THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

PRESENTED BY
PROF. CHARLES A. KOFOID AND
MRS. PRUDENCE W. KOFOID
Gowans's Nature Books

The object of these little books is to stimulate a love for nature and a desire to study it. All the volumes of the series that have been issued so far have been very successful, and the publishers hope to be able to maintain the very high standard of excellence which has made this series so well known all over the country. Some of the photographs included in the different volumes are unequalled and unique triumphs of the nature-photographer's art.

No. 1.—Wild Birds at Home. Sixty Photographs from Life, by Chas. Kirk, of British Birds and their Nests.

No. 2.—Wild Flowers at Home. First Series. Sixty Photographs from Nature, by Cameron Todd.

No. 3.—Wild Flowers at Home. Second Series. By the Same.

No. 4.—Butterflies and Moths at Home. Sixty Photographs from Life, by A. Forrester.

No. 5.—Wild Birds at Home. Second Series. By Chas. Kirk.

No. 6.—Freshwater Fishes. Sixty Photographs from Life, by Walford B. Johnson and Stanley C. Johnson, M.A.

No. 7.—Toadstools at Home. Sixty Photographs of Fungi, by Somerville Hastings, F.R.C.S.

No. 8.—Our Trees & How to Know Them. Sixty Photographs by Chas. Kirk.
No. 9.—WILD FLOWERS AT HOME. Third Series. By Somerville Hastings, F.R.C.S.

No. 10.—LIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC. Sixty Photographs from Life by Members of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition.

No. 11.—REPTILE LIFE. Sixty Photographs from Life, by Walford B. Johnson and Stanley C. Johnson, M.A.

No. 12.—SEA-SHORE LIFE. Sixty Photographs by the Same.

No. 13.—BIRDS AT THE ZOO. Sixty Photographs from Life, by W. S. Beveridge, F.Z.S.

No. 14.—ANIMALS AT THE ZOO. Sixty Photographs by the Same.

No. 15.—SOME MOTHs AND BUTTERFLIES AND THEIR EGGS. Sixty Photographs by A. E. Tonge, F.E.S.

No. 16.—WILD FLOWERS AT HOME. Fourth Series. By Somerville Hastings.


No. 18.—POND AND STREAM LIFE. Sixty Photographs from Life, by Walford B. Johnson and Stanley C. Johnson, M.A.

No. 19.—WILD BIRDS AT HOME. Third Series. By Chas. Kirk.

No. 20.—ALPINE PLANTS AT HOME. First Series. Sixty Photographs by Somerville Hastings, F.R.C.S.

Others in Preparation.

PRICE 6d. NET. EACH VOLUME; POSTAGE 1d. EACH.

GOWANS & GRAY, Ltd., London & Glasgow
WILD BIRDS AT HOME
(THIRD SERIES)

By CHARLES KIRK

Messrs. Gowans & Gray have much pleasure in announcing that on 1st December, 1907, they will publish a third series of WILD BIRDS AT HOME. A new series has been much asked for and will, they think, be received with delight by possessors of the two earlier volumes. Mr. Kirk has been fortunate in securing some splendid negatives during the summer, including photographs of the dipper, cormorant, eiderduck, ringed plover, snipe, etc., etc. In fact the publishers believe this series is equal to the first, which is saying a great deal.


Gowans & Gray, Ltd.,
London and Glasgow.
AN ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT

THE DESERTED VILLAGE

BY

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

WITH 15 COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS

BY STEPHEN REID

PRICE, BOUND IN PARCHMENT. 5/- NET.

POST FREE, 5/4.

A DELIGHTFUL EDITION, SIZE OF ILLUSTRATIONS 9½×7. WE THINK IT AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT AT THE PRICE. A COPY OF THE COLOURED TITLE-PAGE, WHICH WILL BE SENT POST-FREE ON APPLICATION, WILL SHOW THE STYLE OF THE PICTURES.

Gowans & Gray, Ltd., London and Glasgow
THE MASQUE OF THE TWO STRANGERS
BY LADY ALIX EGERTON
A delightful little play which was performed with great success at Stafford House.
PARCHMENT COVER, 6d. NET. POST FREE, 7d.

PILGRIM'S PASSAGE
BY THE REV. A. BOYD SCOTT, B.D.
Seven pleasant addresses in a simple and unconventional style dealing with man's pilgrimage through this world.
PARCHMENT COVER, 6d. NET. POST FREE, 7d.

