Impression in two volumes (Macmillan), in- 

class selection on account of its colored 

illustrations, by H. M. Brook. These, not 

challenging criticism as a realist cannot 

have an erotic 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 narratives.

Encouraged by the success last year of Mr. 

"Sunlight and Shadows," Mr. W. L. Lincoln 

Adams has brought out more "chapters in 

photographic picture," under the title, "In 

Nature's Image" (Rider & Taylor Co.). It is 

distinguished from the foregoing by deal- 

ing especially with figure work, by itself and 

in conjunction with landscapes. As before, 

the text is accompanied by a large number 

of well-chosen photographic examples, many 

of them familiar to readers of the Photograph 

Flower.

Mr. O. G. Shimura's "Myths and Legends 

beyond Our Borders" (Philadelphia, J. B. 

Lippincott Co.) is a neat and agreeable 

little volume, dealing with Canadian and Mexi- 

can folk-lore. There are 36 of the Canadian 

folk-tales and 9 of the Mexican—each occupying 

on the average about three pages—and occa-

sionally a short story or an historical Incident 

interpolated with the legends. Mr. Shimu-

ra writes smoothly and is well informed, 

though not absolutely accurate in all re-

A. We can commend his book to tour-

ists and to those who take pleasure in col- 

lecting and preserving the ancient traditions. 

It is illustrated by four small but very pleasing 

plates.

In "Upper Canada Sketches" (Toronto: Wil-

liam Briggs) Mr. Thomas Conant tells us a 

good deal about his own family, and som-

ething about life along the shores of Lake 

Ontario since the early part of the century. 

He is descended from a Loyalist, who 

became prosperous farming with the Indians 

on the one hand and with the merchant of 

Montreal on the other. Notwithstanding the 

fact that Mr. Conant is by origin classi-

ically Hulitted 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 complexity of his task. The book, how-

ever, the chromolithographs which accompany 

his prolix narrative is, perhaps, more than one 

careless in the case of such a subject.

The third volume of "Pioneers and 

Families of New York" (New York: The 

Historical Company) admits another 

rather than the proverbial 934 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 fam-

ily is allowed, subject to the Providence 

measure, to tell what he can of his pedigree 

and of himself. This may or may not be ac-

complished, but most of it may be taken 

for general belief and supposed knowledge, and 

will furnish a very good starting-point for 

portray. The autobiographies' omissions of 

themselves, in themselves, are very 

important as occasionally mani-

fested in other ways than family pride, with 

pass for what is worth, and will 

cause no serious 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 quart volume in 

commemoration of the creation of Greater 

New York. There is some history of the 

movement leading up to the consolidation, 

we saw, and of the charter-making; but 

rather slides of ready alike into biography, 

chronology, and biography demanding 

not if it does not always get a portrait, 

and the portrait once at least degenerates 

into an obsolescent business advertisement. 

When we have our Greater New York fairly 

set running by the historians, we are treated 

to a chapter on the judicial system of the 

metropolis, followed utility by one on "the 

origins and development of mercantile 

assurers as a degree profession," among us, 

with its prudential and its mutual constitu-

tion, which includes, more self-puff-

bar, more vogue or full-page portraits, and 

another index of names.

Sketches in "Japan's Realm" (Boston) is a 

very useful and entertaining specimen of 

the modern Illustrated guide-book. Mr. Stanley 

Hall, although he is not a life-long resident 

of Boston, is an enthusiast by birth, and 

naturally has an interest in those islands 

which have so long remained under British control. 

He has already published guide-books to the 

other islands, as Borneo, the Bismarcks, and 

Trinidad, which we have before review-

ed. The present one on J apan is perhaps 

the best of the series. It gives a sufficiency 

of reahd 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. Hall 

does not attempt the fact that the prosper-

ity of all these West Indian islands ceased 

with England's magnificence gift of 

the eleven, but he brings forward to the 

time when other colonies were to introduce 

the fertile lands, and a renewed civilization 

will stimulate industry. His books have been 

received with great favor in England, and, 

best of all, have been praised by the local 

jouralists, the best judges of the entire acumen 

of his work.

