

here spring trees in full blossom, there a dreary winter scene, etc., etc., so that one has not really the time to respond to so many pleasant impressions."

T. SUZUKI.

AN ANCIENT SARCOPHAGOS.

Upon a tomb, a man and maiden fair,
His face the older, hers, in youth's clear glow,
Hand clasped in hand, together thus they stand
A picture speaking love for every land,
Perchance a stifled love like Angelo's :
An artist speaks in stone, a language true,
Heart answers heart and eye to eye replies,
When love is pure and high as heaven's blue sky.

FLORENCE PEORIA BONNEY.

ROME, November 1899.

SCIENTIA.

Under this title, the enterprising publishing house of Georges Carré and C. Naud, of Paris, has begun the issue of a unique and attractive series of memoirs on the scientific questions of the day. The idea of the series is not that of supplanting the special periodicals, which record the daily progress of science, but to supply philosophical and general expositions of recent discoveries and of the controlling ideas and vicissitudes of scientific evolution. It will enable every student of science to obtain brief but sound views of the work which is being carried on in neighboring branches as well as in his own. The editorship of the series is in the hands of well-known authorities, the physico-mathematical section being edited by MM. Appell, Cornu, d'Arsonval, Friedel, Lippmann, Moissan, Poincaré, and Potier all of whom are members of the Institute; and the biological section being edited by MM. Balbiani, Professor in the Collège de France, d'Arsonval, Filhol, Fouqué Gaudry, Guignard, Marey, and Milne-Edwards, also members of the Institute. Each of the little volumes, which are very tastefully bound in boards, comprises from 80 to 100 pages and costs 2 francs. Subscriptions to six volumes are 10 francs only. The following numbers have already appeared or are announced for immediate publication:

I. Physico-Mathematical Section: P. Appell, *Les mouvements de roulement en dynamique*; A. Cotton, *Le phénomène de Zeemann*; P. Freundler, *La stéréochimie*; A. Job, *Les terres rares*; G. Lippmann, *Détermination de l'Ohm*; Ch. Maurain, *Le magnétisme du fer*; H. Poincaré, *La théorie de Maxwell et les oscillations hertziennes*; Raveau, *Les nouveaux gaz*; Villard, *Les rayons cathodiques*; Wallerand, *Groupements cristallins; propriétés optiques*; H. Laurent, *L'Élimination*.

II. Biological Section: M. Arthus, *La coagulation du sang*; L. Bard, *La spécificité cellulaire*; M. Bertrand, *Mouvements orogéniques et déformations de l'écorce terrestre*; H. Bordier, *Les actions moléculaires dans l'organisme*; Courtade, *L'irritabilité dans la série animale*; Yves Delage, and A. Labbé, *La fécondation chez les animaux*; Fabre Domergue, *Le Cytotropisme*; H. Frenkel, *Les fonctions rénales*; A. Gilbert and Carnot, *Les fonctions hépatiques*; Hallion, *Modifications du sang sous l'influence des solutions salines*; Hallion and Julia-

vasculaire des toxines microbiennes; F. Le Dantec, *La Sexualité*; A. Martel, *Spéléologie*; P. Mazé, *Évolution du carbone et de l'azote*; M. Mendelssohn, *Les réflexes*; Poirault, *La fécondation chez les végétaux*; B. Renault, *La houille*; H. Roger, *L'infection*; J. Thiroloix, *La fonction pancréatique*; A. Van Gehuchten, *La cellule nerveuse et la doctrine des neurones*; and J. Winter, *La matière minérale dans l'organisme*.

The timely character of these little books will be seen from the foregoing simple enumeration of their titles, and it only remains to be added that, so far as the subject permits, the treatment has been in each case popular and is intelligible even to the non-scientific reader.

T. J. McC.

AN INTERNATIONAL PRIMER-CYCLOPÆDIA.

The first two volumes of the *Temple Primers*, which are designed to form a complete and trustworthy primer-cyclopædia of modern knowledge, have just appeared. They are the first of "a series of small volumes of condensed information introductory to great subjects, written by leading authorities, adapted at once to the needs of the general public, and forming introductions to the special studies of scholars and students." The enterprise is international in its character. Mr Henry Bradley, joint-editor of the *New English Dictionary*, will write on *The Making of English*; Dr. Henry Sweet, the famous philologist, on *The History of Language*; Professor William Ramsay, F. R. S., the joint-discoverer of Argon, on *Modern Chemistry*; M. Gaston Paris, Member of the French Academy, on *Medieval French Literature*; Professor Villari, on *The Italian Renaissance*; etc., etc. The publishers have entered into close relationship with Messrs. Göschen, of Leipzig, whose excellent series of German primers has been mentioned at length in former numbers of *The Open Court*. The *Sammlung Göschen*, as it is called, has been very successful, and some of the numbers of this collection will be translated into English and incorporated in the Temple series. The subjects to be treated by German authors are: *The Human Frame and Laws of Health*, by Drs. Rebman and Seiler; *Plants, Their Structure and Life*, by Dr. Dennert; *Primitive Man*, by Dr. Hornes; *The Civilisation of the East*, by Dr. Hommell; *The Races of Mankind*, by Dr. M. Haberlandt; *Roman History*, by Dr. Koch; *Teutonic Mythology*, by Dr. Kaufman. The books will be illustrated with the necessary reproductions of diagrams and charts, and to judge from the two opening volumes of the series they will prove to be very attractive in form.

The *Introduction to Science*, which is the first number, by Alexander Hill M. D., contains portraits of Lord Lister, Lord Bacon, Lord Kelvin, Robert Boyle Charles Darwin, and Sir Charles Bell. Dr. Hill's book aims at giving "an account in popular language of the scientific problems which are most prominent at the present time, and attempts to portray the attitude of mind of those who are engaged in solving them." The first section of the little book is devoted to general discussions of the character of science and scientific inquiry, the relation of philosophy to science, the classification of the sciences, the history of science, and the method of science. The author, in our opinion, has hardly been as successful in his treatment of first principles as he has been in the statement of the present problems of science, which takes up the second section of the book and treats of the age of the earth, the ultimate constitution of matter, the origin of species, the cause of the coagulation of blood, the function of nerve-fibres and nerve-cells, and microphytology. There are many statements in his discussion of first principles to which