

the Weierstrassian function-theory upon other branches of analysis, and in particular upon the problems of celestial mechanics, is truly remarkable.

It is to be hoped that the publication of Prof. Forsyth's work will make English mathematicians better acquainted with current research on the subjects with which he deals. The value of his treatise for really competent readers is evident, and needs no commendation. But we may, perhaps, regret that he has not more definitely considered the interests of the rising generation. It is most important that new ideas and recent methods should be introduced to young men of ability while their minds are keen and susceptible; and their interest is seldom aroused in the first instance by a treatise which aims at being exhaustive. To take an example in point; few readers, we imagine, to whom the subject was new, would persevere in the study of Lie's great work on transformation-groups; yet what mathematical student could fail to be delighted with his lectures on differential equations with known infinitesimal transformations, as edited by Dr. Scheffers?

No doubt the task of writing an introductory, and thoroughly didactic, treatise on the modern aspects of this theory is very difficult; more so, very likely, than the one to which Prof. Forsyth has applied himself. The selection, combination and assimilation required would demand a great deal of care and judgment; a certain lightness of touch would also be desirable, and this is not easy to maintain after a course of reading in the extremely ponderous memoirs which are so often found in the literature of the subject. But a work of this kind might do more than the most conscientious handbook to encourage a living interest in the theory of differential equations. There is some appearance of a tendency to over-elaboration in English treatises presumably written for students; to authors as well as to lecturers may be commended the maxim "Above all, do not be dull."

G. B. M.

OUR BOOK SHELF.

Origin and Character of the British People. By Nottidge Charles Macnamara. Pp. 242; 33 figures. (London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1900.)

MR. MACNAMARA seeks, in a small compass, to indicate the origin of the component parts of the British people, and to account for the differences of local moral character by proportionate inheritance from the original races, all of which are assumed to have their mental and moral peculiarities as fixed as their physical characters. He believes that the Iberians, as he prefers to call the Mediterranean or Afro-European race, formed the primary stock from which the existing inhabitants of Great Britain and the West of Europe are derived; and that they are the modified descendants of Palæolithic man. The tall fair Aryans originated in Western Asia.

The pioneer migration of the Aryans into Europe formed the Cro-Magnon race; then came the dolmen-builders, the South Mediterranean branch extending from the Amorites to the "fair Libyans"; the migrants into Central Europe mixed with the brachycephals and constituted the "Celts." A distinct northern migration formed the Teutonic Aryans.

The author also believes that dolmens and long barrows are everywhere the work of the Aryan race. The pre-

historic tall brachycephals of Northern Europe were a branch of the Northern Mongolian or Turanian race. The short dark brachycephals of Central Europe brought the art of working in bronze from Asia, presumably from Burmah. The Formorians of Ireland were Iberians; in North-west Ireland are still to be found descendants of the Northern Mongoloid race; the Firbolgs were Celtic Aryans or dolmen-builders. The Southern Mongoloids arrived in the bronze age; these are the Tuatha de Danann. A second invasion of Aryan Celts, or Milesians, arrived in Ireland also during the bronze age. This abstract gives a fair idea of the scope and views of the author.

The Geography of the Region about Devil's Lake and the Dalles of the Wisconsin. By Prof. R. D. Salisbury and Mr. W. W. Atwood. Pp. x+151. (Madison, Wisconsin: Geological and Natural History Survey, 1900.)

THIS is the first number of an "Educational Series" to be published by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey. The region to which attention is now particularly called is in the south-central part of Wisconsin, and it is of interest because it well illustrates many points in the geographical evolution of land-surfaces. It comprises an undulating plain chiefly of Potsdam Sandstone, with some areas of magnesian limestone, and with a northern and southern range of bold quartzite hills. The southern range rises from 500 to 800 feet above the surrounding land, or up to 1600 feet above sea-level, and in the bottom of a deep gap, which divides this range, lies Devil's Lake. This is a lake which, in glacial times, occupied an enclosure between the ice on the one hand and the quartzite ridge on the other: a gorge which originally was the work of a pre-Cambrian stream. The melting of the ice supplied abundant water, and the lake rose perhaps 90 feet above its present level. In this and in many other cases the irregular deposition of glacial drift gave rise to many depressions without outlets, in which surface-waters collected after the ice had disappeared. Few of these lakes now remain in the region, but Devil's Lake, which is more than a mile in length and half a mile wide, occupies an unfilled portion of an old river valley, isolated by great morainic dams from its surface-connections on either hand. Streams originate beyond these dams. The "Dalles" are sandstone cliffs which form a gorge along the Wisconsin River for a length of about seven miles, and a depth of 50 to 100 feet. The effects of weathering by atmospheric agents, and of erosion by the river, are well exhibited, and the views remind us of the rock-scenery along the Eden near Corby Castle.

The volume, which, with its index, extends to 151 pages, is in reality an essay on the origin of scenery treated from a geological point of view. The authors deal with the pre-Cambrian history of the quartzite, from its origin in loose sand to its uplift and deformation; and they deal similarly with the other strata. They contribute also a fairly full account of the phenomena of the Glacial period, and of the work of rain and rivers. Numerous excellent photographic representations of the scenery are given, including views of various natural arches, tors, and needles.

Monistische Gottes- und Weltanschauung. Von J. Sack. Pp. viii + 278. (Leipzig: Engelmann, 1899.)

IN Herr Sack's view all particular existences are modes of one spirit-substance—God. He calls this doctrine monism, and not pantheism, because he thinks the latter not incompatible with polytheism. Be this as it may, the distinguishing mark of his thesis is that it works to an Hegelian doctrine of being along the lines of a naturalistic theory of becoming that might satisfy Mr.