

teenth century, in which the causes of that event and of the ultimate failure of the Commonwealth are stated with clearness and true historical insight. Indeed, we think most of his readers will agree that he would have done better to have spent more of his time on history and politics, and less on the inculcation of the Hegelian philosophy.

Ancient Rome. By RODOLFO LANCIANI. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 8°. \$6.

THE comprehensive description of the results of modern archaeological researches in Rome by Professor Lanciani in the beautifully printed and illustrated volume under review is a publication of great interest and value. The author, who is director of excavations for the Italian Government and the municipality of Rome, describes the results of his labors with such vividness and enthusiasm, that he at once imparts to the reader the keenest interest in his subject. In the preface the history of the work that is going on now is sketched. The improvements undertaken in modern Rome, which of course cannot but necessitate the destruction of a few monuments, have been the subject of numerous attacks upon the Roman authorities, which the author refutes one by one, showing that the growth of the large city, and the requirements of the present inhabitants, made sanitary improvements imperative, and that these very improvements have been made in judicious consideration of the interests of archæology, and that they have yielded archæological results of greater importance than were obtained in any previous period. In the first chapter the history of the destruction of ancient and mediæval monuments is traced, illustrated by views of parts of Rome reproduced from old descriptions.

In the second chapter we are led back to the time of the foundation of Rome, which the author proves to have taken place in the bronze period, by shepherds from the Albanese hills. The remains of stone implements, bronze weapons and coins, and rough earthenware, are described. The development of sanitary measures, the building of the aqueduct and drains, is next described, and the author's views are substantiated by the descriptions of the ruined works and by translations of interesting inscriptions.

We cannot follow the author in the details of his great work, which gives a vivid picture of life in ancient Rome in the light of the most recent archæological discoveries. He has selected only the most significant and valuable material from among the rich treasures intrusted to his care, for proving his views and theories. The publishers have spared no expense in order to make the volume as valuable and attractive as possible. The work cannot be excelled as a comprehensive and popular review of the results of archæological studies in Rome.

B. C. 1887. A Ramble in British Columbia. By J. A. LEES and W. J. CLUTTERBUCK. London and New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 12°. \$2.25.

IN the present volume the authors describe a hunting-trip from the Canadian to the Northern Pacific, up the Columbia and down the Kootenay Rivers. The book is beautifully printed, and illustrated by excellent photo-engravings reproduced from sketches and photographs of the authors. Those who are interested in angling, hunting, and other sport, and in *menus* of the dinners the travelers enjoyed on various parts of their journey, will find the book very interesting reading; but the illustrations make it valuable also to other readers. The authors succeeded in encountering the most marvellous adventures, particularly when they reached American soil, all of which are illustrative of the low state of culture in which our western Territories, as compared to British Columbia, are. If we take the authors' description *cum grano salis*, it is a good description of what travelling in the Kootenay valley under unfavorable circumstances might be. The good luck of the authors in having many marvellous adventures makes the book very interesting reading, and welcome to lovers of books of travel.

Die Gletscher der Ostalpen. By Dr. E. RICHTER. Stuttgart, J. Engelhorn. 8°. \$3.

THE present volume belongs to the series of manuals of German geography published at the instance and under the direction of the commission for studies on the geography of Germany, which

also edits the interesting 'Forschungen zur Deutschen Landes- und Volkskunde.' Dr. Richter has compiled a large amount of material on the glaciers of the eastern Alps, his material being principally derived from the map of the Austrian War Department. In an introduction the author discusses the methods of determining the limit of eternal snow, and adopts the principle first applied by Brückner, who collates data on summits which nearly reach the limit of eternal snow, but have no accumulations of snow and ice on exposed slopes, and such data on mountains which have small snow-fields and glaciers. He concludes that the snow-line is intermediate between the heights of the summits of these mountains. Dr. Richter discusses this method very fully, and later on applies it to the eastern Alps. We cannot enter into his interesting descriptions of glaciers and of their advance and retrogression, but call attention to an important result of his investigations, that the central parts of the Alps have a higher level snow-line than the northern and southern portions. Chains of mountains have the same effect upon the height of the snow-line as plateaus have, the line being lower on the outskirts and higher in the central portions.

NOTES AND NEWS.

IN a memorandum prepared by the executive committee of the Dominion Land Surveyors' Association a number of rules are suggested as a remedy in the confusion of the geographical nomenclature and orthography in Canada. The principal feature of these resolutions is the suggestion of the compilation of a complete geographical dictionary of the Dominion by the Department of the Interior, and that all names given by explorers in new tracts of country be submitted to the surveyor-general, and, after approval by him, be entered in the geographical dictionary before being shown on any official maps or plans. Besides this, the rules of the Royal Geographical Society for spelling Indian names are recommended.