CHARDIN AND HIS TIMES
BY HERBERT E. A. FURST
WITH 24 ILLUSTRATIONS
IN THE SAME STYLE AS OUR ART BOOKS.
A lecture delivered at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Deals with the great French painter in a popular and very instructive way.
PARCHMENT COVER, 6d. NET. POST FREE, 7d.

Gowans & Gray, Ltd., London & Glasgow
POCKET ANTHOLOGIES

Compiled by ADAM L. GOWANS, M.A.

42nd Thousand.

No. 1.—The Hundred Best Poems (Lyrical) in the English Language.

21st Thousand.

No. 2.—The Hundred Best Poems (Lyrical) in the English Language. Second Series.

12th Thousand.

No. 3.—The Book of Love. One hundred of the best love-poems in the English language.

6th Thousand.

No. 4.—The Hundred Best Blank Verse Passages in the English Language.

6th Thousand.

No. 5.—Poetry for Children. One hundred of the best poems for the young in the English language.

Just Published.

No. 6.—The Ways of God. One hundred poems on the great problems of existence.

Others in Contemplation.

PRICES:

Leather, 2s. Net. Postage, 1d. each.

GOWANS & GRAY, Ltd., London & Glasgow.
Gowans's Art Books

This Series, published at a very low price and containing sixty beautifully-printed reproductions of the best pictures of the great masters, is intended to give the lover of art a general idea of the style and characteristics of the most famous painters of the world.

No. 1.—The Masterpieces of Rubens
No. 2.—The Masterpieces of Van Dyck
No. 3.—The Masterpieces of Rembrandt
No. 4.—The Masterpieces of Raphael
No. 5.—The Masterpieces of Reynolds
No. 6.—The Masterpieces of Teniers
No. 7.—The Masterpieces of the Early Flemish Painters
No. 8.—The Masterpieces of Titian
No. 9.—The Masterpieces of Franz Hals
No. 10.—The Masterpieces of Murillo.
No. 11.—The Masterpieces of Wouwerman
No. 12.—The Masterpieces of Velazquez
No. 13.—The Masterpieces of Holbein
No. 14.—The Masterpieces of Veronese

Others in Preparation.


Gowans & Gray, Ltd., London & Glasgow
Humorous Masterpieces

Each volume contains Sixty of the very best Drawings of the undermentioned Masters of Humorous Illustration.

READY

No. 1.—PICTURES BY JOHN LEECH
FIRST SERIES

These Pictures are not old fashioned. They are as funny to-day as when they were first published.

No. 2.—PICTURES BY GAVARNI
Examples of one of the greatest French Humorists.

No. 3.—PICTURES BY JOHN LEECH
SECOND SERIES

Just as good as the first series.

No. 4.—PICTURES BY ROBERT SEYMOUR
Clever Illustrations by a great Artist, too little known.

No. 5.—PICTURES BY PHIL MAY
Sixty of his best.

No. 6.—PICTURES BY RICHARD DOYLE
Clever Caricatures by this famous Artist.

Others in Preparation

Price 6d. Net. Each Volume (Post Free 7d.)

GOWANS & GRAY, Ltd., London & Glasgow
BRITISH MAMMALS

Sixty photographs from life by Oxley Grabham, M.A.,
T. A. Metcalfe, Sydney H. Smith,
and Charles Kirk

GOWANS & GRAY, LTD.
5 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.
58 Cadogan Street, Glasgow
1907
THE Latin nomenclature adopted in this book is that of Mr. Oldfield Thomas in the "Zoologist," 1898, the then current names being enclosed in square brackets for the convenience of those whose text-books are of an earlier date.
FALLOW FAWN

Oxley Grubham, Photo.
FALLOW FAWN (1 day old)
(Dark Brown Variety)

Oxley Grabham, Photo.
Squirrel
*(Sciurus vulgaris)*

T. A. Metcalfe, Photo.
SQUIRREL

T. A. Metcalfe, Photo.
Dormice
(Muscardinus avellanarius)

T. A. Metcalfe, Photo.
DORMICE

T. A. Metcalfe, Photo.
WATER VOLE

T. A. Metcalfe, Photo.
COMMON OR SHORT-TAILED
FIELD VOLE
( Microtus [Arvicola] agrestis )
RED OR BANK VOLE
(Evotomys [Arvicola] glareolus)
THREE YOUNG HARES IN NEST
(Lepus europaeus [timidus])

