

to the maternal line of descent" (p. 53). His account, however, of the way in which the maternal line originated is very obscure. Again, it has been a common opinion that the clan was developed out of the family, and the tribe out of the clan, so that the origin of government is to be traced back to the patriarchal rule of the father over his family. This also Mr. Starcke denies, holding that "the primitive organization of the clan is derived from that of the tribe, and not of the family. . . . The clan differed from the tribe as a part from the whole. . . . The family, on the other hand, is an altogether independent formation which flourishes within the tribe or clan. . . . The family does not develop into a clan" (pp. 276, 277). Marriage, in Mr. Starcke's view, arose, not from the sexual instinct nor from the affections, but from the desire of the man to have somebody to keep house for him. Many usages connected with the family are to be explained, in our author's opinion, by legal regulations. Thus he thinks that the names used to designate the various degrees of relationship were "the faithful reflection of the juridical relations which arose between the nearest kinsfolk of each tribe. Individuals who were, according to the legal point, on the same level with the speaker, received the same designation" (p. 207). In the same way he endeavors to account for exogamy and endogamy by legal regulations; but unfortunately he fails to tell us why the legal relations of persons came to be such as they were, rather than otherwise.

Such are Mr. Starcke's views on some of the leading topics discussed; and it is evident that they furnish material for considerable controversy. We shall not undertake any criticism of them, however, at the present time, but content ourselves with simply setting them forth. But there are certain literary faults in the book which can hardly be passed over. One of these is the obscurity with which some of the author's views are stated, which leaves the reader in doubt as to what he is trying to prove. Another fault, especially in the earlier chapters, is the excessive amount of detail, which makes us lose sight of the point under discussion in the mass of disconnected facts. In spite of these defects, however, the book will be interesting to all students of primitive society, and none the less so, perhaps, on account of its controversial character.

*Hygienic Physiology, with Special Reference to the Use of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics.* By JOEL DORMAN STEELE, Ph.D. New York and Chicago, Barnes. 12°. \$1.

THIS is a revised edition of the well-known "Fourteen Weeks in Human Physiology," and therefore needs no special comment. The subject of disinfectants occupies but a single page, and is unfortunately not in accord with the best knowledge that we possess on this important subject. The published reports of the American Public Health Association furnish more reliable information as to methods of disinfection, and we are surprised that in the preparation of this volume they were not consulted, rather than adopting the recommendations of the National Board of Health, which were reliable ten years ago, but are, so far as we know, not followed by any sanitary authorities at the present day.

*A Hand-Book of Cryptogamic Botany.* By ALFRED W. BENNETT and GEORGE MURRAY. London and New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 12°. \$5.

THAT a text-book on this subject is greatly needed will be readily understood when the statement is made that no general hand-book on cryptogamic botany has appeared in the English language since that of Berkeley in 1857. As the authors of the present volume truly say, since then this department of botanical science has gone through little less than a revolution. Not only has the number of known forms increased enormously, but additions of great importance have been made to our knowledge of structure by the use of the microscope, and to the genetic connection of different forms by the careful following-out of the life-history of particular species. The main object of the present work is to bring within the reach of botanists, and of the public generally who are interested in the study of nature, an acquaintance with the present state of knowledge in this branch of science. The authors recognize that the question of terminology is one of the greatest stum-

bling-blocks to the student of cryptogamy; and they have, commendably we think, simplified the scientific terms whenever possible. Thus they employ throughout the volume "sporangium," "archegonium," "antheridium," "cœnobe," "sclerote," "epiderm," etc., in place of the Latin and Greek forms hitherto used. The arrangement of the subject-matter is admirable, and the illustrations are sufficiently abundant and well executed for the purpose for which they were designed. Of the type and paper, and the general execution of the work, too much cannot be said in the way of praise.

*Outlines of Lessons in Botany, for the Use of Teachers, or Mothers studying with their Children.* By JANE H. NEWELL. Boston, Ginn. 16°.

THESE lessons are suitable for children of twelve years and upward, and are arranged after the plan of Gray's "First Lessons" and "How Plants Grow," and are intended to be used in connection with either of those books. The author's aim has been to prepare such outlines as will aid teachers in fostering in their pupils the power of observation and clear expression. The volume deals with plants and their uses as food, clothing, fuel, and in the purification of the air. Directions are given for the raising of the morning-glory, sunflower, bean, and pea in the schoolroom or at home, and what to observe in the roots, stem, buds, branches, and leaves of these and other plants. Twenty-five well-drawn figures aid the text very materially.

#### AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

TICKNOR & CO. have in preparation Pfeiffer's "American Mansions," a series of designs by Mr. Carl Pfeiffer for dwelling-houses of various classes, with all their details, both decorative and constructive, carefully worked out.

— Charles Scribner's Sons will publish shortly the second volume of Professor Charles W. Shields' "Philosophia Ultima;" and "Progress of Religious Freedom as shown in the History of the Toleration Acts," by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff.

— Roberts Brothers published on the 14th the second division of Rénan's "History of the People of Israel," from the reign of David up to the capture of Samaria.

— D. Appleton & Co. have ready "The Primitive Family in its Origin and Development," by Professor C. N. Starcke of the Copenhagen University, which forms Vol. LXV. of the International Scientific Series; Part V. of Vol. III. of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's "Treatise on Chemistry," covering "The Chemistry of Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives;" and "How to Study Geography," by Francis W. Parker, which forms Vol. X. of the International Education Series. They have in preparation "An Epitome of Herbert Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy;" "Stellar Evolution," by Dr. James Croll; "European Schools in 1888," by Dr. L. R. Klemm; "A Dictionary of Terms in Art;" and the annual volume for 1888 of "Appletons' Annual Cyclopædia."

— The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish next week, by subscription, the first volume of "The Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children," by American, British, and Canadian authors, edited by John M. Keating, M.D.

— Professor John F. Genung of Amherst College has published through Messrs. Ginn & Co. of Boston a "Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis," intended to be a companion to his treatise on rhetoric. It consists of extracts from some twenty English writers, mostly of the present century, with notes and questions designed to lead the student to a proper appreciation of the qualities of style and thought which they exhibit. Most of the extracts are excellent, some of them being chosen for their style, and others for the depth of thought or power of invention shown in them. The editor's notes and questions are very numerous, and sometimes very suggestive, and we should think the volume would be quite useful to students of style and composition.

— As evidence of the wide interest that has been taken during the past year in the contents of *The Forum*, is cited the fact that in that period more than three thousand editorial articles suggested by *Forum* articles were printed in American and English papers.

—Gebbie & Co., Philadelphia, will shortly publish "Half a Century of Music in England," by the late Francis Hueffer. The book was finished just before the death of the popular author.

—D. C. Heath & Co. will soon publish the "Public School Music Course," by Charles E. Whiting, formerly teacher of music in the Boston public schools. It will be a series of six graded music-readers, adapted to all the primary and grammar-school

grades, and intended to lead up to the author's "High School Music Reader." Time-names, breathing-marks, etc., are included, and every thing necessary for a complete music course. There is a large number of one, two, three, and four part songs, selected from the best German, English, French, and American composers. Each of the first three numbers has, besides the songs, over three hundred exercises. The first two books will be illustrated.

Publications received at Editor's Office,  
May 6-II.

- AMERICAN Water-Works, The Manual of, 1888. New York, Engineering News 611 p. 8°.   
CASEY, J. A Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry, and its Application to Geodesy and Astronomy. London and New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 160 p. 12°. \$1.50.   
CONNECTICUT Agricultural Experiment Station, Annual Report of, for 1889. Part I. New Haven, State. 48 p. 8°.   
CONNECTICUT State Board of Health, Eleventh Annual Report of the, for the Year ending Nov. 30, 1888; with the Registration Report for 1887, relating to Births, Marriages, Deaths and Divorces. New Haven, State. 500 p. 8°.   
GENUNG, J. F. Handbook of Rhetorical Analysis. Boston, Ginn. 306 p. 12°. \$1.25.   
GOULD, J. The Birds of Great Britain. Part XIV. London and Manchester, H. Sotheran & Co. Colored plates. f°. 63 35.   
— A Monograph of the Trochilidæ or Humming Birds. Part XXI. London and Manchester, H. Sotheran & Co. Colored plates. f°. 63 35.   
— The Birds of New Guinea and the Adjacent Papuan Islands, including any New Species that may be discovered in Australia. Part XXII. London and Manchester, H. Sotheran & Co. Colored plates. f°. 63 35.   
HOG Cholera: its History, Nature, and Treatment, as determined by the Inquiries and Investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Washington, Government. 103 p. 8°.   
KLEIN, E. The Bacteria in Asiatic Cholera. London and New York, Macmillan. 179 p. 16°. \$1.25.   
METEOROLOGY, Bibliography of. Part I. Temperature. Ed. by Oliver L. Fassig. Washington, Signal Office. 381 p. 8°.   
MINNESOTA, The Geological and Natural History Survey of. Sixteenth Annual Report for the Year 1887. St. Paul, State. 504 p. 8°.   
NEW YORK Meteorological Observatory of the Department of Public Parks, Central Park, New York City, Report of, for the Year 1889. New York, Daniel Draper, Ph D. 8°.   
PIERSON, E. DeL. The Black Ball. Chicago, New York, and San Francisco, Belford, Clarke, & Co. 223 p. 12°. 50 cents.   
ROOSEVELT, C. The Mode of Protecting Domestic Industries; The Science of Government, founded on Natural Law; Paradox of Political Economy. New York, The Author. 125 p. 8°.   
STARCKE, C. N. The Primitive Family in its Origin and Development. (Internat. Scient. Ser.) New York, Appleton. 315 p. 12°. \$1.75.   
TAYLOR, J. E. The Playtime Naturalist. New York, Appleton. 287 p. 12°. \$1.50.