— The *Flamme*, the official organ of the Berlin Cremation Society, states that the total number of bodies cremated in the various countries to the 1st of August is as follows: Italy, 998; Gotha, 554; America, 287; Sweden, 39; England, 16; France, 7; Denmark, 1. The members of cremation societies number 3,012 in Sweden, 1,326 in Denmark, 1,326 in Holland, 612 in Germany, 580 in Italy, 438 in Hamburg, and 390 in Switzerland (Zurich). There is a curious disparity between the number of members in Italy and the proportion cremated. It is officially stated that outside of Asia there are but fifty cremation-furnaces in existence. Of these, twenty are in Italy, one in Germany, one in England, one in Switzerland, one in France, and the rest in the United States. From this statement it would appear that cremation has not made the rapid strides which its advocates hoped for.

— Mr. A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution, has been appointed by the President to be one of the scientific experts to attend the international exposition in Paris in 1889. Mr. Howard was a member of the executive staff of the United States commissioner to the international fisheries exhibition in London, in 1883.

— Prof. C. V. Riley, of the Agricultural Department, the representative in charge of the exhibit of agricultural products from this country to the Paris exposition, has issued a circular in which he announces that a board has been formed in the Department of Agriculture, consisting of Professor Riley, William Saunders, O. D. LaDow, M. Trimble, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, to decide upon the agricultural exhibit.

— No. 95 of Van Nostrand's Science Series is entitled 'Plate-Girder Construction,' by Isami Hiroi. For railway as well as highway bridges, there is probably no other form of girders that are more extensively used and daily being constructed than plate-girders. The reason for this lies mainly in the simplicity of their construction, and their stiffness as compared with open-girders. That the construction of a plate-girder is simple, is, however, no reason to suppose that the stresses produced in it by external forces are also simple. On the contrary, to determine actual stresses in every part of a plate-girder is one of the most complicated problems that can

come in the way of bridge engineers. It is the aim of the writer to present, in as simple a manner as possible, a somewhat rational mode of designing girders of this class with special reference to American practice; and, in the absence of any particular treatise on the subject within the reach of every one as yet, it is hoped that it may be of some help to beginners in bridge-designing. — Some questions addressed to the editor of *The Engineering and Building Record and The Sanitary Engineer* by persons in the employ of new water-works indicated that a short series of practical articles on the details of constructing a water-works plant would be of value; and at the suggestion of the editor, Mr. William R. Billings prepared a series of papers for the columns of that journal, entitled 'Some Details of Water-Works Construction'; and now, in a more convenient form than is afforded by the columns of the paper, these notes of actual experience are offered to the water-works fraternity with the belief that they may be of assistance to beginners, and of some interest to all. — The Popular Publishing Company at Chicago Lawn publishes a 'Key to the Families of Insects,' by N. M. Eberhart, which gives in a few pages the characteristic features of each order and family of insects. — Prof. John Henry Comstock has published the first part of an 'Introduction to Entomology.' The work has been prepared to meet the demand for a text-book which shall enable students to acquire a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of entomology. Although much pains has been taken to render easy the classification of specimens, an effort has been made to give the mere determination of the names of insects a very subordinate place, much space having been given to the habits and transformations of the forms described. The book is illustrated with many figures, many of which are originals. It will prove of good use to students of entomology. — The Clarendon Press has published the first volume of Robert Etheridge's great catalogue, 'Fossils of the British Islands,' comprising the paleozoic species. The preparation of the manuscript of this catalogue was begun in 1865, and since that time the author has continued this work. The present volume comprises 1,588 genera and 6,022 species arranged stratigraphically, and also classified zoologically. A supplementary index brings the work down to 1886. It not only contains all additional species described since the catalogue was in type, but also records the changes in the nomenclature and distribution of many zoological groups and species previously catalogued, which had been rendered necessary by the progress of research. — Mr. William Archer, the English dramatic critic, has just completed 'Masks or Faces?' a study in the psychology of acting, which Longmans, Green, & Co. will issue at once. Mr. Archer takes up afresh the question debated by M. Coquelin and Mr. Irving as to the amount of feeling an actor should have. He has collected from books and from leading living actors a mass of pertinent and interesting anecdotes. Among those who have helped him are Mary Anderson, Mrs. Kendal, Genevieve Ward, John Drew, and Dion Boucicault. The same firm will bring out 'Son of a Star,' by Dr. B. W. Richardson. This is an historical romance of Great Britain and Judea in the days of Hadrian. — Ginn & Co. will publish in January, 1889, 'The Leading Facts of French History,' by D. H. Montgomery. The general plan of treatment is practically the same as that pursued in the author's 'Leading Facts of English History.' — Scribner & Welford announce 'The Reminiscences and Recollections of Captain Gronow: being Anecdotes of the Camp, Court, Clubs, and Society, 1810-1860,' with portrait, 4 woodcuts, and 20 etched and aquatint illustrations from contemporary sources, by Joseph Grego. It had been the lot of Captain Gronow "to have lived through the greater part of one of the most eventful centuries of England's history; to be thrown amongst most of the remarkable men of his day, whether soldiers, statesmen, men of letters, theatrical people, or those whose birth and fortune — rather, perhaps, than their virtues and talents — have caused them to be conspicuous at home and abroad." The twenty plates etched by Joseph Grego throughout, are finished in aquatint, — an art which flourished at the period in question, and was much in favor for book-illustration. Mr. Grego has been fortunate in securing the assistance of an artist who for more than half a century has devoted himself to the development of this branch of art. The edition consists of 870 copies for England and America, with the 25 illustrations in duplicate, — one on plate pa-