P. J. Lambin's "Differential and Integral 

Calculus for Technical Schools and Colleges 

(Macmillan) deserves mention for the 

reason that in such a subject is a power of thought that 

served to the students. Substanti-

ally all that is practical need not be 

used in any application of it, it 

is taken within the compass of a small 

volume, with ample sufficiency of examples, 

many of which are practically instructive.

The "Grangers Journal for November 

" we open with Prince Albert of Monaco's In-

teresting account of his observations during 

the past fifteen years on the currents, depth, 

currents and temperature, density, light, and 

biology of the North Atlantic, with pictures 

of his steed, Sarg, and others, and of the 

passing animals. In a suggestive though 

brief reference, to the question of light 

and depth in the depth of the sea, he 

suggests that it seems certain that many 

animals are able to some light by "means of special organs, 

which serve them as locomotives, and to 

resides, as it were, throughout the sea. 

"Some there are, too, which can receive 

innumerable perceptions by means other than 

eyes properly so called." One of his 

"beasts," he says, was "a rare animal, several inches in length, 

which is so transparent that when placed in 

a glass basin under the rays of a powerful 

decile lamp, its presence can be de-

tected by the disturbances its progress causes 

in the crowd of other animals; it is dis-

covered, as an astronomer discovers a star, by 

the perturbations it brings in its neigh-

borhood." The description by Mr. E. A. Flu- 

nau's of the expedition to Antoquann in 

the southern Andes, the accent of which 

remains among the highest claims on record, 

contains some interesting facts showing the 

effects of the rarity of the air at a great 

height on the human frame. As account 

of the navigable rivers and projected rail-

ways of China, by Mr. G. G. Childe ho, is 

accompanied by a useful reference — 

which shows the density of population, mineral 

resources, chief products, principal trade 

routes, existing and projected railways, and 

inland navigation. It is noteworthy 

that among the annexed, which include 

both medicinal and pharmaceutical, in vast quantities and manner of choice, that, copper, silver, tin, and lead, there is no mention of gold.

The Royal Geographical Society has pub-
lished separately the report of the Royal 

Society's Antarctic Conference held in Feb-

uary, with an introduction by Mr. C. G. 

Marshall and Mr. J. G. Barccham's ab-

tracted man, under the title, "Antarctic 

Exploration: A Plan for a National Expedi-

tion."

Whatsoever grandly remembers the ill-

omen of Francis Drake should not neglect to read Miss Eliza de Barry's "Sixty Years of the County of Monmouth," In The 

Quarterly Review. Much more might have 

been made of the subject, but the article 

contains enough in the way of remarkable 

and observations concerning the founder 

and the staff of the Review, and in history 

in general outline. Drake'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 

caused his visits to St. Cloud when he 

injured the nature of the naivete exer-

cised." In the same number we review two 

articles on Nietzsche and recent Nietzsche 

Literature, one in English, by Mr. John Go-

broe, the other in French, by Stanislaw 

Rozwadowski. They indicate that the 

interest in the philosopher is kept alive in his native 

country as well as in France, where, how-

ever, translations of his most important 

works are as yet wanting, but a noteworthy 

trenchancy on his philosophy, by Prof. L. Link-

ner, has recently made its appearance. 

Among the numerous German publications 
in question Mr. Robertson's book tells of 

passionately, aside from Prof. Alfred Hoie's "Die Dichter der neuen Dichter," and, of course, "Das Leben Fritz-

rich Nietzsche's, by Franz Fontane, the post-

philosopher's devoted son, as far as it has 

yet appeared. One of the causes of the deracine 

of the Spanish power keeps forcing itself 

on the course into Cousin de Wago's article 

in the Review des Deux Mondes, In which 

he tells the tragical story of J oans's transition. 

Though rendered comparatively, harmless 

during his lifetime by a captivity of nearly 

fifty years at Tordesillas, that unfortunate 

Priscina was transmitted to her offspring 

those moral defects and weaknesses which, 

being propagated by several generations of rulers, 

becomes the instrument of the ruin of the 

Spanish nobility. M. J ose-Marie de Perdico's 

"Maitre Seguin," also in the Review, deals 

almost exclusively with the lower and least 

classes in a Spanish seaport town, but is 

not regularly magnetic, and contains interest.