Oxley Grubham, Photo.
YOUNG RABBIT AT MOUTH OF BURROW

Oxley Grabham, Photo.
YOUNG RABBITS IN NEST (covered up)

Oxley Grabham, Photo.
YOUNG FOXES (6 weeks old)
PAIR OF OLD BADGERS, MALE AND FEMALE
(Meles meles texanus)
Young Badgers

Oxley Grabham, Photo.
WEASEL EATING DEAD RABBIT
(Putorius nivalis (Mustela vulgaris))

Oxley Graham, Photo.
WATER SHREW AND YOUNG TROUT KILLED BY IT (Neomys [Cossinus] fodiens)
ERRATUM

The animal shown in the picture on page 54 is not the Water Shrew, but the Common Shrew, Sorex araneus [vulgaris].

This little animal is common almost everywhere, and is often to be picked up dead on the roadsides and in similar places, seemingly at times affected by a serious epidemic which kills off great numbers of them. They are very pugnacious and savage little animals, and fight fiercely amongst themselves. They have a strong musky smell, and owing to this, cats, although they will kill them readily, very seldom eat them.
YOUNG MOLES IN NEST (a fortnight old)

Oxley Graham, Photo.
Pipistrelle

(Pipistrellus [Vesperugo] pipistrellus)

Oxley Grabham, Photo.
Some Notes on the Mammals

OF WHICH

PHOTOGRAPHS APPEAR IN

THE FOREGOING PAGES . .

BY

OXLEY GRABHAM, M.A., M.B.O.U.

Red Deer (Cervus elaphus, Linn).—Still running wild in some of the uninhabited districts both in Great Britain and Ireland. Those to be found in enclosed parks are semi-domesticated. In the rutting season the stags are often very savage and dangerous to approach, and people have on several occasions been killed by them. The shedding of the antlers, and the growing of a fresh pair is a most interesting feature in the life-history of deer.

Fallow Deer (Cervus dama, Linn).—These pretty dappled deer are now only to be found in parks in a semi-domesticated state. The fawns are beautiful little things, generally dappled, but some are quite black when born. They are dropped in the summer, amongst thick grass, beds of nettle, bracken, etc., and the hinds, as soon as the fawns can run, watch over their offspring with great care. The flesh of the Fallow Deer, which, in common with that of Red Deer, is known as Venison, is indeed most excellent and savoury meat, when the animals have been running on a good rich pasture.

Common Hare (Lepus europæus, Pallas).—We have two kinds of hares in these islands, the common or brown hare, and the “Blue” or mountain hare, which turns white in winter. The brown hare is far and away the best for food. It is still very common in many parts of the country, and is well known to everybody. Young hares are born above ground, and with their eyes open, whilst young rabbits, which are born generally in a burrow in the ground, have their eyes closed. Three and four are the usual numbers of young hares in a litter, but I have known of an instance where eight were found. If obtained quite young they become very tame, and will follow their owner about like a dog. In some parts of the country the hare is known as the “Grass Cat,” and also as “Sarah.” The average weight of a hare is from 8 to 9 lbs.

Rabbit (Lepus cuniculus, Linn).—This well-known animal is to be found in almost every suitable locality throughout the kingdom, and in some districts large warrens containing several thousand are maintained. They are known as “Conies” and “Bunnies,” and white, sandy, and black varieties are by no means unfrequently seen. In some districts little colonies of the black ones are to be found. I have on several occasions known the nest placed right on the top of a haystack, and also in an old scarecrow set up in a field. Rabbits are sometimes found with curious malformations of the front teeth, these having grown to a great length, and often in the shape of a half or whole circle. I have shot them myself like this, fat and in perfect condition, but have seen specimens that were nothing but skin and bone, being unable to obtain their proper supply of food when so affected.
Common Rat (*Mus decumanus, Pallas*).—This animal, known as the brown rat to distinguish it from the very much scarcer black rat, is only too common. In some places it positively swarms, and does a great amount of damage amongst poultry, rabbits, game, and various crops in the gardens and fields. As I have several times recorded, the Rev. C. Hutton-Coates and I, on November 17th, 1896, killed in Yorkshire the largest rat that, so far, has ever been recorded. It was an old buck, and weighed 2½ lbs., measuring 20 ins. from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail. There is a black variety of this rat, quite different to the old English black rat which is found chiefly in Ireland. The popular name for the rat is “Ratton,” and though they are trapped in every conceivable manner, hunted out with ferrets, and shot, yet they still seem to keep up their numbers, as they are very prolific. I have known as many as sixteen and seventeen young rats found in a nest, and in some seasons they invade certain districts in vast hordes, carrying all before them. They are very plucky little animals, and, especially when cornered, will not hesitate to attack even man himself.

Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius, Linn*).—These pretty little animals, something like a miniature squirrel, are more common in the southern than in the northern parts of our islands. During the summer months they are very agile, climbing amongst the shrubs and hedgerows with great ease; but during the winter months they lie dormant, enclosed in some warm nest of their own making, or one which they have appropriated. They make most interesting pets, and many of us in the days of our youth have kept dormice.

Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris, Linn*).—Common in many of our woods and plantations, but unfortunately in some of the young woods war has to be waged against them because of the damage they do to the larch and spruce, eating off the lead and other shoots and barking the trees. In certain parts of Scotland I believe that one or two squirrel clubs are in existence solely for the purpose of destroying them. In old woods they do but little harm. They make a large, warm nest, or “drey,” often utilizing an old magpie or carrion crow’s, and the usual number of young, which are born blind, is three. When obtained young they soon become absolutely tame and fearless. Their food consists chiefly of nuts, acorns, beech mast, fir cones, and grain, but they are very fond of various kinds of fruit. During the cold weather they hibernate in holes in trees and similar places. I once saw a pure white one with pink eyes.

Water Shrew (*Neomys fodiens, Pallas*).—This pretty little mammal is not often seen save by those who know how to look for it and to keep quiet when in search of it. Though not so numerous as the Common Shrew, it is to be found on the banks of many of our streams and ditches, and is a first-rate hand at diving and swimming. At the first glance it has somewhat the appearance of a young mole. A variety is occasionally found as black on the under surface as on the upper. All the shrews are known in the country as “blind mice,” and many interesting superstitions hang round them.

Long-tailed Field Mouse (*Mus sylvaticus, Linn*).—This mouse, often called the Wood Mouse, is a very common and destructive little animal, especially in gardens, where it devours the newly-sown peas wholesale, and also the crocus and other bulbs. Owls are very fond of them, as they are of several other kinds of mice. A large race known as the Yellow-Necked (*M. flavicollis*) occurs in some parts of the country.
House Mouse (*Mus musculus*, Linn).—Known to everyone, and at times a great nuisance in houses, barns, granaries, etc. They are destructive little animals, and often damage valuable objects. In the winter the corn stacks absolutely swarm with them, and hundreds are killed during a day’s threshing. In some parts of the country they are still cooked and given to children suffering from various diseases. I have seen sandy coloured ones with pink eyes, and others spotted more or less with white. I have seen the nest made in the midst of a bread loaf.

Harvest Mouse (*Mus minutus*, Linn).—One of the smallest as well as one of the most graceful of our indigenous mammals. They are somewhat local, and rarely occur in the north. The nest is a most beautiful structure, and is generally placed a foot or two up on the corn stalks, being composed of the sheaths of the stalks woven into a compact mass. It is sometimes also placed in the head of a big thistle. I have often kept this mouse alive, and if they get the chance they are desperate cannibals, fighting fiercely among themselves and devouring the slain.

Water Vole (*Microtus amphibius*, Linn).—This interesting animal is generally known as the Water Rat from the fact that it lives on the banks of rivers, lakes, and ditches; but the voles differ in many respects from the mice and rats. Their tails are shorter, their ears are shorter, and so are their noses. Altogether they have a blunt, thick-set appearance. The Water Vole is almost entirely herbivorous, though on rare occasions it has been known to eat fish; but the ordinary brown rat, which takes to the streams in summer, is generally the culprit when fish are found destroyed. The fur of this little animal is very soft and warm, and admirably suited to its aquatic habits. A beautiful black variety is obtained in some parts of the country. They are very destructive at times on ornamental waters to the roots and crowns of certain plants growing near at hand.