per, remarque proofs; and the other on Whatman paper, with titles, and colored by hand. The type has been distributed. Each copy is numbered as issued. — 'Worthington's Annual' is the handsomest juvenile book made this year. It is a surprise for the price (\$1.50) in the quality and quantity of matter and engravings. It has an illuminated cover, brilliant full-page colored plates made expressly for the book. It is something more than a mass of pretty pictures. It has interesting stories, biographies, papers on natural history, and these are illustrated by more than 300 engravings. No expense or pains have been spared to make it worthy of the wide constituency which it is bound to have. It is in every way creditable to author and publisher, and will be hailed with delight by armies of children. If any better or larger children's annual, or one more entertaining and instructive, was ever made for the price, we have yet to see it. It is a striking proof that publishers sometimes look to the interest of their readers as well as to their own profits. We commend it heartily.

— 'Dunraven Ranch' is the name of the new novel which Captain King contributes to the December number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. A full-page portrait of the author decorates the number. A biographical sketch by Lieut. Philip Reade, who has been King's lifelong friend, gives many episodes in the life of the soldier-author. The serial 'At Last: Six Days in the Life of an Ex-Teacher,' by John Habberton, is of interest. 'With the Fruits and the Wines,' by G. S. R., is a sketch full of information. Thomas Learning has a valuable article on 'Trust and Title Insurance Companies,' in which the growth and development, the uses and possible abuses, of these novel institutions, are treated. The One Hundred Prize Questions are as interesting as ever. Of the poetry, the most notable is Edgar Saltus's 'Imeros' and a series of sonnets by Amélie Rives, 'To all Women.' — In *St. Nicholas* for December is Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd's account of a stay of 'Ten Weeks in Japan,' in which the story of the total eclipse of August, 1887, is told from the experience of an actual participant in the observations. The instruments and the temporary encampment of the expedition, as well as many beautiful and strange sights of this interesting country, are presented to the reader by illustrations taken from photographs. — In the *Atlantic Monthly* for December are to be 'The Future of the Country College,' by William De Witt Hyde; 'Passe Rose,' X.-XII., by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; 'Urbs Animæ,' by H. W. P. and L. D.; 'A Devil's Passage,' by Louise Stockton; 'The Close of Garibaldi's Career,' by William R. Thayer; 'A Flight in the Dark,' by S. K. and V. D. S.; 'Boston Painters and Paintings,' by V. William Howe Downes; 'William Warren,' by Henry A. Clapp; 'A Convent School of the Last Century,' by Susan Coolidge; 'The Despot of Broomsedge Cove,' XXV.-XXVI., by Charles Egbert Craddock; 'At Alfred de Musset's Grave'; 'Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple,' etc. We observe, by the way, that the publishers are to furnish in the January number a new steel engraving of John G. Whittier, who wrote one of the articles which appeared in the initial *Atlantic* for November, 1857, and who has been a frequent contributor from that time to the present. — *The Classical Review*, established less than two years ago, has already amply justified the hopes of its founders. Under the editorship of the Rev. Joseph B. Mayor, assisted by Prof. A. J. Church, Mr. A. M. Cook, and Mr. Cecil Smith, it has secured the active support of the leading classical scholars of Great Britain. The familiar names of Archer-Hind, Butcher, Ellis, Hicks, Henry Jackson, Jebb, Lang, Leaf, J. E. B. Mayor, Merry, Monro, Nettleship, Newman, Palmer, Reid, Roberts, Sandys, Sidgwick, and many others, are found in the list of contributors. The English editors of the *Review* desire to make it an international philological organ, and have invited Prof. Thomas D. Seymour of Yale College, Prof. John H. Wright of Harvard University, and Prof. W. G. Hale of Cornell University, to act as associate editors for the United States. They propose to increase the size of the *Review* by one-half, giving three sheets (forty-eight pages) to each number, and thus allowing ample space for contributions from American scholars. The invitation has been accepted, and the proposed arrangement will go into effect with the first number of Vol. III. (January, 1889). Ginn & Co. are the publishers for America.