

attaches to the details which the original alone can supply. To guide the reader most directly to the points of greatest interest, the author prints an exhaustive summary at the opening of each chapter. In all respects the work shows most careful preparation, and deserves the place it will doubtless find upon the shelves of all following the interesting developments of the science of hypnotism.

#### AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

NUMBERS 20 and 21 of the *Modern Science Essayist* (Boston, J. H. West) contain respectively "Primitive Man," by Z. Sidney Sampson, and "The Growth of the Marriage Relation," by C. Staniland Wake.

—The Worthington Company have recently published Swinburne's "Study of Ben Jonson."

—Rand, McNally, & Co. announce for next week an unabridged edition of the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff.

—The Welch, Fracker Company have nearly ready "In Western Levant," also a new edition of "On the Wing Through Europe," two volumes of travel sketches by Francis C. Sessions, president of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

—Henry Holt & Co. will publish shortly the third and concluding volume of Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe." The new volume treats of the years 1848-78, and covers the period of European politics which led up to the Franco-Prussian war.

—D. Lothrop Company have just published "The Catholic Man," a study of the character that is developed by the many phases of our modern life, by Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull; also "Stories of New France," episodes of Canadian history, written by Miss A. M. Machar and Thomas G. Marquis.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have ready in the Questions of the Day Series "Railway Secrecy and Trusts," by John M. Bonham; and a new edition in paper covers of Edward Bellamy's "Six to One," first published in 1878.

—The result of Prang's national flower campaign is 70 per cent of all votes for golden-rod; 16 per cent of all votes for Mayflower; 14 per cent scattering for daisy, mountain laurel, dandelion, sunflower, and others.

—Mr. Walter J. Clutterbuck, one of the authors of "Three in Norway," has written an account of a voyage in the waters between Iceland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, a region hitherto neglected. "The Skipper in Arctic Seas" will be published here at once by Longmans, Green, & Co.

—D. Appleton & Co. publish this week a little book by Dr. F. H. Rankin, on "Hygiene for Childhood," giving suggestions for the care of children after the period of infancy to the completion of puberty; and a volume entitled "Evolution of Man and Christianity," by the Rev. Howard McQueary.

—The J. B. Lippincott Company have published "The Conquest of Mexico," in the new library edition of Prescott's works; a revised edition of Dr. Agnew's work on "The Principles and Practice of Surgery;" an elementary work on plane and spherical trigonometry, by Professor E. S. Crawley of the University of Pennsylvania; and a guide to Philadelphia and its surroundings.

—Macmillan & Co. have nearly ready Sir Charles Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain," which English critics rank in importance with Bryce's "American Commonwealth." It is one of the most exhaustive accounts yet attempted of the British Empire, and written by a statesman of the first rank. It gives but passing attention to the United States, and chiefly for purposes of comparison with Canada; but about one-half of the first volume deals with North America, and the whole subject has interest for every American.

—It is announced by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons that they have acquired from Mr. Henry M. Stanley all the American rights for his personal narrative of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pacha. Prior to the appearance of the complete work, *Scribner's Magazine* will publish an article upon his last journey by Mr. Stanley. Readers may have noticed that Mr. Herbert

Ward, who was one of Stanley's officers, makes no mention of the expedition in the article recounting his experiences upon the Kongo, which appears in *Scribner's* for February, the fact being that Mr. Stanley has reserved the sole right to describe this most remarkable of all his African undertakings.

—Ginn & Co. announce to be published in April "The Best Elizabethan Plays," edited with an introduction by William R. Thayer. The selection comprises "The Jew of Malta," by Marlowe; "The Alchemist," by Ben Jonson; "Philaster," by Beaumont and Fletcher; "The Two Noble Kinsmen," by Fletcher and Shakspeare; and "The Duchess of Malfy," by Webster. It thus furnishes not only the best specimen of the dramatic works of each of the five Elizabethan poets who rank next to Shakspeare, but also a general view of the development of the English drama from its rise in Marlowe to its last strong expression in Webster. This volume appeals to the general reader who wishes to get, in small compass, the best products of the Elizabethan drama (exclusive of Shakspeare), and also to the students in academies or colleges who are studying this most important period of English literature. It is a work equally well adapted to the library and to the classroom.

