

made in many cases by the author, or under his direction. The other illustrations are halftone reproductions of photographs. To the end of each chapter is appended a list of the monuments of the country and period described. We do not find any chapter on Canadian or Australian architecture. Is there any? In Canada the Parliament buildings at Ottawa and the University of Toronto occur to us as worthy of enumeration. In Sydney and Melbourne there are buildings worthy of description. No Canadian or Australian school or type has yet been developed that we know of. As Professor Hamlin says of American architecture, "for the most part the works of the last twenty years show a more or less judicious eclecticism, the choice of style being determined partly by the person and training of the designer, partly by the nature of the building." The book, being intended as a text-book, contains no novel theories of architecture, but will be found exceedingly useful to every person who desires to know something of a most fascinating subject. We cordially recommend its perusal, especially to the Goths, whoever they were, who were responsible for the building of the red-brick barn they call the School of Practical Science opposite the beautiful stone building of the University of Toronto.

"Facts about Processes" is a technical handbook relating to the mixture of colours suitable for art students. It is purely technical. It contains rules which artists of experience know but which are not familiar to art students.

The two books we have just noticed deal with arts of peace. The next on our list deals with the art of war. Captain Campbell's preface says: "In this little book I have endeavored to express the best theories of the best military writers. It is brief, but not too brief to contain all that is necessary for every-day use in the field, and those who master its contents will have a good foundation on which to build a more complete military education." We heartily endorse this claim made by this preface. The book is very well done, and justifies entirely what its author claims for it. We wish that there had been a small table of contents. It is necessary for every book. Our Canadian officers should read Captain Campbell's work. They will gain many a practical hint from it. One section, that on Outposts, Sentinels, and Pickets, is original and full of practical suggestions. A great deal of the book will be found in the Queen's Regulations, and a great deal more in the Soldier's Handbook, but we have found several valuable suggestions not mentioned in either of these authorities. The chapter on Military Supplies is excellent, and that on Battles we do not remember to have seen in such conciseness anywhere else. The appendix, containing the U.S. army and signalling code, is valuable for reference. We respectfully call the attention of our military men to this excellent and valuable handbook.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton has been turned into a school book. Professor Crosswell, formerly of Harvard, now headmaster of the Brearley School, is the compiler. To the essay itself are prefixed an introduction and suggestions to teachers and scholars. These suggestions seem sensible and practical. Any teacher who follows them will do his work in the right spirit. The essay itself is of course as good a piece of English as could be chosen for an English textbook, and the lessons which a conscientious and able teacher can draw from it are very many. We remember with deep gratitude a schoolmaster—now, alas! many years in his grave—who taught us the meaning of "allusions." The miscellaneous information thus picked up made a pleasure of toil, and one path of investigation led to another, so that the pursuit of knowledge became no mere dry task, but a constant search for fresh topics of interest. In this spirit Professor Crosswell's notes have evidently been compiled.

Mr. Townsend Harris was the first American Envoy to Japan. He arrived in Japan 21st August, 1856, and he left it about October, 1861. The difference between the Japan of 1856 and the Japan of 1896 is something beyond belief. Mr. Harris was sent to Japan to negotiate a Treaty on the recommendation of Commodore Perry and Mr. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State. Before 1856 the only Treaty then existing between the Japanese and any European country was a very old one with the Dutch. The terms on which this nation were admitted were, as is well known, that of trampling on the cross. This custom was abolished in 1853. Under the Treaty made by Commodore Perry the United States gained the benefit of a "most favoured nation" clause. When in 1856 new Treaties were made with the

Dutch and the Russians Mr. Harris claimed the same benefits for the United States. He succeeded after much negotiation. His claim to remembrance is thus set out by his biographer: "Great events were happening in China, and so important have these been in the eyes of Englishmen, that most European writers on the history of Japan utterly ignore the great labours of Townsend Harris in the education of a nation. His work and his moral influence are alike unknown to them and to the encyclopædias and dictionaries of biography. To most historians, so called, the four years from the time of Perry to Lord Elgin form a vacuum, and the historic page has a blank." "To this day the unenlightened Englishman believes that the unique success of Mr. Harris 'not a diplomatist, but a plain, honest-hearted gentleman,' was 'due to the influence he obtained over the Taikoon at a time when the Taikoon and Council in Yeddo were agitated and alarmed by our second war in 1857, as well as the subsequent opportune arrival of Lord Elgin with a British squadron at Yeddo in 1858.' This view, it appears, is the general one, but Mr. Harris' biographer claims that that gentleman's success was complete before any other interference and was due entirely to his own efforts. The book is curious, as it is the diary kept from day to day by Mr. Harris, and the descriptions of his visits to Yeddo and audience with the Shogun read as if they referred to the fifteenth century. The antipathy of Mr. Harris to Englishmen is very marked. "It was while returning home in an agony of fear for the safety of the Union that the loyal American, Townsend Harris, was directly and personally insulted by the captain of the British mail steamer flying the Confederate flag. Englishmen often wonder whether Americans 'hate' them, and why." See also the passages at the foot of page 4 and page 87. We must say that we do not wonder at Mr. Harris' indignation at the flying of the Confederate flag, but why should he or his biographer "hate" all Englishmen for that one action? In spite of such a hostile attitude, may one subject of the "hated" power be allowed to say that Mr. Harris' diary is original material valuable to any historian, and that his biographer's work is well and conscientiously done. A mild answer turneth away wrath.

The "Poor in Great Cities" is a reprint with a reproduction of the illustrations in a set of papers on that subject which appeared in Scribner's Magazine in 1891-1893. The subjects treated of, if old, are unfortunately always with us. Decidedly the most valuable paper is that entitled "The New York Tenement House and Cure," by Ernest Flag, Architect of St. Luke's Hospital. The plans and sketches for tenement houses there given should be permanently kept. The waste of space in the present system of building such houses and the evils of dirt, darkness, unwholesomeness, want of ventilation, and what is worst of all, perhaps, want of privacy, are fully pointed out. Remedies, and apparently feasible remedies, are suggested for all these evils. As we commenced these notices with a book on Architecture, so we end them by a reference to this most valuable and important paper on a branch of that subject by a competent architect.

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BRIEFER NOTICES.

The American Conference on International Arbitration held in Washington, D.C., April 22 and 23, 1896. Pp. 258; price, \$1.50. (New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co.)—This volume is a report of the proceedings held in Washington on the above dates for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and thus for the general purpose of promoting the application, to international disagreements, of the legal principles prevalent in civilized society. The volume contains reports of the speeches and addresses of the great leaders of the movement, among them being the speeches of Hon. J. W. Foster, Hon. Carl Schurz, Chauncey M. Depew, Chief Justice Fuller, and others.

The "Religions of Japan," by W. E. Griffis. (New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. Price, \$1.75.)—This is a complete history of the origin and development of the systems of religion which are now extant in the Islands of Japan. The work is well written, and is an admirable compendium of the subject of which it treats.