

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Life in the Homeric Age.

A book that is certain to prove interesting to all who are interested in the Homeric Age...

With regard to the picture of life presented by the Homeric poems three views are possible. In the book before us they are defined as follows: First, we may assume that the poet, conscious of his office to please rather than to instruct, depicted a life such as had never been on land or sea, drawing from his imagination his colors as well as his forms.

A special argument against considering Homer an archeologist is the remark that while he is artistic he is not artistic as in his age he would have to be if he were to avoid systematically the mention of what was familiar to his contemporaries.

In the fact that the Homeric poet uses his references to manners and customs which are by-work for his story, to brighten and illustrate his narrative of action, may be found very good argument for the theory that the poet paints a picture of the life of his own time in the manner of painters who have arrived at only a simple stage of culture.

While, however, our author assumes that he is justified in accepting the life portrayed in the Homeric poems for that of the poet's own time, the reader is cautioned against inferring that or that particular thing did not exist because the poet does not mention it. Many words in common usage must have been of a metrical form either impossible or inconvenient for hexameter verse.

If then the Greeks of the Homeric period had no money of their own the poet may have been quite accurate in representing ordinary trade as barter. The silence of the Homeric poet with regard to Phoenician trading stations which he has mentioned is curious, but should not in our author's judgment, be interpreted as an indication a desire to give antique color to the poems.

In a chapter on Homeric cosmography and geography our author considers the question whether the Ithaca of Odysseus should be identified with the island which has borne that name in classical and modern times, or with Leucas, a promontory which used to be connected with the mainland until about B. C. 700, when the Corinthians dug a canal to facilitate the passage of ships.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions. Like the ancient Hebrews, the Homeric Greeks had a strong desire for the perpetuation of their names.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions.

Milan Under the Sforza.

A book which fills a gap in the current English histories of Italian States is the volume entitled Milan Under the Sforza, by Cecilia M. Ady (Penthouse). While Rome, Florence and Venice have each found English historians, and while fresh books on Renaissance Italy are continually appearing, no English writer had previously told the story of the house of Sforza as a whole.

The author compares the scant attention which has been given by Englishmen to the history of Milan with the brief visit of the traveller pays to the capital of Lombardy before he presses on to other Italian cities. To the student of history, however, the rule of the Sforza really presents one of the most characteristic examples of an Italian "tyranny" at the time of the Renaissance.

Such is the original research as the author has attempted relative to the period as to which published material is most scanty, namely, to the reigns of the last two Sforza Dukes. For a detailed account of the achievements and vicissitudes of the Sforza dynasty, as well as of the artistic and literary activity of the period, we must refer the reader to the book itself, the first of a hundred pages of which are devoted to those who preceded themselves to a glimpe at the social condition of Milan at that interesting epoch.

"It is not," we read, "without reason that among the principal cities of Italy Milan has been singled out as *grande*. He who sees the size and number of her inhabitants will think it impossible to find sufficient people to fill them; he, on the other hand, who considers the infinite number of her inhabitants must feel that there could not be enough houses to contain them."

So wrote a Venetian observer in the latter half of the sixteenth century, when the population of Milan had sunk to two-thirds of what it was before the court of foreign invasion, and when the greatness of the Duchy was commonly reputed to be a thing of the past. The picture which this Venetian gives of Milan was one of general prosperity unmarred by traces of her former sufferings. The city is, he says, "the school of all manual art," whether the other towns of Italy turn for instruction; she is the originator of pomp and luxury in her apparel; she is possessed of an "infinite number of workmen in all mechanical trades."

Dr. Maack's invention has not been received with entire good humor by chess players. Since everything else in nature has three dimensions, chess should.

It is generally believed, Dörpfeld thinks that a similar movement of peoples about the same time drove before it the Cephallenians to the mainland and the Ithacians from Leucas, the island most accessible from the continent.

What was the position of women in Homeric times? An answer to the question will be found in the fourth chapter of this volume. Prof. Seymour points out that eight types of women are drawn clearly by Homer, and he divides them into three groups: the noble, the middle, and the low.

As for the occupations of women, most of the work within the house was done by them, and this included not only the care of the children, the ordinary housework of modern times and embroidery, but also such as grinding and pounding of grain and the carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax.

Prof. Seymour reminds us that the poet gives no description of Helen's beauty. Nor indeed does he mention the stature, complexion, color of hair or eyes or weight of any of his chief female characters, except as he implies that Nausicaa is tall and slender by a comparison with Artemis and a young partridge.

Andromache, of course, has long been recognized as the type of the devoted helpmate whose heart is bound up in her husband and child. The mutual affection and confidence of Hector and Andromache is the first of the scenes which have excited the attention of the poet.

Penelope of Ithaca has, we need not say, been long accepted as the exemplar of a faithful wife, while Hector is the typical mother. Arete, wife of Alcinoos, the Phaeacian, is the masterful woman who governs her household and settles the disputes of her people, even the quarrels among men.

As to the food of young children, all that we learn surprises us. Andromache says that the little Astyanax, though still an infant in arms, "on the knees of his father, ate only marrow and the rich fat of sheep".

Large families were desired in Homeric times. Priam was counted piously happy in his wealth of sons, and the man was pitied who had no sons to inherit his possessions.

EIGHT STORY CHESS.

German Doctor Proposes to Raise the Game to the Third Dimension. Dr. Ferdinand Maack of Hamburg proposes to add to the terrors of chess by raising it to the third dimension. He proposes cubical chess as an advance on the existing game.

The cubing he proposes to accomplish by rigging a series of eight chessboards one above another, connecting them at the corners by thin rods. The scope of the game would thus extend to 512 squares instead of 64.

At the opening of the game the pieces and pawns are to be arranged as at present; on the lowest board, but each player has an extra set of pawns which he places on the king row of the second board. These are supposed to protect the row of pieces beneath them against attack from above. Each player has therefore twenty-four combatants at his disposal.

The moves are extensions of the present moves to the conditions of the cube. The rooks, for instance, can mount from one board to another along vertical lines only. He bishops can only move diagonally on the king row of the second board. These are supposed to protect the row of pieces beneath them against attack from above.

MAKING A NOISE IN THE WORLD.

Don You Can't Always Tell by the Sound Just What There Is Back of It. "Lincoln," said Mr. MacGillikamby, "told a story about a little steamboat running on the Wabash River with a whistle so big that when the captain blew it he had to tie up to the bank for an hour or two to get up steam enough to go on. He had only a little boat, but he wanted to make as much noise as anybody on the river."