Common or Short-tailed Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*, Linn).—This is the destructive little rodent which at times has done an immense amount of damage on the grazing land, especially in Scotland. When all their natural enemies, such as owls, hawks, weasels, etc., are destroyed, they increase and multiply at an enormous rate, and descend on the country side, destroying wholesale. They also at times come into the market gardens with the Long-tailed Field Mouse, and do a great deal of harm.

Red or Bank Vole (*Eutomys glareolus*, Schreber).—This is a much prettier vole than the foregoing, and is not nearly so numerous, keeping more to banks and plantations, but I have at times caught considerable numbers of them in gardens. Not very long ago this vole was considered quite a rarity, but of late years they have increased very much in many localities.

Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*, Linn).—Too well known by everybody to need much description, and his craftiness and cunning have been a byword for generations in these islands. The cubs are charming little things, and when brought up by hand become perfectly tame; but as they grow older they are always more or less suspicious and uncertain, though I have known several of their owners under these conditions, and especially ladies, handle them with impunity. Destructive at all times, the fox only exists on sufferance, so that he may provide sport for the numerous packs of hounds that are kept up throughout the kingdom; but a fox’s larder when the vixen has cubs to provide for would prove an eye-opener.
for some people, who have no idea to what lengths these animals can go. Amongst other things foxes will often kill and eat hedgehogs.

Otter (Lutra lutra, Linn).—This interesting animal is by no means uncommon on many of our streams, and if it were only legitimately hunted with otter hounds instead of being trapped and shot whenever the opportunity presents itself it would soon become quite numerous; and my own experience is that on many streams it does very little harm to the trout and grayling, feeding largely upon coarse fish, such as eels—of which it is very fond—water voles, and the large fresh water mussels. Like most other animals, if obtained when a little cub, it will grow up quite tame and follow its owner about like a dog, and if trained to do so will even go into the water and catch fish for him. Otters often travel a long way from water, and very occasionally will take to evil ways, killing ducks, poultry, etc. They are splendid swimmers, as indeed they need to be if they have to catch a large fish in his native element.

Badger (Meles meles, Linn).—This most interesting animal is, I am glad to say, still quite common, in spite of persecution in a good many different localities throughout the country, and, indeed, on some estates it is more or less preserved. I have frequently had the pleasure of seeing both old and young playing outside their burrow, quite unconscious that I was concealed either in thick bracken some forty yards away or up in a tree close at hand. They feed largely on roots of various kinds, and are very fond of the grubs that they dig out of the nests of the wasps and wild bees. I have seen tame badgers, but of course they must be procured as cubs. The old name of the Badger is "Brock," and this is at times come across in place names in different parts of the country. It is a mistake to suppose that badgers and foxes will not get on together; they will often live in close proximity for years without interfering with one another.

Weasel (Putorius nivalis, Linn).—This plucky little animal, in spite of general persecution, is still by no means uncommon, and it does a great deal of good in keeping down the rats and mice. The female is considerably smaller than the male—sometimes remarkably so—and country people generally imagine that there are two kinds, calling the small ones by the name of Mouse Weasel. They are frequently caught in the mole runs, where they pursue the field mice. Both weasels and stoats are very playful animals, and I have watched them rolling over and over, and jumping high up into the air. They are very pugnacious in defence of their young, and are generally known in the country as "wressels." I have seen one or two beautiful albino examples, pure white with pink eyes.

Hedgehog (Erinaceus europaeus, Linn).—The Prickle-back Urchin, the name by which he is generally known, is common in most suitable localities, and feeding largely upon various insects, does not do half the amount of harm that is imputed to him. I have often found their nests, generally containing four or five young, which, when first born, are covered with soft hairs. Gipsies are very fond of them, cooking them in various ways, and in their encampments I have breakfasted with them off this dainty meat, which is really excellent. The hedgehog only partially hibernates, coming out at times from its warm winter quarters, in the depth of winter during hard frost, and when snow lies deep upon the ground. They are popularly supposed to suck the cows, but I have never been fortunate enough to come across one myself so engaged, nor have I ever met any one who had. I have kept dozens of them in
my garden, and the only thing I have against them is, that at times they swarm with fleas. They never touched either chickens or eggs, though they had the run of my hen house. I have seen a beautiful white variety with pink eyes.

