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cession of iron to bronze, but even historical evidence supports their testimony.

The study of this subject necessarily involves an investigation relating to the date when man first became acquainted with the methods of working the various metals, and the reader will find in this work a carefully prepared synopsis of all the evidences bearing on their disputed points. The introductory chapter describing this controversy will be found one of the most interesting and instructive in the book.

The great body of the work is devoted to an examination and description of the various forms of Bronze weapons and instruments which have been found in the British Isles, treating separately the different classes of instruments, intended each for special purpose, and at the same time pointing out their analogies with instruments of the same character found in other parts of Europe. To bring this department within the comprehension of all readers, Dr. Evans has presented five hundred and fifty superb wood engravings of specimens; thus the archæologist who possesses this work, finds himself, as it were, passing through a museum of Bronze antiquities, aided by the friendly guidance of one who is a master of the subject, and capable of pointing out important details and characteristics, even in the most ordinary implements, which, to the cursory observation of a student, would appear devoid of meaning.

Dr. Evans concludes this interesting work with a chapter on the chronological arrangements of the various types of bronze, and an examination of the various means at our command for fixing the *approximate* date and duration of the period. On the latter point, after what we have stated on the subject, no surprise need be ex-

pressed when we state, that Dr. Evans offers an opinion only with great reserve. Subject to this reservation, we find that he attributes eight or ten centuries as the total duration of the Bronze Period, placing the beginning some 1200 or 1400 years before the Christian era. It is questionable whether such an antiquity will meet all the necessities of the case, for as Professor Evans himself points out, it is difficult to believe that the Phænicians, or those who traded with them, landed in Britain and spontaneously discovered tin.

This work will prove to be of the highest value to archæologists and to all who would trace the course of human progress to its earliest phases. Its general arrangement is most excellent, and adapted for practical work. In addition to a general index, a geographical and topographical index is presented, which greatly adds to the value of the work. The publishers have performed their part of the work most efficiently, and have produced a handsome volume, illustrated in the highest style of the engravers' art, which will in future be held as an authoritative work of reference, and a store-house of facts from which the student and specialist may draw material of the highest value.

It has been resolved to invite the British Association to meet in Aberdeen in 1883. The invitation will be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Association at York. The Association will meet in Southampton in 1882, and an influential local committee has already been appointed.

The Government of India has declined for the present to award the prize of £1co offered for the best "manual of hygiene" for the use of the British soldier.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR NEW YORK CITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3, 1881.

Latitude 40° 45′ 58″ N.; Longitude 73° 57′ 58″ W.; height of instruments above the ground, 53 feet; above the sea, 97 feet; by self-recording instruments.

BAROMETER.							THERMOMETERS.												
AUGUST.	MEAN FOR	MAXIN	dum. minimum.				MEAN.				MA	XIMUM.		MINIMUM.				MAXI'	
AND SEPTEMBER.	Reduced to Freezing.	to	Time.	Reduce to Freezin	Ti	me.	Dry Bulb,	Wet Bulb	Di Bu		Time	e. Wer Bull		Dry Bulb.	Time.	Wet Bulb.	Time.	In Sur	
Sunday, 28 Monday, 29 Tuesday, 30 Wednesday, 31 Thursday, 1 Friday, 2 Saturday, 3	30.102 30.129 29.988 29.823 29.786	30.088 30.128 30.190 30.100 29.900 29.800 29.966	o a. m. 12 p. m. 9 a. m. o a. m. o a. m. o p. m. 11 p. m.	29.990 30.032 30.086 29.900 29.780 29.748 29.800	0 a 5 H 12 H 12 H 4 H	o, m. o, m. o, m. o, m. o, m.	76.3 76.0 77.6 82.7 81.0 73.3 69.6	69.0 70.0 72.0 73.3 72.6 69.3 65.3	8 8 8 9 8	5 5 7 8	4 P. 3 P. 4 P. 4 P. 1 P. 3 P. 3 P.	m. 74 m, 75 m. 78 m. 76 m. 71	4 p. m 5 p. m 4 p. m 4 p. m 1 p. m 3 p. m 3 p. m	. 67 . 70 . 72 . 75 . 68	6 a. m. 5 a. m. 5 a. m. 6 a. m. 6 a. m. 7 a. m.	66	7 a. m. 5 a. m. 5 a. m. 6 a. m. 6 a. m. 12 p. m. 7 a. m.	135 140 131	
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WIND.							HYGROMETER.						CLOUDS	S. 	RAIN AND SNOV			W.	
AUGUST.	DIRECTION. VELO						FORCE OF VAPOR.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			EAR, ERCAST.	O DEPTH OF RAIN AND SNOW IN INCHES.			NOW		
SEPTEMBER	a. m. 2 p.	. m. 9. p. m	Distance for the Day.	Т Жах.	ime.	7 a.m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m	2 p. m.	9 p.m.	Time of Begin- ing.	Time of End- ing.	Dura- tion. h. m.	wa	
Monday, 29- Tuesday, 30- Wednesday,31- Thursday, 1- Friday, 2-1	v. s. w. s.	. e. s. s. e. s. s. w. s. w. s. w. s. w. e.	94 102 103 187 179 114	1 2 2 ¹ / ₄ 9 2 ³ / ₄ 2 1 ¹ / ₂ 9 1 1	15 pm 30 pm 50 pm 00 am 50 pm 40 am	.622 .682 .631 .666 .668	.623 .650 .746 .724 .705 .678	.679 .693 .704 .746 .703 .644	79 85 90 30 77 85 84	48 54 64 48 55 73 72	85	3 cir. 0 10 3 cir. 0 10 8 cu.	o 1 cir. o o o cu. 10 4 cu.	o 5 cu. 3 cir. o 10	4.4opm	5.30pm	0.50		

DANIEL DRAPER, Ph. D.