*Correspondence solicited with parties seeking publishers for scientific books.*

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**The Electrical Articles  
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are begun in The June Number, by Prof. C. F. Brackett of Princeton, by a paper entitled "Electricity in the Service of Man," setting forth in a clear, precise way, some of the common methods by which the more important electrical phenomena are produced. The illustrations are copious and beautiful. Other articles in the series will follow (*i.e.*), "Electricity in Modern Telegraphy," by Charles L. Buckingham, chief electrical expert of Western Union Tel. Co.; "Electricity in Lighting," by Henry Morton, President Stevens' Institute; "Electricity in the Household," by A. E. Kennelly, chief electrician in laboratory of Thomas A. Edison; "Electricity in relation to the Human Body," by Dr. M. Allen Starr; "Electricity in Warfare," by Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U.S.N.; "Electricity in Large Industries," etc., etc., etc.

This will be one of the most interesting and valuable series of articles ever attempted. Nothing will be left undone to make it surpass in popularity the "Railroad Series," begun about a year ago in Scribner's.

Among other valuable Articles in The June Scribner are one on "Building Loan Associations," and another on "Striped Bass Fishing."

Price 25 cents a number, \$3 00 a year. Begin your subscription with June No., which contains the first of the electrical articles.

**CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers.**

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—The question of what to cook for young children, and how to cook it, is given considerable prominence in the May number of *Babyhood*, which contains an article on the subject, the first of a series. The number contains also an article on constipation, by Dr. John Dorning, which is designed to answer the surprisingly large number of questions concerning this widespread trouble of infancy that are constantly being addressed to the medical editor of *Babyhood*. A new feature of decided educational value is the introduction of a department of "Botany for the Little Ones," showing how the study of plant-life may be rendered fascinating to the youngest children. The mothers themselves contribute to the "Parliament" an unusually large number of interesting letters on such topics as "Dress Reform and Physical Improvement," "Kill or Cure Methods," "Ways and Means at the Table," "An Effectual Method of Subduing Restlessness," "Pastimes in Travelling with Children," etc.

— "People I've Smiled With, or, Recollections of a Merry Little Life," is the happy title of Marshall P. Wilder's forthcoming book which Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish within a few weeks. Everybody knows Marshall Wilder, and everybody likes him and admires the plucky fight he has made against physical odds. He gets an unusual amount of pleasure out of life, and gives a great deal to other people too. He has a sunny disposition, and he knows how to make people laugh. The consequence is, that he is in constant demand for public halls and private houses; and he has not only made a lot of money, but he has made hosts of friends. In this country he counts among them the late Gen. Grant, Ex-President Cleveland, the late H. W. Beecher, Gen. Sherman, James G. Blaine, Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, and scores of others. In England he hobnobbed with the "swells" from the Prince of Wales down the list. All of these he serves up in his kindly way as "People I've Smiled With."

—Early in June, Longmans, Green, & Co. will issue in New York the first number of *The New Review*, an English monthly started by Mr. Archibald Grove, a young Oxford man. In the strength of its articles and in the reputation of its contributors, it is to rival the *Nineteenth Century*, while its low price will put it within reach of a far wider public. Three Americans—Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. Henry George, and Mr. Henry James—are among the contributors to the first number.

