net.)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

POMPEII: ITS LIFE AND ART. By *August Mau*, German Archæological Institute in Rome. Translated into English by Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan. With numerous illustrations from original drawings and photographs. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. Pages, xxii, 509. Price, \$6.00.

Professor Mau has devoted a lifetime of study to the ruins of Pompeii, and he may be regarded as the best-informed authority on the subject. The present book translated from Mau's manuscript by Professor Kelsey of Ann Arbor contains extremely interesting material, and is in its way the most complete exposition of the history as well as topography of Pompeii, from the standpoint of an archæologist. We find here brought together all the knowledge obtainable of the origin of the city before the year of the catastrophe, 79, the record of the catas-