movements of the moon and the planets, his catalogues of a thousand stars, and his observations of comets, which were the most refuting Aristotle's opinion that these bodies belonged to our atmosphere. Considerable space is devoted to Tycho's work in astronomy, to which he gave much attention, and in which his faith, though not as enthusiastic as that of some men, was never abandoned. Altogether, Professor Deyer's work in the history of science will hold an honorable place among biographies of scientists of men.


We noticed the first of these monographs a short time since, and we are now glad to receive the second. It is only an introductory work, forming a pamphlet of two hundred pages, and the author tells us in his preface that it is to be followed in time by an extended treatise on the subject; yet it is of real value in itself. Professor Hart opens his work with a discussion of the nature of federation and of the various types of federal government that are known in history,—a discussion that shows a clear view of the questions involved, and considerable power of philosophical thought. He next proceeds to a brief but very clear account of the ancient and medieval confederations from the first conception of the federal idea among the Greeks to the Holy Roman Empire, then gives a description of the four great existing federations,—those of the United States, Switzerland, Germany, and Canada,—and closes with a short chapter on the Latin-American federations, in which he has no great confidence. The monograph is written in a good style, and shows throughout not only a careful study of the facts, but also the fruits of thought and meditation, which are not always found in American historical writings. Besides the text of the work, there is a long and elaborate appendix, containing a conspectus of the four chief existing federations mentioned above, arranged in parallel form, and giving the provisions of each of the four constitutions on every important point. This appendix thus presents a large amount of information in a form convenient for reference; and there is also another appendix containing a bibliography of federal government. Altogether, the pamphlet is a creditable one; and historical students in our other universities will have to do better than they have done heretofore if their work is to rank on a level with these Harvard monographs.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.
The latest number of the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" opens with an interesting article on the protection of the hulls of vessels by lacquer, detailing the results of experiments on several Japanese men-of-war. The experiments seem to prove that lacquer is a perfect protection against the action of sea-water so long as the coat remains unbroken.

—Norman W. Henley & Co., publishers and importers of scientific and technical books (150 Nassau Street, this city), announce for immediate publication: "Rubber Hand-Stamp Making and the Manipulation of Rubber," by T. O'Conor Sloane, A. M.; and "Arithmetic of Electricity," by the same author. They have also in preparation the "Manufacturers', Mechanics', and Business Men's Assistant," by Benjamin Franklin, L.L.B.


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