

no alarm in southern California, and has never been known to have injured what is called the natural Californica, Arizonica, or Missouri vine or stock. No fertilizer is used by the viticulturists, as the soil is too strong, if any thing, to produce a grape which shall make a table wine with as little alcoholic percentage as possible.

Los Angeles County, while it has achieved much success during the past fifteen years in its production of hock, burgundy, and claret, excels more particularly in its port, sherry, madeira, angelica, and other sweet and heavy wines. The acreage of vineyards in southern California is always increasing.

Year.	Acreage.	Number of Vines.
1856.....	1,800	1,500,000
1879.....	56,000	45,000,000
1880.....	68,000	55,000,000
1881.....	80,000	64,000,000
1888.....	150,000	120,000,000

The wine product of these vineyards for the past eleven years was as follows:—

	Gallons.
1877.....	4,000,000
1878.....	5,000,000
1879.....	7,000,000
1880.....	10,000,000
1881.....	8,000,000
1882.....	9,000,000
1883.....	8,500,000
1884.....	10,000,000
1885.....	11,000,000
1886.....	12,000,000
1887.....	15,000,000
1888 (estimated).....	17,000,000

In addition to the large quantity of wine and brandy manufactured, 85,000 boxes of raisins were exported from Los Angeles County alone, while the entire raisin pack for southern California amounted for the same period to 1,250,000 boxes, as compared with only 11,000 boxes in 1875.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. New ed. Vol. III. Catarrh to Dion. Philadelphia, Lippincott. 8°. \$3.

THIS volume, it is perhaps needless to say, maintains the same excellence shown in the two already reviewed in these columns. The number of illustrations is noticeable, as is also that of the maps, five of which are given. These maps, of China, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, and Denmark, show exactly what is wanted by the general user of maps,—the location of the chief political divisions and the towns,—very little or no attention being paid to the physical features. This is noteworthy in view of the tendency, on the part of some modern geographers, to lay special stress on the physical features, at least in school-geographies and in some atlases, but probably without due appreciation of the demand of the public at large that a map shall be a convenient diagram of the location of towns, counties, and states. It is doubtful whether it is often important to a person using an atlas whether even the rivers are carefully given. Rivers have ceased to have their former value as avenues of communication, having been superseded by railroads. It is likely, therefore, that a map showing the railways more clearly than the rivers would more nearly serve the purposes of ordinary every-day reference. We certainly indorse the maps as given in this volume.

A number of articles on American topics are specially copyrighted in the United States; and among these it is worthy of note that an addendum is made to the article on "Cheese," to cover American cheese, which is now so largely exported to England. "Dairy Factories" is another of these American articles, this being one more evidence of the development of entirely novel methods in this country for providing cheese and butter.

Grover Cleveland receives notice from an American pen; but it is a surprise to find so early an immigrant as Christopher Columbus treated of by one of our countrymen.

To indicate the character of the articles, we may mention that most of the geological ones are contributed by Professor James Geikie; the botanical ones, by Professor Patrick Geddes; the philosophical ones, by Professor Seth; and the legal ones, by Mr. Thomas Raleigh. Professor Rhys has written on the "Celts;" the Duke of Argyll, on "Clans;" Professor Legge, on "China;" Sir Edward Watkin, on the "Channel Tunnel;" Lord Brassey, on "Coaling Stations;" Lord Napier and Ettrick, on "Crofters;" Mr. Goldwin Smith, on "Cromwell;" Professor Nicholson, on "Currency;" Mr. E. W. Streeter, on "Diamonds;" Mr. A. J. Ellis, on "Dialect." The writers of literary biographies include the names of Walter Besant, A. H. Bullen, Professor J. W. Hales, George Saintsbury, and Theodore Watts.

Those who wish at hand a convenient reference-book, arranged by topics, and not made up of the elaborate treatises of some of the larger encyclopædias, should keep Chambers in mind.

Harper's First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers. 4 vols. New York, Harper. 12°.

