The Nation.

July 5, 1894.

ing his ship to preserve her from injury. Luckily he was able to raise her in the spring, and after various laborious renovations, he reached Bristol October 21, 1852. He was well re- ceived on the return, and appointed to a long voign in the Irish Sea, where he did good ser- vice. His health declined in the spring of 1853, and a few weeks later he fell sick, being buried at Bristol on July 25, 1853. The present publication is in the semi-cons- tant style of the society, and the editorial contri- butions of Mr. Cherry, if less concise and clear than might be wished, will nevertheless afford a store of useful information to those whose chief lead them to make use of these volumes.

Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia: A New and Enlarged Edition. Charles Kellogg Adams, Editor-in-chief, assisted by a corps of expert- ers, compiled of the most distinguished scholars in the United States. Vol. I.-IV. D. Appleton & Co. 1864. Johnson's Cyclopaedia was first published in 1847, and was the first cyclopaedia which adopted the plan of many departments with very extensive articles at the head of each. There are advantages and disadvantages in such a plan. The great end which it is proba- ble to bring about in this way is a broad and comprehensive view of human knowledge, but care is necessary to ensure us which is the pre- sent state of things in several departments. The greatest fear is in the want of utility, pro- portion and consistency. Moreover, a large part of the substance of such a work, e.g. in this biography, is not amenable to objective control by specialists. Hence the scientific portion of the original Johnsons was much the best, and was peculiarly within the province of the editor, A. F. Burnet. In the new edition the Cyclopaedia possesses a good deal of its spirit of 1847, and has been brought up to the times. We must say, however, that the last volume which has appeared, the fourth, while it is an improvement in some respects on that which precedes it, is less in the original editorial. It is a great mistake to suppose—if anybody does suppose so—that no good literary art is called for in a cyclopaedia. There are as many arts in cyclopaedia, prescribed by the original person as a man sews or learns, and there is no less a master of the country day by day. There are no snobs to the fourth volume of this Cyclopaedia. Some of the best authorities on physi- cians, chemistry, law, agriculture, and beer are very excellent and deserving famous names. Comparing the different departments of the work, if we insist on one as distinct as possible ideal to another, it will be logic, while, though written by different hands, is perfectly uniformly of dates and facts. But instance is the most interesting articles are those re- lating to legislation. Those which carry the signatures of Prof. Warder are excellent, and there are others which really convey some- thing worth remembering. The legal articles are very clear. The articles on physiology are not, but there is nothing new in it and everywhere. The mathematicians (naming authors of former schools) is not much as done as the physics. The biological pa- per is of vigorous worth. As there is little learned, either the opposite. It is a work distributing the supply among the various editors does not work well, especially as a case of living persons. The subscribers, while they are cordial to woodcuts in the text, are of a wide range of merits. The maps will not bear comparison with those of Brock- ton's.

This new edition, being in six volumes and costing $6, can no longer be reckoned among the small encyclopedias. It has about as much matter as the new editions of Brock- ton's Conversations-Lexicon, in sixteen vol- umes, and the total price is the same. There is still room for a methodical cyclopaedia, not too large to be read through by an industrious person, say, in a year, and reads, withal, a work which should not only give the larger view of large truths rather than an album of small facts, but also be written with something like the Peter Parley art, so as to be read with pleasure by old and young- ers to the whole to be the product of no more than half-a-dozen middle-aged men.

Viggo Heger basis 1893. For Edward Bier. Paris; Fick & Cie.

We have here the fourth and last volume of Mr. Heger's astronomical or zodiacal work, which was noted with the Italian Rota. The reader who begins it with any such dilemma will be severely disappointed. It is a handbook of the history and symbolism of the zodiac, with an appendix on the symbolism of the Roman calendar. The work has been devoted to the study of the zodiac and the symbolism of the Roman calendar.

Mr. Heger's analytical treatment of the subject is thorough and comprehensive. His work is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the zodiac and its symbolism. It is a work of great significance in the field of astrology and esoteric knowledge. It is an excellent book for those interested in the zodiac and its symbolic meanings.

The book is well written, with clear and concise explanations. It is a valuable resource for students of astrology and esoteric studies. It is highly recommended for anyone interested in the zodiac and its symbolism.


This natural inference from the title of the work would be that it dealt with the relations of the planets and their symbols, with possible side glances at the difficult question of the zodiac with the solar system noted with the Roman calendar. The reader who begins it with any such dilemma will be severely disappointed. It is a handbook of the history and symbolism of the zodiac, with an appendix on the symbolism of the Roman calendar. The work has been devoted to the study of the zodiac and the symbolism of the Roman calendar.