

at least he might have told us how to apply the circumspection.

Like many another victualler of youth, he has very dark views about the hungry camper, or, as he sadly calls him, the 'stomach-man.' He thus exhorts him by picturing the perfect primal man:—

"In reference to this subject, this fact should be kept in view. The type man, the formative man, was symmetrical. Neither his intellectual, nor his sensual, faculties predominated. Temperate in all things, he appreciated and enjoyed the beautiful, the euphonic, the fragrant, the relishful and the eupathic. He suffered,—but to him his task was not onerous; he enjoyed,—but his fruition did not engender ecstasy. Virtuous,—he met what was before him with fortitude. Brave,—he triumphed in every struggle for right. From birth till death, all was satisfactory, all was enjoyable."

The most of the book is filled with accounts of short excursions in New Jersey. They are commonplace enough in their matter, and are only interesting from the indescribably queer tone that pervades them. There are many singular criticisms on the manners and customs of the folk at the summer resorts on the Jersey coast: they are vulgar enough, but the pervading queerness of the text makes them interesting.

This essentially worthless little book meets a growing interest in the free life that the camp alone can give the summerer. Our country with its abundant wildernesses, with the tolerance of its country folk for what would in other lands be called trespasses, lends itself to this charming method of travel. It is much to be desired that some master of the fine art of decent living in rough conditions should give us a manual for the guidance of beginners in its mysteries.

ETHNOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Zur naturwissenschaftlichen behandlungsweise der psychologie durch und für die völkerkunde. Von A. BASTIAN. Berlin, 1883. 234 p. 8°.

THE idea pervading all of the more recent publications of Adolf Bastian is to establish a science of psychology of nations upon the data of modern ethnography. The all-pervading influence of nature forms and shapes peoples, nationalities, and their customs and habits; and therefore ethnology must become a natural science,—the physical science of the mind as manifested in the development of each nation in particular, and all the nations taken as a whole. The withdrawing of ethnology from metaphysical influences, under which it has labored since it was made a scientific study, is

possible only when a sufficiently large material has been collected among the nations of the globe and the records of history to establish on it incontrovertibly general principles, which will be found to rest on natural science, and not on philosophic speculation. Some parts of the vast field of ethnology are still obscure as to their real significance, because the material to judge from is too scattering and scanty. Bastian's most recent work contains a series of seven articles, mainly on Polynesian subjects, which uphold and illustrate his ideas concerning ethnology, as stated above, with a full array of the most erudite comparisons. The author's extensive travels have furnished him with a stock of ethnographic facts which none has equalled in our century, and which he readily compares on almost every page with notices derived from the classic writers. Concerning the progress traceable on the social development of man, the writer shows, that, considered as an individual, the single man is of very small account in the primitive horde. The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with exogamic marriage. This stage passes into that of *civitas*, or citizenship, whenever the country becomes agricultural. Social connection is no longer determined by family ties, but by the extent of the district, country, or commonwealth to which the individual belongs. When tribal organization becomes loose, then blood-revenge, and similar primeval customs, also disappear. The concise style of Bastian is not always what we should desire: at times it becomes rambling, a heavy phraseology obscures its lucidity, and the pressure of thoughts cannot find words enough to give vent to their rapid flow. Such defects as these are more prejudicial to the literary success of Bastian's numerous publications than the typographic errors which the proof-reader has allowed to disfigure their texts, especially the classic quotations.

STOKES'S SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Mathematical and physical papers. By GEORGE GABRIEL STOKES, M. A., D. C. L., LL. D., F. R. S., professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge. Reprinted from the original journals and transactions, with additional notes by the author. Vol. ii. Cambridge, University press, 1883. 366 p. 8°.

VOL. i. (328 pages) appeared in 1880, and contains the papers, arranged in chronological order, which were published by the author between April, 1842, and December, 1847. The earliest date in vol. ii. is March, 1848, and