which they cover the field of the phenomena. Thus the comparison between theory and observation requires the amount of solar radiation to be known to within 1 per cent, whereas it is at present uncertain by 15 per cent; it requires the temperature of the air to be known within 0.5° F., whereas published observations are not always reliable to within one or two degrees; it requires the general movement of the air to be known, whereas we have only very uncertain records of the stratum below 100 feet, nothing of the stratum between 100 and 3,000 feet, and scanty record of the cloud-stratum between 3,000 and 30,000 feet. Every effort to explain the ordinary phenomena of storms is embarrassed by the fact that assumptions as to the temperature, moisture, and wind have to be made because of the absence of actual observations. Weather-prediction will undoubtedly be more satisfactory when the present round of observations is enlarged so as to include the condition and movement of the great mass of air above us, while at the same time increasing the accuracy of measuring the lowest stratum.”

The Committee of the American Philosophical Society appointed to consider an international language continues its work. In the supplementary report now made, that new attempt at forming an artificial international language is criticised by Professor Melville Bell's “World-English.” If the report characterizes this attempt as “English written on a new phonetic system,” this view seems to be founded on a misunderstanding of Professor Bell's principle, which advocates a simplification of the English grammar somewhat in the sense of the opinions expressed in the first report of the committee. The greater portion of the supplementary report is taken up by restrictions upon the criticisms of Alexander J. Ellis of the Philological Society of London, who advocates the adoption of Volapük. It appears that a considerable number of scientists support the scheme of the American Philosophical Society, to convene a congress for establishing the principles of such a language, and that most of them concur in the view that it must have those characteristic features toward which Aryan speech is tending. An artificial language of such kind, if generally adopted, would undoubtedly be of great benefit to scientists and make many publications, such as Hungarian, Bohemian, Roumanian, etc., available.

But there seems little hope that in this period of nationalism the majority of scientists will forego the claim that their language is the language of the most accomplished and most cultured people of the world, and that it has a right to be come one of the world-languages.” When this period has passed, English, French, and German will continue to be better means of international intercourse than any artificial language, which is necessarily a dead language, could be.

BOOK-REVIEWS.


This is pre-eminently the book of the season. It has been so long looked for, and so eagerly anticipated, that it will now be even more eagerly read. Dedicated to two such eminent publicists as Albert Venn Dicey and Thomas Erskine Holland, it is, first of all, a publicist's book; but the style is so clear, and the arrangement so logical, that it can and will be read by thousands of persons in this country whose better instincts stimulate them to improve the quality of their citizenship by studying a careful and impartial account of their national institutions. Professor Bryce's equipment for writing the book is of the highest order, and is not rivalled either in Europe or in this country. As a member of Parliament for Aberdeen and a member of the recent Liberal Ministry, as professor of civil law in the University of Oxford, as a careful and conscientious student of history, and as an accurate and painstaking man of affairs, whose knowledge of America is extraordinarily full and accurate, Professor Bryce combines in himself both the knowledge and the temper necessary to write a treatise on Ameri-