

the banshee. It is of some interest to see how a good matter-of-fact fisherman has deprived the legend of 'Gray Man's Isle' of all that is wonderful. The book is of considerable importance as showing the remarkable transformation which legends undergo under the influence of modern ideas.

*A Manual of German Prefixes and Suffixes.* By J. S. BLACKWELL. New York, Holt. 16°.

THE present collection of German prefixes is designed as a practical aid to students of German, and meets this purpose very well. It gives to the student a clearer sense of the meaning of many German words than even the best dictionaries can do. The manual is founded principally on Sanders's and Grimm's dictionaries of the German language. The meaning of each prefix and suffix is defined very clearly; and the slight variations of sense conveyed by suffixes — as *-mässig* and *-gemäss*, or *-lein* and *-chen* — are shown by well-selected examples. As the book is designed for practical purposes, no attempt has been made to give the etymology of the prefixes and suffixes. The manual will be of great value to students of German.

*Principles and Practice of Morality.* By EZEKIEL GILMAN ROBINSON. Boston, Silver, Rogers, & Co. 12°. \$1.50.

THIS work by the president of Brown University consists of the lectures which he has given in past years to his classes in ethics, and, as a text-book on the science, it has some decided merits. The style is good, to begin with, being clear and direct, and free from ostentation. The author is good-tempered also; and though he sometimes criticises other thinkers, and expresses his dissent from them in decided terms, he treats them all with eminent fairness. The book opens with a preliminary discussion of the object and scope of ethics; then follow a series of chapters on conscience, moral law, the will, the ultimate ground of obligation, and other topics in the theory of morals; and a brief account of the leading duties of man closes the volume. The chapter on the ultimate ground of obligation is, of course, the most important of all; and we are obliged to say that we do not find it satisfactory. Dr. Robinson examines the various theories that have been propounded by other writers, including the intuitional, the utilitarian, and others, all of which he rejects for one reason or another, and then gives it as his own view that the ultimate ground of moral obligation is to be found in the nature of God as a perfectly righteous being. But, surely, if we have no ground of obligation in our own souls, if such ground exists only in the nature of God, we can have no means of knowing that God is righteous. If the ground of right and duty is in God's nature alone, then when we say that God is righteous, we can only mean that he always acts according to his own nature; which might with equal truth be predicated of every thing else in the universe. We do not think that Dr. Robinson has contributed any thing to the solution of the fundamental ethical problem; and there are other points in his work to which objections might easily be raised. Yet it contains much that is suggestive; and it will doubtless be useful to students and also for popular reading.

*A History of Political Economy.* By JOHN KELLS INGRAM. With preface by E. J. James. New York, Macmillan, 1888. 8°.

A HISTORY of political economy in the English language was undoubtedly needed, for the existing works on the subject were by no means satisfactory. We have many good histories of practical economy in its various branches; but a good history of economic theories, such as Mr. Ingram here undertakes to give us, has long been a desideratum. In many respects this treatise is excellent. The author shows a very wide acquaintance with the literature of the subject in all the leading languages, and he has evidently given a great deal of study to all the various schools. He sketches in brief the course of economic thought in ancient and mediæval times, but agrees with all other writers in recognizing economic science as strictly a product of modern times. He remarks that the mercantile system was the natural outgrowth of certain social conditions acting on unscientific minds, and then proceeds to trace the origin and progress of scientific economics, beginning with the physiocrats and other writers of the eighteenth century. The leading contributors to the science are all passed in review, and the works of

most of them well characterized. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Ingram is an extreme partisan of the historical school; and his partisanship has led him to underestimate the work of some of the great English writers, especially of Malthus, Ricardo, and Mill, whose defects he sees far more clearly than their merits. We find no fault with the author for treating his subject from the standpoint of his own school; but then he ought to do it in good temper, and without that irritation against men of opposite views which this book sometimes exhibits. Nevertheless, the work contains much valuable information, and will fill a useful place.

*The Study of Politics.* By WILLIAM P. ATKINSON. Boston, Roberts. 16°. 50 cents.

THIS little work is the introduction to a course of lectures on constitutional history, delivered by the author at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. What particular benefit its publication will confer upon the general public we are unable to see. The book is written in bad temper throughout, with constant inuendoes against the men and classes with whom the author disagrees. It is mainly devoted to practical politics and the duties of citizenship, with very little in it that can be called scientific. Moreover, what Mr. Atkinson says about the corruption of public life and the duty of good citizens to engage in political work has been said so often by the newspapers in all parts of the country, that its repetition in a book at this late day seems to be unnecessary. If, instead of such matter as this, Mr. Atkinson had given us an introduction to the political and social sciences and to the proper mode of studying them, his work would have been of far more value.