—Funk & Wagnalls of New York announce the following books now in preparation and soon to be ready: "Wendell Phillips, the Agitator," by Carlos Martyn, to which we have referred already; "The Economics of Prohibition," by Rev. J. C. Fernald, which is an attempt to apply the principles of political economy to the subject of the liquor traffic, showing the advantage that national prohibition would secure; and "A Cyclopaedia of Temperance and Prohibition," which is to be a large work, treating every relevant topic, from the most elementary to the most advanced phase of the liquor question. It will give many brief sketches of eminent temperance workers; the latest action of the various religious denominations; the liquor status of all countries of the world; the different temperance organizations; the political parties; facts and figures relating to all kinds of intoxicants, all branches of the liquor traffic, and all kinds of attempted remedies.

—The Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston has happily utilized an opportunity afforded it by the completion of the topographical survey of Massachusetts by the United States Geological Survey in compiling a contoured map of the region about Boston from parts or the whole of half a dozen sheets of the survey. The map is in the shape of a rectangle, about thirty by twenty miles, with Boston at the right centre, extending west beyond Concord, and including the Blue Hills on the south, and Marblehead on the north, — a land area of about five hundred square miles. The presence of the harbor, with its varied islands and broken outline, renders the effect of the map a specially pleasing one. For the study of the topography and geology of the district, as well as for walks, rides, and drives, and for all the special purposes of the club, the map is invaluable. The scale is a mile to an inch, and the details of reproduction precisely those of the survey. The idea may well be copied by our other large cities; and the club is certainly to be congratulated upon its promptitude, since some of the sheets included in the map have not yet been issued by the survey.

—A praiseworthy movement is about to be set on foot by *The Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia. It proposes to give to any young girl of sixteen years or over, who will send to it between now and Jan. 1, 1891, the largest number of yearly subscribers to the journal, a complete education at Vassar College, or any other American college she may select. The education offered includes every branch of study, with every expense paid, the journal agreeing to educate the girl irrespective of the time required or the expense involved. To this is also pinned a second offer, which guarantees to any girl of sixteen or over, who will secure a thousand yearly subscribers before Jan. 1, a full term of one year at Vassar or any other preferred college, with all expenses paid, thus making it possible for any number of young girls to receive free educations at the best colleges.

—The old-fashioned *Home Journal* has abandoned the unwieldy "blanket sheet," and appeared last week in the more convenient size of the modern eight-page paper; but there is no change in the tone and general style of the paper, which was established by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis nearly fifty years ago.

—A symposium on "Constructive Freethought" was begun in the New York *Truth Seeker* of Feb. 8, and will be continued through the two succeeding numbers. Among the contributors are R. G. Ingersoll, T. B. Wakeman, R. B. Westbrook (president of the American Secular Union), Parker Pillsbury, and many others.

—The next volume of the series of "Historic Towns," edited by Mr. E. H. Freeman and Mr. Hunt, will be "Winchester," by Mr. G. W. Kitchin, the Dean of Winchester, who declares that the place teems with picturesque tradition and anecdote, and thinks it the most historic of English cities. The book will be published immediately by the Longmans.

—Among the principal articles in *Belford's Magazine* for February are one by Adele M. Garrigues on the University of Michigan, one by W. A. Phillips on "The New English Invasion," and one by John McGovern on the new auditorium in Chicago. "The State and the Citizen" and "The Case of Brazil" are treated editorially.

—The remarkable weeping spruce, *Picea Breweriana*, which was discovered in the Siskiyou Mountains in 1884, is figured in *Garden and Forest* for the past week, and Professor Goodale gives an interesting study of heather in North America. *Garden* art in public parks is treated editorially, and there is the usual variety of matter prepared by experts in different branches of horticulture.

