

leading through an array of facts to profound philosophical conclusions. This talent is manifest in the present work, and is especially exemplified at the outset in distinguishing the beginnings of animal from those of vegetable life, and towards the close, in his article on the lower vertebrate animals, by his discussion of the important question of origin by degeneration. (Charles Scribner's Sons).

"A Trip to England"*

SO DELIGHTFUL a cicerone as Mr. Goldwin Smith proves himself in 'A Trip to England' does not often fall to the lot of the non-personally conducted. For once in his life his guardian genius has whispered in his ear:—'Now be altogether charming: don't ride a hobby; don't bestride the Canadian Question; don't abuse the Irish; tell people how exquisite England is in the green summer months!' And the result is a quite perfect sketch of such an England as the gentle scholar alone can evoke: England cool, delicious, castellated, full of abbeys and ivied ruins, thriddled by silver streams, overgrown with poetic and precious memories, idyllic and eclogue-like in its sweet pastoral peace. 'A Trip to England' is indeed a trip through flying and genial recollections such as an accomplished *littérateur* would call up when he remembered his native land after many a year of absence, the England of his youth and morning, before emigration, before reform, before disillusion. Mr. Goldwin Smith delivers a lecture to his friends composed of these various condiments, a lecture bright with suggestion, full of thought, abounding in pictures, nervous and trenchant in style, and summing up in an admirable manner just what an intelligent audience would like to know as the characteristics of English landscape and history, which commingle at every point and mutually illustrate each other in an altogether fascinating fashion. This glimpse of England is therefore the work of a master, Meissonnier-like in its diminutiveness, but also Meissonnier-like in its mastery. An opera-glass reversed reveals a picture with this daintiness, removing it to idealizing distances without injuring the precision of effect. A glimpse through a mullioned window could not be lovelier,—a glimpse hardly spoiled by the misprints we notice on pp. 45, 83, 89, 92, and 104.

Educational Works

THE 'ZOOLOGICAL ARTICLES' contributed to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' by Prof. E. Ray Lankester have been reprinted in a compact volume, with the object, as the writer explains, of rendering them more accessible to the university student than they are when bound up in the large volumes of that great work. These articles relate mostly to the lower, but to zoölogists in some respects the most interesting, classes of the animal kingdom,—the Protozoa, Hydrozoa, Mollusca, Polyzoa, and lower Vertebrata. Along with them are included, with the consent of the authors, several kindred articles of much value—*viz.*: those on sponges by Prof. Sollas, on Planarians by Prof. von Graff, on Nemertines by Prof. Hubrecht, on Rotifera by Prof. Bourne, and on Tunicata by Prof. Herdman. The volume thus forms a treatise on a considerable section of zoölogical science. Advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by reprinting to correct a few errors, and to make some important additions. The student is therefore secure of having the latest results of the researches which have been made in these recondite branches of science by the most eminent investigators. The abundant illustrations which form a special feature of the Encyclopædia add greatly to the value of the reprinted volume. The longest article is that on the Mollusca, which conchologists, who desire to make themselves familiar with the arcana of their attractive science, will specially prize. Those who have read Prof. Lankester's volume of 'essays and addresses,' entitled 'The Advancement of Science,' are aware of his special talent of

'THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE EARTH' is the happy title which the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, Fellow of the Geological Society, has hit upon for his book, in which he undertakes to show that our mother earth has inscribed her own history in the lines of her rocky strata almost as clearly, for those who understand the characters, as the history of Egypt is written in the hieroglyphics on her monuments. The author traces this self-shown history from its theoretical preface of star-dust, through the successive pages of the four geological eras, down to the closing chapter of the 'Great Ice Age' and the advent of man. As an attempt to compress the leading facts of geological science within a moderate compass and to express them in popularly intelligible language, the work is fairly successful. A greater number of illustrations and especially of diagrams and tables, showing the succession of strata and of organic forms, would have been useful in the earlier portion. (D. Appleton & Co.)—ONE NOTABLE geological feature of the tertiary age, referred to in Mr. Hutchinson's volume, has been well described, with many good illustrations, by Mr. J. P. MacLean, in his attractive monograph on 'Fingal's Cave.' The descriptions and pictures are derived partly from the well-known report of the first scientific explorer of the cave, Sir Joseph Banks, published in 1774 in Tennant's 'Tour in Scotland,' and partly from the author's own observations and sketches, which supplement and confirm the earlier survey, with novel details and suggestions based on the more recent developments of science. (Robert Clarke & Co.)

THE SECOND edition of the well-known work of John Addison Foote on 'Private International Jurisprudence' will be welcome to the many members of the legal profession whose practice requires an acquaintance with the English statutes and decisions respecting the rights of foreigners in England and those of British subjects in this country. While not covering the wide field embraced in Story's great work on 'The Conflict of Laws,' it forms, within its own more limited but still important domain, a valuable supplement to that work. The many connections of kinship and commerce between the people of England and America give a special importance to some of the subjects discussed, such as those of marriage and legitimacy, the succession to property, the status of foreign corporations, and the effect of contracts. The new edition has been considerably enlarged and in part rewritten, nearly three hundred additional cases being cited and considered. (Boston Book Co.)—'MAPS AND MAP-DRAWING,' by William A. Elderton, a little book of Macmillan's Geographical Series, is designed to give 'a short account of the history of maps, of the surveys on which they are founded, and of the way in which globes and maps are made,'—and also 'to show how students are to use them, to copy them, and, what is perhaps most important, to remember them.' The book is clearly written, and is illustrated with many diagrams and drawings. The chapter on 'memory maps,' showing how the student may learn to draw outline maps from recollection, is particularly worthy of attention. (Macmillan & Co.)

* A Trip to England. By Goldwin Smith. 75 cts. Macmillan & Co.