*A Manual of Physiology. A Text-Book for Students of Medicine.* By GERALD F. YEO, M.D. 3d ed. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 12°. \$3.

YEO'S manual was originally written to supply an elementary treatise on physiology for the series of students' manuals issued by this firm of publishers. Professor Yeo has succeeded in supplying a book which is well adapted to the wants of medical students. He has fully carried out the task which he undertook; viz., to avoid theories which have not borne the test of time, and such details of methods as are unnecessary for junior students. He has also omitted the history of the progressive steps in the growth of physiological science and the names of authorities, all of which would be but confusing to the student. In doing this he has taken care not to omit any important facts that are necessary to a clear understanding of the principles of physiology. The first edition, which appeared in 1884, being exhausted, a second has been prepared in which all important advances have been noted. The principal change which we observe is the entire revision of the chapters on the central nervous system, and their fuller illustration by means of drawings of the microscopical structure of the spinal cord. Yeo's manual has from the first stood in the front rank, but this recent edition will cause it to occupy a still higher position among the manuals of physiology.

*Education in Bavaria.* By Sir PHILIP MAGNUS. New York, Industrial Education Association. 12°.

WE hear a great deal about education in Germany, and not infrequently overlook the fact that in matters of considerable importance the practice of the several German states is at variance. Prussia usually serves as the model for the rest, and but little attention is directed to Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Saxony. As a member of the late Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, Sir Philip Magnus was led to make a careful examination of the educational practice in Bavaria, and it has been deemed of sufficient importance to be published as the second number of the Educational Monograph Series. Mr. Magnus suggests that the title is somewhat too general for the subject of which his paper treats; for his main object has been to show his English and American readers what is meant by a 'school system' in which each element bears a definite relation to all the others. The Bavarian school system is a typical one of these, in which organization and interdependence are pushed as far as they will go. The plan of the system is made very clear by an illustrative diagram. The paper is extremely compact, and does not lend itself to abridgment or con-

denation for the purpose of a review. It is to be warmly commended to all students of comparative educational methods, and will be found fruitful in suggestions. It closes with this significant sentence, which, while applied by the author to England alone, is capable of extension to the United States: "In the zigzag and indirect way in which progress is made in my own country, we are, I believe, approaching to a condition in which the State will exert more and more influence and control over secondary and higher education, and I am inclined to think that the change will be to the advantage of our schools, and, on the whole, a gain to our teachers."

*Outlines of Practical Physiology.* By WILLIAM STIRLING, M.D. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 12°. \$2.25.

THIS work was written to supply the wants of the students at Owens College, Manchester, in which institution Professor Stirling occupies the chairs of physiology and histology. The experiments described are those which are performed by every member of the medical class, and are such as to illustrate all the important facts connected with human physiology. The book is a most practical one, the author having constantly borne in mind that "the student of to-day becomes the practitioner of to-morrow." The illustrations are numerous, well selected, and admirably executed. Taken as a whole, the 'Outlines' will be found to meet the wants of all teachers of practical physiology, not only in medical colleges, but in other institutions where such instruction forms a part of the curriculum.

*Manual of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.* By CHARLES F. HEEBNER, Ph.G. New York, The Author, 5 Gold St. 12°. \$2.

THIS manual has been prepared by the author to be used as a class-book or note-book by the students at the various colleges of pharmacy. It is not intended to take the place of lectures in pharmacy, nor to replace the many exhaustive works on this subject, but rather as a book to be used by those who have already gone over the ground, whether students or pharmacists, and who desire, either as a preparation for examination or for other reasons, to review the whole subject in a condensed form. For this purpose it seems to be well adapted, though its usefulness would be enhanced were it provided with an index in addition to the table of contents.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE prompt and favorable report of the judiciary committee of the National House of Representatives on the international copyright bill has greatly encouraged the friends of that measure. The passage of the bill by the Senate during the present session of Congress has not been in much doubt, although the consideration of it has been postponed from time to time on account of the urgency of other business. But the House of Representatives, it was feared, would hardly find time to deal with the subject. It may not now, but the unanimity of the committee, and the earnestness of some of the most influential Democratic members, in their advocacy of it, have greatly encouraged the friends of the measure. The bill may not become a law this year, but there is every reason to hope that the present Congress will not expire without its being placed upon the statute-book.

