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and post-office, of army and navy, movements of the Stock Exchange and of labor, religious conferences, and a host of other topics swell the contents of this most useful book of reference.

A second edition of Mr. W. F. Willcox's 'Divorce Problem' (Columbia University) contains an appendix giving the results of the eleventh census, so far as they bear on conjugal relations. The divorce rate during the twenty years ending in 1886 has somewhat declined in the North Atlantic States, doubled in the South Atlantic States, trebled in the South Central States, increased 51 per cent. in the Western States, 20 per cent. in the North Central States, and 44.5 per cent. in the whole country. The rate per 100,000 married couples was, in 1886, for the United States 250, for the Western States 527, for the North Atlantic States 149, and for the South Atlantic States 106. The tendency to increase seems especially marked in the last decade.

The Century Company has brought out in book form 'Campaigning with Grant,' by Gen. Horace Porter, which has been running in the Magazine as a serial. The illustrations are all full-page, on plate paper, and a number of good portraits have been added to the list of engravings. To the presswork of the De Vinne Press, add an uncommonly tasteful binding, and we have as handsome a specimen of book-making as one often sees. Speaking to the substance of this work, we cannot rate it highly. Not only is it badly diluted, but there is much more of Porter than of Grant in it. It is a companion-piece to Badeau.

Mr. Fred Mather has gained a good reputation as a fish-culturist and as a writer on fish and angling. His 'Men I Have Fished With' (Forest and Stream Publishing Co.) is made up of sketches which originally appeared in *Forest and Stream*, and the men it commemorates are perhaps better known to the readers of that journal than to the general public, with the possible exception of the late George Dawson and Col. Charles H. Raymond. While two or three of the stories have enough interest to justify reprinting, the rest of the twenty-odd cannot be recommended as either instructive or amusing.

The author of 'Camp and Trail' (Lothrop) deserves praise for her advocacy of humaneness in hunting, but does not successfully reproduce life in the Maine woods, still less depict its peculiar charm. This failure is not due to absence of long descriptions of scenery or to lack of stirring adventures. It comes from apparent inability to write good English, from ignorance of the vernacular of the guides, and from occasional slips sure to provoke an experienced camper. In a juvenile work, he is willing the youthful heroes should carry out bear, moose, and caribou on the same trip, but he rebels when a skilled woodsman walks through the forest, compass in one hand, axe in the other.

'For Pity's Sake,' by Sarah Nelson Carter (Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.), is dedicated by the author to her horse, her dog, and her cat, and is meant to inculcate the lesson of mercy towards these and all other animals. The moral of the book, and its numerous anecdotes, are strung on a thread of narrative, the scene being laid at the old Mansion House in Andover, Mass., long the home of the author. Many are the animals whose lives have been made pleasant by her

gentle appreciation of their needs and capacities, and many more. It is to be hoped, may be benefited by the touching appeals which she has here presented to the public in their behalf.

'Sunshine and Shadow,' by W. Lincoln Adams, is, as the sub-title indicates, "a book for photographers, amateur and professional." It is published in sumptuous style by the Baker & Taylor Co., New York. Richly and abundantly illustrated, its teaching is effective through the numerous reproductions of well-chosen plates, as through the excellent matter contained in the various articles, all of which have appeared at various times in the pages of the *Photographic Times* or of the *American Annual of Photography*. The book is edited by Mr. Adams, who has made his selections with great skill and taste. Such a work is especially welcome to those who desire to see photography developed along art lines, and not simply along commercial.

In 'Light, Visible and Invisible: Lectures at the Royal Institution,' by Silvanus P. Thompson (Macmillan), the author suggests a new method in geometrical optics which seems to be a step backward, whether viewed theoretically or practically. Bidwell's color-effects of intermittent vision, something about anomalous dispersion, about luminescence, perhaps about Hertz's work, about various kinds of invisible light, and Stokes's theory of the X-rays, are the only matters not familiar to the general reader concerning which this volume will furnish new information. But these things are enough to make it worth reading.

