

three universities in the island. There were professors of learning and scientific culture. One of the most important observatories for the study of physics, especially of earthquake phenomena, with instruments of great precision and

Europe. Among these was the author of the book under review, Ramon Reyes Lala. He was educated in the schools of his own country, in St. John's College, London, at a French college in Neufchatel, Switzerland, and became subsequently a citizen of the United States. He possesses unusual qualifications for giving a comprehensive and accurate account of his own country. He writes in vigorous and vivacious English, and in excellent literary style. He has made a thorough study of all the previous historians and chroniclers in French, Spanish, and English, and writes from an intimate personal acquaintance with the present facts which he records. We feel, therefore, that in quoting from this book we are laying under tribute the most accurate and up-to-date sources of information accessible to the English-speaking reader.

An interesting episode in the history of Manila is its capture by the British in 1762. During the war, at that time waging, both Havana and Manila were taken by the British fleet, but were eventually restored. The Spaniards promised a ransom of four million dollars for Manila; but with characteristic treachery they hid their treasure in the earth and defrauded the captors out of seven-eighths of the ransom agreed upon.

Under the recent Spanish re-



AUTHOR IN SILKEN SUIT: KIND WORN BY HIGH-CLASS NATIVES

delicacy, had long been at work. The contributions to this important department of science were of great value.

A considerable number of the Filipinos received collegiate and university training either in the islands or in the universities of