—The *Nineteenth Century* for May (New York, Leonard Scott Publication Company, 29 Park Row) more than retains the high place this review has made for itself. The reader will doubtless turn first to Dr. Wace's reply to Professor Huxley's rejoinder on agnosticism in the April number, in which he emphasizes the position he took in his previous paper, and takes Professor Huxley to task for some of his misstatements. The Bishop of Peterborough also has a brief word to say on the same subject. Lord Armstrong reviews the "New Naval Programme," recently adopted in England, which he considers of a more systematic and business-like character than any similar document previously emanating from the admiralty. Professor Edward Dicey has a paper on the "Lesson of Birmingham," in which he reviews the meaning of the late election in that city. The Countess of Jersey has a pleasant paper on the "Hindu at Home," describing the daily life of the Hindus. Miss Clementina Black summarizes a remarkable speech by a working-woman at the formation of a trades-union in Liverpool. Professor H. Geffcken, who achieved notoriety in connection with the publication of the Emperor Frederick's diary, and who has the subject of special persecution by Prince Bismarck, contributes a paper on "Church and State in Germany," in which he makes an eloquent plea for the restoration of the independence of the Evangelical Church. An especially timely paper is a story of a visit by Edward Clifford to Father Damien and the lepers, whose recent death has concentrated public attention upon his heroic work in the Sandwich Islands. Frederick Marshall writes on "Society and Democracy in France," depicting some of the later changes in French social growth. Frederick Greenwood discusses "Misery in Great Cities," comparing the relative advantages of city and country life, and suggesting remedies for the alleviation of the condition of the working-people. Frederic Harrison reviews the results of the Parnell trial as affecting the cause of home rule, which is, he

says, "by far the largest, most momentous, and most complex question which has ever divided England since the Revolution." The number concludes with a paper by Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Italy in 1888-89," in which he records the observations made in his recent visit to that country. Mr. Gladstone had not visited Naples for twenty-nine years, and is therefore able to note astonishing changes. He reviews the results of the Italian revolution, and considers the present condition of the country both internally and as a European power.

—When Mr. Bright had to make a great speech, says the *Contemporary Review*, he brooded over it day after day, but he did not care to don all his preparation at his desk or in solitude. As arguments and illustrations occurred to him, he liked to try their effect by talking them over with his friends; and when he was at home, if nobody else was within reach, he talked them over with his gardener. The speech took shape in conversation. Then he made the notes which he intended to use when the speech was delivered. He gave an account of these notes in a letter, in which he said, "As to modes of preparation for speech-making, it seems to me that every man would readily discover what suits him best. To write speeches, and then to commit them to memory is, as you term it, a double slavery, which I could not bear. To speak without preparation, especially on great and solemn topics, is rashness, and cannot be recommended. When I intend to speak on any thing that seems to me important, I consider what it is that I wish to impress upon my audience. I do not write my facts or my arguments, but make notes on two or three or four slips of paper, giving the line of argument, and the facts, as they occur to my mind, and I leave the words to come at call while I am speaking. There are occasionally short passages which, for accuracy, I may write down, as sometimes also, almost invariably, the concluding words or sentences may be written. This is very nearly all I can say on this question. The advantage of this plan is, that, while it leaves a certain and sufficient freedom to the speaker, it keeps him within the main lines of the original plan upon which the speech was framed; and what he says, therefore, is more likely to be compact, and not wandering and diffuse." It was his habit, when he spoke on the platform, to place his notes on the brim of his hat, which stood on the table before him. They were written on half-sheets of note-paper. Extracts of more than three or four lines in length which he intended to quote in support of his statements were usually written on similar half-sheets, separately numbered, and were carefully placed on the table by the side of the hat. His annual speeches to his constituents rarely extended over less than an hour; and they as rarely exceeded an hour and five minutes. But the sheets of notes varied greatly in number: sometimes he had only four or five, sometimes he had eight or nine, and I think that occasionally he had still more.

—Lee & Shepard have just ready "Incidents of a Collector's Rambles," by Sherman F. Denton of the Smithsonian Institution, — a volume of travel by a keen observer of nature, and a graphic story-teller, illustrated with views and pictures of strange people and things seen in the far-off countries which he has visited; "Burgoyne's Invasion of 1777," with an outline sketch of the American invasion of Canada, 1775-76, by Samuel Adams Drake, with maps, portrait, and illustrations,—the first of a contemplated series of decisive events in American history, designed as a textbook for supplementary reading in schools and for general reading; "Every-Day Business," notes on its practical details, arranged for young people by M. S. Emery; and "Observation Lessons," — a manual for teachers, presenting practical methods of teaching elementary science to the young, — by Louisa P. Hopkins, of Boston public schools.

—Little, Brown, & Co. have just ready the American edition of "A Complete Concordance to the Poems and Songs of Robert Burns," compiled and edited by J. B. Reid.

—*Harper's Weekly* of last week contains an eight-page supplement with an article on "Prehistoric Arizona," by Col. R. J. Hinton, illustrated by Harry Fenn.

—D. Appleton & Co will publish early in the summer, "Days Out of Doors," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, whose "Naturalist's Rambles about Home" is so well known.