Prof. William S. Hall's 'Calculus' (Van Nostrand Co.) deserves mention as the briefest and simplest of expositions of the indispensable parts of the calculus, wholly in the interest of its applications and not of the theory of functions. Imaginaries are not considered. There are some injudicious omissions, such as linear differential equations, with constant coefficients.

Prof. John Perry's 'Calculus for Engineers' (Edward Arnold) may be mentioned on account of its singular plan. It has three chapters. The first is entitled simply "x," and treats of such things as velocity, acceleration, energy, thermodynamics, moments of bending, etc. Chapter II., entitled "e and sin x," treats of compound interest, telegraph leakage, Newton's law of cooling, slipping of belts, harmonic functions, imaginaries, forced vibrations, various electrical questions, symbols of operation, struts with lateral loads, etc. Chapter III., entitled "Academic Exercises," gives Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems on pp. 317-319, and on p. 322 takes up the solution of differential equations. These, with numerous practical examples (matter for several large volumes), carry us to p. 338, leaving thirty pages for elliptic functions, spherical harmonics, conduction of heat, the gamma function, etc. Such a lightning express through the calculus may very likely serve to give young men a sense of the importance of the subject and a desire to study it more systematically.

The sixth volume of the 'Discours et Opinions de Jules Ferry' comes from the press of Armand Colin & Cie., Paris. The speeches on economic questions are of particular interest even to American readers, perhaps especially to them. They constitute a large and important part of the present volume.

Since Emile de Laveleye's death, his contributions to magazines have been, in part at least, reprinted, and the third volume of these 'Essais et Etudes' (Paris: Felix Alcan) has reached us. It concludes the series, and contains articles which were originally published between 1883 and 1892. During his last years De Laveleye had access to all the leading reviews of the Continent, England, and the United States. He kept himself very well informed on public questions, and was willing to tackle anything which happened to be prominent for the time being. While we are far from sharing his economic views in their entirety, we are free to express our admiration of his learning, quick-wittedness, and pure moral tone. The editor of these scattered pieces concludes by stating that they will enable one "surtout à faire suivre pas à pas l'évolution de cet esprit élevé, si éminemment chrétien." The evidences of a fine temper are everywhere manifest in De Laveleye's works, and one is bound to take whatever he wrote seriously. The present essays have no further unity than is afforded by the well-known general interests of their author. Indeed, he once or twice gets off his beat of current politics and economics—for instance, when he describes a bear hunt in the Carpathians, and again in a paper on "Hamlet," contributed to the *Revue Bleue*. Written in an engaging style, these papers deserve not only to be saved from the sudden oblivion which overtakes journalistic literature, but to be carefully considered by the student of recent European history.

The twenty-second fascicule of the Hatzfeld 'Dictionnaire Général de la Langue Française' (Paris: Delagrave) carries this excellent work well along in P. Underpékin=civilian, the editors give no countenance to any of the proposed derivations, but leave the etymology uncertain.

'Politik: Vorlesungen gehalten an der Universität zu Berlin von Heinrich von Treitschke, herausgegeben von Max Cornicellius,' has just appeared in Leipzig from the press of Hirzel. The book is made up with the aid of the notes left by Treitschke, very fragmentary, to be sure, helped out, however, by several sets of shorthand notes lent to the editor by former students of the master. For those who know how much of his own personality Treitschke put into his lectures, and how often his most interesting words came at the moment, the work of the editor will seem remarkably successful, much more than a carefully restored text. As Herman Grimm says, "It is as if Treitschke himself were speaking to us." The "Politik" was one of his favorite courses, which he regularly gave each winter semester in Berlin, and had given earlier at Freiburg and at Heidelberg. The present volume contains two books, "Das Wesen des Staates" and "Die Socialen Grundlagen des Staates," preceded by a masterly introduction, which gives in a few words a summary of the attitude of previous teachers and the present state of the science. The editor promises that the second and concluding volume will very shortly follow. Not students alone, but every thinking man who gives a thought to the relations of the individual and the state, will find a deep interest in these volumes.

A pamphlet, 'Two Papers on the Oscan Word Anasaket,' by Lionel Horton Smith, contains a reprint from the *Classical Review* and a second paper on the same subject