—On Jan. 1, 1890, was issued the first number of a monthly magazine of popular natural history for Scotland. It is intended to make it a chronicle of the work done by the different natural history societies in Scotland; and reports of their meetings, excursions, etc., as well as the more important papers read before them, will receive special attention. All communications regarding it should be addressed to the editors, care of the publisher, Mr. W. B. Robinson, 194 Sauchiehall Street and 105 New City Road, Glasgow, Scotland.

—Marion Harland has taken up the work of restoring the ruined monument marking the burial-place of Mary, the mother of Washington. The publishers of *The Home-Maker*, of which Marion Harland is the editor, offer, as their contribution to the good cause, seventy-five cents out of every annual subscription of two dollars to the magazine sent in during the next six months. Every such subscription must be accompanied by the words, "for Mary Washington monument."

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— D. Lothrop Company have just ready "Eggs: Facts and Fancies about Them," a book brimful of information about eggs, though not a cook-book, compiled by Miss Anna Barrows

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

\* Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as proof of good faith. The editor will be glad to publish any queries consonant with the character of the journal. On request, twenty copies of the number containing his communication will be furnished free to any correspondent.

#### Supposed Aboriginal Fish-Weirs in Naaman's Creek, near Claymont, Del.

INCORRECT and exaggerated accounts of the aboriginal remains discovered in Naaman's Creek, near its mouth, having appeared in various scientific and other journals, by which the public have been led to believe that remains of a people akin to the lake-dwellers of Europe were found in alluvial deposits at the place referred to, let me here state that the pile-dwelling theory is all bosh, and any such statements were made without my knowledge or consent. My friend, Professor Haynes of Boston, when he wrote his article on the prehistoric archaeology of North America for the "Narrative and Critical History of North America," unfortunately copied the atrociously garbled version of my letter published in the *American Antiquarian* of November, 1887, from which the false impressions referred to have arisen. In the letter which I sent to the editor of the *Antiquarian*, I never made use of the term "river-dwelling sites," nor did I suggest that the wooden stakes "once supported shelters of early man that were erected a few feet above the water." I distinctly stated that I coincided with the fisherman in his suggestion about the spot having been a fishing-place of the Indians; and luckily this portion of my account has been published correctly, as by reference to p. 364 of that magazine, for November, 1887, will more fully appear.

When I heard that Professor Haynes was preparing an account of my work carried on for the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, I wrote him a letter, calling attention to the fact that I deemed the wooden piles or stakes to be fish-weirs, enclosing him at the same time a typical collection from three spots in the creek's bed that had been found fruitful, and for the sake of convenience designated, at Professor Putnam's suggestion, stations A, B, and C, so that each implement dredged up (by hand) could be located on my note-book and working plan. For some inexplicable reason, Professor Haynes seems to have been more impressed with the *American Antiquarian's* version of the affair than my own statements, adopting as his own my suggestions of the fish-weir theory, which but re-echoes that of the fisherman who discovered the wooden stake-ends. I also requested in this letter that the proof-sheets relating to my work for the Peabody Museum be forwarded for correction; but in Professor Haynes's reply to me he states, that as the publishers wanted his manuscript immediately, a portion of it being already in press, this would be impossible. I make these remarks with no intention of attacking the statements of Professor Haynes, for whom I have the most sincere regard. I simply desire to show that he has been misled by following the *American Antiquarian's* version of the find, and suggest that I should have been consulted as to the correctness of the details given, especially in so important a work as the "Narrative and Critical History of America." Any one who will take the trouble to read p. 364 of the *American Antiquarian* will also see not only the errors that I have already corrected, but others still more ridiculous, where, after my return from France, I am quoted as again having visited "the flats in the cave at Naaman's Creek." What connection there is between a cave and the mud flats around the mouth of Naaman's Creek, I am at a loss to understand. It is evident that such statements as these are the result of either gross carelessness on the part of the editor of the *American Antiquarian*, or else may be referred to his printer.