IF the rising generation is not properly educated, it will not be due to a lack of books. Publishers vie with each other in bringing out new school-books with all the improvements, both literary and mechanical, that experience and ingenuity can suggest. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that any one series of text-books should possess very decided superiority over others of the same class; and this is particularly the case with reading-books, on which so much labor has been expended. Nevertheless new readers will from time to time be needed, and the Messrs. Harper have sent us a series of them which they claim are superior in some respects to any hitherto prepared. The first of the series, which is intended for very young pupils, has been edited by Professor O. T. Bright; the editor of the others being Mr. James Baldwin. The volumes of the series are carefully graded, and the new words introduced in each lesson are given in a table at the end of the lesson, while a pronouncing and defining vocabulary of all the new words in the volume is placed at the end of the book. All the volumes are, of course, illustrated; and every means has been used to make them attractive to young persons, both in appearance and in their literary contents. The third and fourth numbers of the series contain many articles on history, the habits of animals, and other topics of importance; and in all the books moral lessons are inculcated as opportunity is presented. Throughout the series the attempt has been made to give the young reader really good literature, and the attempt has been attended with a good deal of success. Whatever may be the relative merit of these readers as compared with others, their positive merit seems to us of a high order.

Longmans' New Atlas. Ed. by GEORGE G. CHISHOLM. London and New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 8°. \$4.

THREE years ago we had occasion to remark favorably upon "Longmans' School Geography," by George Chisholm. The same author supplements his previous work most fortunately by the present atlas. Acting upon the advice of the Royal Geographical Society's committee, he has followed, as far as circumstances permit, German educationists; and the endeavor to make the best use of German works on school geography has led to excellent results in the present atlas. The author has evidently been guided to a great extent by "Sydow-Wagner's Atlas." The atlas is primarily designed for use in schools. With this view, three things have been aimed at as of chief importance,—first, the adequate representation of the physical features; second, the careful and somewhat exclusive selection of names; third, the facilitation of comparison as to size between the countries and regions included in the different maps. Physical features and political outlines are represented on the same maps.

In the selection of names the chief aim has been to insert no more than are necessary, and this aim has been kept in view not merely with the intention of rendering it possible to engrave all the names clearly in fairly large letters. The maps have in many cases been left comparatively bare in this regard, because every superfluous name tends to reduce the utility of a map for educational purposes. In school-maps it ought to be regarded as one of the first essentials that the names should be few. But the atlas

may also be used as a work of reference. For this purpose a great many more names have been included in the index than are named on the maps, their position being given by latitude and longitude.

The atlas is certainly of great value, and marks a new departure in the teaching of geography in higher schools. While we acknowledge the full importance of the work as a whole, we have to remark on a few minor points. The first of these is the lack of uniformity in the use of colors. Thus the author designates depressions by approximately the same color which is used for land between 500 and 1,000 feet on other maps. Furthermore, we miss throughout a uniformity of treatment of the depths of sea. In the contour-line maps of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the hundred-fathom line only is indicated, no additional details being given to the map of western Europe. It is the object of lines of equal depth to continue the representation of the earth's surface under the level of the water: therefore lines of height and of depth must be given in equal detail. The same applies to the other maps of the atlas. Map 3, illustrating methods of hill-drawing, is evidently an imitation of the corresponding map of "Sydow-Wagner's Atlas;" but it compares very unfavorably with it, the hachures in the various engravings of the same region not representing the same slopes and even configuration. An appendix contains a great number of typical views of landscapes, towns, products, and human races.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

A DESPATCH from the City of Mexico reports that Adolph Sutro, of Comstock Mine and Sutro Tunnel fame, who is travelling in South America, bought in an old bookstall in that city what is claimed to be a genuine copy of the first folio edition of Shakspeare for an insignificant price.

—Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish at once a new edition of William Robertson's "Life and Times of the Right Hon. John Bright," which has been brought down to date by a well-known American writer. The adding of the last lines to these chapters has been held back to await the death, which has been for so long anticipated. Mr. Robertson had especial advantages for writing this life of the great reformer and statesman, and it reads with all the absorbing interest that attaches to the well-written biography of a great man. The frontispiece of the book is a portrait of Mr. Bright taken from a recent photograph. A few proof impressions on India paper, suitable for framing, of the etching from the famous Oulless portrait of John Bright, are offered for sale by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The original painting is owned by the Manchester Reform Club, by whose kind permission it was etched.

—Harper & Brothers will publish in May the second volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges."

—J. B. Lippincott Co. have nearly ready an anonymous story entitled "John Charaxes." Some who have seen the work think that its familiarity with Boston society, traditions, etc., the peculiar religious and political views occasionally expressed, and the scholarly style, point to the eminent lawyer, George Ticknor Curtis. This accords with certain rumors which have recently been afloat regarding his intention to write a novel bearing somewhat on the questions culminating in the civil war.

—Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. will publish next week Miss Howard's novel, "The Open Door;" an important religious work by Professor J. F. Weir of Yale, entitled "The Way: the Nature and Means of Revelation," a thoughtful book of the "New Theology;" "Prolegomena and an Index to In Memoriam," a book of notes on Tennyson's great poem; and a new edition of the reliable "Satchel Guide to Europe," carefully revised and printed from wholly new plates. They bring to the attention of the trade and the public Dr. Holmes's admirable memoir of J. L. Motley.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have just ready the second volume of Dr. M. R. Vincent's "Word Studies in the New Testament," treating of the writings of John. The purpose of the author of this work is to enable the English reader and student of the New Testament and of the Bible to get at the original force, meaning, and color of the significant words and phrases as used by the dif-

ferent writers. They have also just issued a volume of musical essays entitled "Chopin, and Other Musical Essays," by Henry T. Finck, author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," who in this volume discusses such timely questions as German opera in New York, and the differences between the German and Italian vocal styles, as well as Chopin, Schumann, and the philosophical relation between music and morals. They will publish shortly J. A. Froude's new historical novel, to be entitled "The Chiefs of Dunboy." The period is the middle of the last century, and the characters include Irish exiles who have taken refuge and acquired influence in France, which they use as a base of supplies in their intermittent warfare against England. It will be issued in cloth and in paper bindings simultaneously with its appearance in England, being the first volume which the Scribners have issued for some time among their yellow-cover paper novels.

—The March number (No. 41) of the Riverside Literature Series (published monthly at 15 cents a number by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston) contains "The Tent on the Beach," and other poems, by John Greenleaf Whittier, with notes especially arranged for this edition. "The Tent on the Beach" tells of a summer holiday, spent by Whittier and his friends Bayard Taylor and James T. Fields; and in the poem, which by many is considered one of Whittier's best, some characteristics of these writers are very interestingly described. The other poems, among which may be mentioned "The Wreck of the Rivermouth," "The Grave by the Lake," "The Maids of Attitash," and "Abraham Davenport," are principally

"Legends and runes
Of credulous days, old fancies that have lain
Silent from boyhood taking voice again,
Warmed into life once more, even as the tunes,
That, frozen in the fabled hunting horn,
Thawed into sound."

—A group of articles on fishing will begin in *Scribner's* for May, with a paper on "The Land of the Winanish," by Dr. Leroy M. Yale of New York, and J. G. Aylwin Creighton of Quebec, who will describe a fishing-trip to Lake St. John after land-locked salmon. This region was recently made accessible to sportsmen by a new railway. Eugene Schuyler will publish in the same number some reminiscences of "Count Leo Tolstoi Twenty Years Ago." Mr. Schuyler was a visitor at Tolstoi's home, and had many long and intimate conversations with him, which are now for the first time published. The recollections will be concluded in the June number. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard will contribute the end paper, the subject being "The Lack of Old Homes in America," and the associations and sentiments of which we are thereby deprived.

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish at once a new edition, in paper covers, of "My Religion," by Count L. N. Tolstoi. This book, which was the first to attract attention to Count Tolstoi's remarkable personality, immediately caused more discussion than any other work of its kind that has been published since "Ecce Homo."

—The editor and publisher of the *International Ethnographical Archive*, not content with publishing yearly six magnificently illustrated and printed numbers, propose to issue supplements as occasion may offer. The first of these contains a learned description of the Indians of Guatemala, by Dr. Otto Stoll, whose studies on that country have won him so well deserved renown. The author treats fully, on the ground of his extensive observations and studies of literature, the social organization, religion, the practices of war, technology, and trade of the ancient inhabitants. The chapter on technology is admirably illustrated by two chromolithographs. The author describes the division of land among the gentes, — the chinamit, — the laws of marriage, terms of relationship, government, and the social position of the common men and of slaves. The chapter on religion is a very clear and succinct representation of what is known on this important subject, the famous Popol Vuh receiving its due attention. Psychologists will be particularly interested in the chapter on "Suggestion and Hypnotism," which phenomena are so widely spread among primitive people, but have not yet received their proper share of attention.