— The third field-meeting of the Indiana Academy of Sciences will take place at Wyandotte Cave, Crawford County, Ind., on Thursday, May 3, 1888.

— A few wild animals recently placed on exhibition near the National Museum in Washington form the nucleus of a zoological collection that may rank, as the museum does, among the most important in the country. Recognizing the importance of preserving at the national capital living specimens of the native fauna of this country, Mr. Beck introduced in the Senate, on Monday, a bill to establish a zoological park in Washington. The bill creates a commission, which is directed to secure one hundred acres of land bordering on Rock Creek, about one mile from the city, to prepare the grounds and erect suitable buildings upon it. The park is then to be turned over to the regents of the Smithsonian Institution

for their future custody and care. The site indicated is one of the most beautiful in the District of Columbia. It is composed of rolling ground, with the beautiful Rock Creek flowing through it, and it is adjacent to Woodley Park, one of the most charming of the recent additions to Washington. A street-railway is already projected to it.

— Thomas Hampson, proof-reader and editor of publications of the Geological Survey in Washington, an active member of the Cosmos Club and Anthropological Society, and the working editor of the *Anthropologist*, a new magazine recently established by the latter organization, died on Monday morning, after a short illness. Mr. Hampson was a man of great experience and rare accomplishments, especially as a philologist, linguist, and grammarian. As a careful editor, he had few equals. He distinguished himself years ago in the Bureau of Education, and has fully met Major Powell's expectations since he secured his services for the National Survey.

— A Sydney (Australia) newspaper reports that in March the steamer 'Titus,' when in the vicinity of Cape St. George, on the south-eastern coast of Australia, encountered two heavy seas which rolled on board, and, immediately after, the decks were found to be covered with a matter resembling red sand. The seas flooded the decks and chart-room, but did no serious damage. The seas were probably caused by a submarine earthquake, which stirred up the mud at the bottom of the ocean; but the phenomenon described is a very unusual one.

— In order to centralize in a single focus all the results of studies devoted to African languages, Rev. C. G. Büttner, inspector of East African missions in Berlin, has founded a *Zeitschrift für afrikanische Sprachen* (A. Asher & Co., publishers), of which the first quarterly number has been issued. It offers a series of interesting documents, of myths, popular songs, and vocabularies; and the following may give an idea of the contents, most of which are laid down in the Lepsius missionary alphabet. *Chuo cha utenzi* is a long poem in an ancient Suahili dialect. The late Dr. L. Krapf, who transmitted it to the German Oriental Society in Halle, thought it was a translation from Arabian. It is written in the Arabian *talikh* script, and was transliterated by Krapf. The portion published in the first number holds 894 lines, but contains no translation. C. H. Richardson, a missionary among the Bakundu of the Cameroons, gives a short grammatical sketch of their language. J. G. Christaller, who formerly conducted missions on the Gold Coast, publishes myths concerning creation, origin of man, deity, cause of death, from different African nations, with interlinear translation, free translation, and linguistic notes. From Rev. Endemann we get song-texts of the Sotho people of a very curious description, and not comprehensible without the comments subjoined. Then follow small word-lists of two languages spoken near Kilima-Ndjaru Mountain and a specimen of H. Brincker's 'Dictionary of the Otjiherero and Objambo Languages,' now going through the press of T. O. Weigel, publisher in Leipzig. The first number contains only specialties, and of special knowledge all general knowledge and science are built up. This commencement augurs well for the future of the periodical, which is in scientific hands, and will encourage all the missionaries in that distant land to make their investigations public. The Germans and English are always busy in bringing the results of their scientific researches in linguistics before the public; while others, many Americans among them, are better known for their inclination to lock up useful material in their drawers and strong-boxes.

— Mr. L. D. Allen of New London, Conn., has deposited in the National Museum at Washington a number of Indian curiosities collected by his son, Mr. J. Isham Allen of Montana. Among them is a painted elk-skin once possessed by Pretty Eagle, a former chief of the Crows. It is covered with the figures of eight mounted warriors, and several on foot, all rudely drawn, but of bold and vigorous design. They tell of the victories of the chief over his enemies. There is also a war-bonnet, which is composed of the entire skin and down of a swan, and is ornamented with eagles' plumage and wampum. It was captured by a Crow chief from the North Assiniboin. Another article is a bow and arrow, the former property of a Crow chief, Bean-in-the-Water, and a medicine-horn