My object in stating in my letter to the *Antiquarian* that during my visit to Europe I saw wooden specimens in archaeological collections from the Swiss lake-dwellings was because the dressing of these pile structures with stone implements recalled those

I had remarked upon the ends of wooden posts or stakes in the bed of Naaman's Creek, near its mouth (not "on the Delaware marshes," as erroneously set forth in the *American Antiquarian*). This reference to a similarity of the stone axe dressings on the wooden piles used by the lake-dwellers of Europe to those of the wooden stake-ends found in alluvial deposits at Naaman's Creek, in my opinion, has occasioned all those glowing accounts which have lately been published by enthusiastic collectors, and journalists, in regard to "Remains of an Indian City at the Mouth of Naaman's Creek," "Lake Dwellings and Villages in America," "Indian Huts in the Naaman's Creek Marshes," etc.,—most glorious accounts, indeed, in which "Keller's Lake Dwellers of Europe" has been largely drawn upon, and even added to. Let me now make another attempt to give a correct version of the work carried on at Naaman's Creek for the Peabody Museum, loath as I am to spoil the romantic ideas that have emanated from certain enthusiasts in regard to them. I shall simply here repeat a copy of my letter sent to the *American Antiquarian* several years ago (Oct. 20, 1887), allowing the readers of *Science*, and others interested in the subject, to compare this correct statement with the incorrect version already referred to.

"In 1870 a fisherman living in the village of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, gave me some spear and arrow heads chipped from a dense argillite, as well as other rude implements of a prehistoric people which he had found on the edge of some extensive mud flats that border Naaman's Creek, a small tributary of the Delaware River. The finder stated that while cat-fishing among the reeds and spatter docks he had noticed here and there the ends of logs or stakes protruding from the mud; that they seemed to be placed in rows (to use his own words, 'they stuck out just above the mud, were as rotten as punk, and he could see no reason why they'd been placed there by white folks; more than likely the Indians in old times use 'em to hitch their canoes to when spearing fish, and that was the reason the darts, axes, and such like, were found around there'). A visit to the place made a few days afterward, in company with this simple-minded old fisherman, disclosed the ends of much decayed ends of stakes, or wooden structures, protruding here and there above the mud, just as he had stated, confirming what I had before heard in regard to the wooden structures from a pot-hunter, or professional reed-bird gunner, who encountered them while poling his skiff off the marsh into the creek after the water had fallen somewhat on the ebb tide. At that time (1870) I coincided in the fisherman's views about the spot having been a fishing-place of the Indians, as the finds of argillite implements seemed only to exist in the neighborhood of the wooden structures or stake-ends. More mature deliberation, based upon hand-dredging and excavation, made since my first visit (1870), only serves to confirm my opinion that they were fish-weirs.

"Professional duties did not permit me at this time (1870) to give the matter serious attention, and it was not until my return from France in 1880, whither I had gone to pursue studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and Ecole d'Anthropologie, that I again visited the spot on the edge of the mud flat at Naaman's Creek (the north-east side of the mud flat referred to forms a part of the banks of the creek, near its mouth), where the finds had been made. While abroad I studied, in spare moments, many archaeological collections, especially those from the Swiss lakes, and visited various prehistoric stations of Switzerland. The rude dressings of the pile-ends were in some cases evidently made with sharp stone implements, recalling the cuts I had seen on the wooden stake-ends in northern Delaware. Since 1880 I have quietly examined the spot, excavating the few wooden ends that remained, preserving several that did not fall to pieces. Careful notes were made of the dredgings and excavations. These operations were carried on at low tide. The work was conducted principally by myself, aided at times by interested friends. The results, so far (1877), seem to indicate that the ends of piles embedded in the mud, judging from the implements and other *débris* scattered around them, had once served as supports to structures intended for fish-weirs, these in all probability projecting a few feet above the water, and were no doubt interlaced with wattles, or vines, to more readily bar the passage of