

impression in two volumes (Macmillan), invites attention on account of its colored illustrations, by H. M. Brock. These, not challenging criticism as a realistic endeavor, have an exotic quality which answers very well the simple requirements of the absorbed novel reader. They brighten the page and portray consistently the leading situations of the narrative.

Encouraged by the success last year of his 'Sunlight and Shadow,' Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams has brought out more "chapters on pictorial photography," under the title, 'In Nature's Image' (Baker & Taylor Co.). It is distinguished from the foregoing by dealing especially with figure work, by itself and in connection with landscape. As before, the text is accompanied by a large number of well-chosen photographic examples, many of them familiar to readers of the *Photographic Times*.

Mr. C. M. Skinner's 'Myths and Legends beyond Our Borders' (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.) is a neat and agreeable little volume, dealing with Canadian and Mexican folk-lore. There are 65 of the Canadian tales and 40 of the Mexican—each occupying on the average about three pages—and occasionally a short story or an historical incident is interspersed with the legends. Mr. Skinner writes smoothly and is well informed, though not absolutely accurate in all respects. We can commend his book to tourists and to those who take pleasure in collecting ancient traditions. It is illustrated by four small but very pleasing plates.

In 'Upper Canada Sketches' (Toronto: William Briggs) Mr. Thomas Conant tells us a good deal about his own family, and something about life along the shores of Lake Ontario since the early part of the century. He is descended from a Loyalist, who became prosperous by trading with the Indians on the one hand and with the merchants of Montreal on the other. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Conant is thus by origin closely identified with the region whose progress he traces, his book possesses little more than local interest. This is partly due to the author's lack of literary skill and partly to the complacency of his tone. The text, like the chromolithographs which accompany it, presents a gaudier hue than one cares to encounter in the case of such a subject.

The thick quarto volume of 'Prominent Families of New York' (New York: The Historical Company) admits rather more than the proverbial elite of 400. Its annals fill 636 pages, and in its equal sky each family must content itself with a page—with rare exception with two pages. Its scheme is simple except the principle of selection, which in the nature of the case is somewhat arbitrary. A representative of a given family is allowed, subject to the Procrustean measure, to tell what he can of his pedigree and of himself. This may not be all authentic, but most of it may be taken for genuine belief and supposed knowledge, and will furnish a very good starting-point for posterity. The autobiographers' opinion of their own importance, as occasionally manifested in other ways than family pride, will pass for what it is worth, and will cause no genealogical disturbance whatever. The volume is beautifully and liberally printed and fully indexed.

There are no portraits in the work just described, but these cut a large figure in 'The Second City of the World' (New York: The Republic Press), a quarto volume in

commemoration of the creation of Greater New York. There is some history of the movement leading up to the consolidation we now deplore, and of the charter-making; but narrative slides off readily into biography, obviously authorized, and biography demands (if it does not always get) a portrait, and the portrait once at least degenerates into an unblushing business advertisement. When we have our Greater New York fairly set running by the historian, we are treated to a chapter on the judicial system of the metropolis, followed oddly by one on "the origin and development of mercantile accounting as a degreed profession" among us, and by one on the practice of medicine. This queer collocation implies other volumes in continuance: more sketches, more self-puffing, more vignette or full-page portraiture, and another index of names.

Stark's 'Jamaica Guide' (Boston) is a very useful and entertaining specimen of the modern illustrated guide-book. Mr. Stark, though a life-long resident of Boston, is an Englishman by birth, and naturally has an interest in these islands which have so long remained under British control. He has already published guide-books to the other islands, as Barbados, the Bahamas, and Trinidad, which we have before reviewed. The present one on Jamaica is perhaps the best of the series. It gives a sufficient résumé of the history of the island, together with a thorough sketch of the present state of social conditions there, as well as of the topography and natural features. Mr. Stark does not disguise the fact that the prosperity of all these West Indian islands ceased with England's magnificent gift of freedom to the slaves, but he looks forward to the time when other colonists will people these fertile lands, and a renewed civilization will stimulate industry. His books have been favorably received in England, and, best of all, have been praised by the local journals, the best judges of the entire accuracy of his work.

