

with a zeal, a thoroughness and a success far in advance of their insular neighbors, and lead the latter in all their learned investigations. This is all the more singular since the Celtic languages on the Continent perished almost utterly, leaving no literary monuments behind them; while, on the other hand, the Celtic tongues of Great Britain and Ireland have maintained themselves in some shape or other, until this day. The division of their languages into stocks and groups is very definite, and the lines closely drawn. Thus we have I. Gaelic, comprising the Irish of Ireland, Erse of Scotland and Manx of the Isle of Man; II. British, including Cymbric or Welsh in Wales, Cornish a living tongue in Cornwall as late as the first of this century, and Breton or Armorican—the language of Celts driven from Cornwall to Brittany by the Saxon invasions from the V to the VII century. Both groups we learn in their oldest form out of Glosses on the margin of Latin MSS of the 8th or 9th centuries A. D. Then in a middle period, out of a rich literature. Until recently the materials for the study of Old Celtic, so scattered and so fragmentary have been almost inaccessible to the student. At last the gap is to be filled.

There comes to us recently from Paris the announcement of an alphabetical collection of *all* the fragments of the old Celtic tongue, in the form of an *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz* or *Tresor du vieux celtique*, as it is variously named in Germany and France. Here for the first time and at a moderate price, the student has the materials for scientific study within his reach, with the added satisfaction of knowing that he can have them *all*. The work appears in parts of which there are to be 18 published every four months at 10 francs apiece; the first part is already out. It can be had most conveniently of H. Welter, 59 rue Bonaparte, Paris.

The sources of which the learned compiler has made use are varied and exhaustive; the coins and inscriptions, notices in classical authors, itineraries, glosses and glossaries—all have been thoroughly

and judiciously used. The period of time covered is roughly, from the earliest records down to the end of the Merovingian dynasty in France. The documents used are arranged in the order of time, and in the order of place where discovered written or current. Notes, indices, tables and lists make the work complete and leave nothing to be desired,—a veritable treasury to the student. T.

GEOLOGICAL ITINERARY — BELLE-FONTE TO SNOWSHOE.

Leave the cars at junction with B. E. V. R. R. cross to east side of stream, quarry at lime kiln is in upper Trenton II. These beds are continuous with those recently opened $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to north-east, and 3 miles south-west at Morris' station. They illustrate one method of proof of equivalent strata (Dana page 60 A.) Passing on north the uppermost Trenton limestone is succeeded by Hudson River shale III. This becomes the bed of the stream a few rods further north; and its easy erosion accounts for the increasing width of the flood plain of the stream, and also for its bay opposite the gap. III ends near the wire mill, and is succeeded by Oneida IV. The first ravine, small on east side, larger on west, marks the Medina bed b. Further on is the Medina white IV. c. (not necessarily always white). This makes the main crest of the Bald Eagle Mt., opposite Milesburg iron works Clinton, V. begins. Shows best on west side of stream. Makes crest of "Point McCoy," the highest point, 1834. Along R. R. the rounded ridge with scattered pine trees is limestone, probably Niagara. East of Milesburg at quarry is shown Lower Helderberg VI. Notice minor fold in opposite direction. VI. is shown on west side stream also. Oriskany VII. makes bed of Bald Eagle creek at R. R. bridge. Look for characteristic fossils (*Spirifer arenosus*) mostly weathered out Silurian, Devonian. Take Snow-Shoe train at Milesburg. To the west, making bed of Bald Eagle valley is VIII. Marcellus shale, chiefly; but showing all varieties of VIII up to the ra-