Mole (Talpa europaea, Linn).—The well-known Moldard or Moudiewarp is too common to need much description. Of late years his soft, velvety skin has become a fashionable fur for ladies' wear. Where they are too numerous they do harm, but in moderation they render much service to the agriculturist by destroying large quantities of injurious grubs and insects. I have frequently dug out their nests, warm masses of grass and leaves, containing four or five young, and I once kept one alive for some six weeks in a tub half-filled with earth. They are most ravenous little creatures, and it is quite astonishing what a quantity of worms they can devour. The fortress or home of the mole is very ingeniouly constructed, so that when danger threatens he can escape by one of the numerous passages leading to it. I have a fine collection of varieties of this little animal—white, sandy, piebald, blue, etc., but I have never succeeded in getting one spotted with white, though I have seen one or two examples.

Noctule, or Great Bat (Pipistrellus noctula, Schreber).—This, one of the largest of our bats, is fairly common throughout the country, but is somewhat local, being more numerous in some places than in others. It flies high up in the air, and may at times be seen hawking for flies in broad daylight. Bats are generally regarded by most people with a feeling of horror, but they are most useful and interesting little animals, and are well worthy of more attention being paid to them than has hitherto been the case. They are known in various parts of the country as "Black-beer-aways" and as "Flittermice." I have seen the Noctule dip into a pond on a summer's evening.

Pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus, Schreber).—This little bat is the commonest species that we have, and it is often to be seen abroad in the middle of the day, even during winter if the weather be warm. In common with others of its kind, it often collects in great numbers in belfries, caves, and similar places, where it passes the hours of daylight in a more or less torpid condition.

Whiskered Bat (Myotis mystacinus, Leisler).—This little bat, though larger than the pipistrelle, is by no means so common as that species. Where it does occur it is generally to be found in small colonies, but it is decidedly local. I do not know that it is really more whiskered than some of the other bats, but at any rate these appendages show up well, and from them it takes its popular name. In common with most of the bats, this species often swarms with parasites.

Long-eared Bat (Plecotus auritus, Linn).—This extraordinary looking little creature, with ears as long as its body, is to be found in many places. When at rest, asleep, or hibernating during the winter months, the bats generally hang head downwards, grasping some support with their sharp claws; and in the case of this particular species, the long lobes of the ear are folded under the arm, giving it a most curious appearance, as only the long narrow tragus appears on each side. I once saw a beautiful white specimen of this bat, with pink eyes, which had been taken in Hampshire. Varieties of bats are very rare, and this was the only one I have ever seen.
LES CENT.

MEILLEURS POÈMES
(Lyriques)

de la Langue française

Choisis par

AUGUSTE DORCHAIN.

IT would have been difficult to find in France a more competent scholar to make this selection than M. DORCHAIN, himself a poet of standing, poetical critic to the famous French weekly, Les Annales, and author of L'Art des Vers.

As the publishers anticipated, this selection has been a very great success, and is now the favourite Anthology of French Poetry.

PRICES:

PAPER COVER, 6d. NET.
LEATHER, - 2s. NET.

CLOTH, - 1s. NET.
POSTAGE, 1d. EACH.

GOWANS & GRAY, Ltd., London & Glasgow.
The Hundred: Best Poems:
(Lyrical).
In the Latin Language.

Selected by J. W. MACKAIL, M.A., LL.D.,
Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

THE Publishers were very fortunate in securing
Dr. Mackail as compiler of this little selection.
In a prettily got up volume of handy size will be
found the very flower of Latin lyrical poetry. A
delightful pocket companion for the classical
scholar, the book will also be found of the greatest
value to teachers for awakening in the student a
genuine love for the best poetry.

PRICES:
PAPER, 6d. NET. CLOTH, 1s. NET.
LEATHER, 2s. NET. POSTAGE, 1d. EACH.

GOWANS & GRAY, Ltd., London & Glasgow.
Le Cento migliori Liriche
della Lingua italiana

Scelte da LUIGI RICCI

The selection has been made by Signor Luigi Ricci, who is Professor of the Italian Language and Literature at King's College, London, and the Publishers believe that it will be welcomed in the same hearty way by students of Italian as their other Anthologies.

 Prices

Paper, 6d. net.  Cloth, 1s. net.  Leather, 2s. net.
Postage, 1d.

GOWANS & GRAY, LTD., LONDON AND GLASGOW
This book is due on the last date stamped below, or on the date to which renewed. Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.