P. A. Lambert's 'Differential and Integral Calculus for Technical Schools and Colleges' (Macmillan) deserves mention for the remarkable power of condensation which it shows. Power of condensation in such a subject is a power of thought that breeds a similar power in the student. Substantially all that is practically needed of the calculus, in any ordinary application of it, is brought within the compass of a small volume, with an ample sufficiency of examples, many of which are practically instructive.

The *Geographical Journal* for November opens with Prince Albert of Monaco's interesting account of his observations during the past fifteen years on the currents, depth, pressure, temperature, density, light, and biology of the North Atlantic, with pictures of his floats, dredges, traps, and some of the deep-sea animals. In a suggestive though brief reference to the question of light and vision in the depth of the sea, he says that it seems certain that many animals are able to store light up "by means of special organs which serve them as lanterns, and to transport it, as it were, throughout the sea." "Some there are, too, which can receive luminous perceptions by means other than eyes properly so called." One of his finds was a "rare annelid, several inches in length, which is so transparent that when placed in a glass basin under the rays of a powerful electric lamp, its presence can only be detected by the disturbance its progress creates

in the crowd of other animals; it is discovered, as astronomers discover a star, by the perturbations it brings in its neighborhood." The description by Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald of his expedition to Aconcagua in the southern Andes, the ascent of which ranks among the highest climbs on record, contains some interesting facts showing the effects of the rarity of the air at a great height on the human frame. An account of the navigable rivers and projected railways of China, by Mr. G. G. Chisholm, is accompanied by a useful reference-map showing the density of population, mineral resources, chief products, principal trade routes, existing and projected railways, and inland navigation. It is noteworthy that among the minerals, which include coal, both anthracite and bituminous, in vast quantities and mostly of excellent quality, iron, copper, silver, tin, and lead, there is no mention of gold.

The Royal Geographical Society has published separately the report of the Royal Society's Antarctic Conference held in February, with an introduction by Sir C. R. Markham and Mr. J. G. Bartholomew's admirable map, under the title, "Antarctic Expedition: A Plea for a National Expedition."

Whoever gratefully remembers the labors of François Buloz should not neglect to read Mlle. Blaise de Bury's "Sixty Years of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*" in the October *Cosmopolis*. Much more might have been made of the subject, but the article contains enough in the way of reminiscences and observations concerning the founder and the staff of the *Revue*, and its history in general outline. Buloz's firm adherence to principle is perhaps best illustrated by the course he pursued under the Empire: he personally liked Napoleon III., but "at once ceased his visits to St. Cloud when he realized the nature of the ascendancy exercised." In the same number we remark two articles on Nietzsche and recent Nietzsche literature, one in English, by Mr. John G. Robertson, the other in French, by Stanislas Rzewuski. They indicate that the interest in the philosopher is kept alive in his native country as well as in France, where, however, translations of his most important works are as yet wanting, but a noteworthy treatise on his philosophy, by Prof. Lichtenberger, has recently made its appearance. Among the numerous German publications in question Mr. Robertson finds little of permanent value, aside from Prof. Alois Riehl's 'Friedrich Nietzsche, der Künstler und der Denker,' and, of course, 'Das Leben Friedrich Nietzsches,' by Frau Förster, the poet-philosopher's devoted sister, so far as it has yet appeared.

One of the causes of the decadence of the Spanish power keeps forcing itself on the mind as one reads Count de Moüy's articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which he tells the tragical story of Joanna's insanity. Though rendered comparatively harmless during her life-time by a captivity of nearly fifty years at Tordesillas, that unfortunate Princess transmitted to her offspring those mental defects and weaknesses which, being propagated by several generations of rulers, became the instrument of the ruin of Spanish prosperity. M. José-María de Pereda's serial 'Sotileza,' also in the *Revue*, deals almost exclusively with the lower and lowest classes in a Spanish seaport town, but is not repulsively realistic, and contains interest-

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