

the chapter on abstraction and conception, and also in many cases in the use of the new terminology. Those who wish for novelty in a scientific work may be interested in this one; but most people, we think, will prefer to walk in the old ways.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

In *The Jenness-Miller Magazine* for March is an article on "Physical Culture," by Mabel Jenness, and another on "The Luxury of the Turkish and Roman Baths," by Annie Jenness-Miller.

—The issue of London *Engineering* for Feb. 28 is devoted mainly to an exhaustive and handsomely illustrated article on the recently completed bridge across the Firth of Forth in Scotland. Including advertisements and inserted plates, the number contains 268 pages. It is as notable a work in its way as the bridge it treats of.

—The *Home Journal*, which was founded in 1846 by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, preserved its original form, four very large pages, until a few weeks ago, when it assumed the more modern form of eight smaller pages. The journal has every appearance of increasing prosperity.

—"A Digest of English and American Literature" is now in the press of S. C. Griggs & Co. of Chicago, being the last work completed previous to the death of its author, Professor A. H. Welsh, whose "Development of English Literature and Language" has passed through ten editions.

—P. Blakiston, Son, & Co., Philadelphia, will publish about March 15 a new medical dictionary, by George M. Gould, A.B., M.D. It will be a compact one-volume book, containing several thousand new words and definitions collected from recent medical literature, while the total number of words is beyond that in any similar book. It includes also tables of the bacilli, leucomaines, ptomaines, micrococci, etc.; of the arteries, nerves, etc.; and of the mineral springs of the United States; together with other collateral information.

—*Poet-Lore* for March 15 will give another of Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's papers on the Russian drama, with translations from Tolstoi and Pushkin. Mr. W. G. Kingsland, a friend of Browning's, whose recollections of him date for twenty years past, will give some personal memoranda. Among other incidents, the origin of Browning's poem "Memorabilia" is told. The first of a series of selected specimens of Anglo-Saxon poetry, literally translated, by Anna Robertson Brown of Wellesley and Oxford, will be begun. The first selection is from Beowulf. Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie's opinion of Shakspeare's attitude on the land question, as given in the January *Poet-Lore*, has called out a letter from a special student of Shakspearian records, Mr. A. Hall of London, which will be among the minor matters of the magazine for March.

—The directors of the "Old South Studies in History" have just added to their general series of "Old South Leaflets," published by D. C. Heath & Co., a translation of the Constitution of Switzerland, by Professor Albert B. Hart of Harvard University, with historical and bibliographical notes. It will be of use to those both inside and outside of our colleges who are engaged in the comparative study of politics. Equally interesting to many, at a time when several new States in the Union are just adopting constitutions, will be the Constitution of Ohio, which has also recently been added to this series of leaflets. It is the purpose of the directors of the "Old South Studies" to follow up these with several similar leaflets, enabling every student to possess for a few cents good copies of the constitutions of leading European nations as well as of representative States in the Union. Our young people are very seldom familiar with the constitution of their own State. It is too often because they cannot easily get at it.

—A good figure of our native St. John's wort, which was discovered by the Swedish botanist Kalm at Niagara Falls, and named in honor of him *Hypericum Kalmianum*, is given in

Garden and Forest for last week. Another illustration is of a giant African aloe, which would probably flourish in our Southern States, and make a superb garden-plant. Mr. F. W. Burbidge, curator of the Botanical Gardens of Dublin University, writes of the home of the pitcher-plants on the mountain slopes of Borneo; Mr. Charles C. Binney, secretary of the American Forestry Association, discusses the means of forest-reform; and Charles Eliot proposes a plan for saving the grand Waverly Oaks.

—A cable despatch calls attention to the space occupied in the March reviews by social and economical discussions. *The Nineteenth Century*, which keeps its lead, has the third of a series by Professor Huxley. In this one, entitled "Capital, the Mother of Labor," he once more attacks Mr. Henry George and his theories. Mr. J. D. Christie, who announces himself as a pastry-cook, contributes to the same review what he calls a "Workingman's Reply to Professor Huxley." Lord Bramwell writes on property. Perhaps Mr. Herbert Spencer's paper on justice may be referred to the same category, though it is, as usual, an *a priori* argument rather than a practical help toward any valid theory of political ethics. Similar topics are uppermost in *The Contemporary Review*, where M. de Laveleye discourses on communism, neatly applying the knife to some of its favorite dogmas; Mr. Fletcher Moulton argues for taxation of ground rents; and Mr. Lyulph Stanley discusses free schools, — a social question that goes deeper than most others.

—David Starr Jordan, president of the University of Indiana, will open the April *Popular Science Monthly* with a vigorous article on "Science in the High School." Its object is to show up the make-believe character of what is offered in many schools to satisfy the modern demand for science-teaching. An article by Professor Huxley, entitled "On the Natural Inequality of Men," will be printed. It deals with Rousseau's idea of the equality of men in the state of nature, with applications to the recent controversy on the land question. The ladies are not yet through with Grant Allen's "Plain Words on the Woman Question." Another answer to Mr. Allen's article will appear in the same number by Miss Alice B. Tweedy, who asks, "Is education opposed to motherhood?" and answers the question with a vigorous negative. Professor C. H. Toy of Harvard will contribute a thoughtful essay on "Ethics and Religion," in which he shows that religions have mainly borrowed their rules of conduct from what men have regarded as right, and that it is doubtful if ethics has received any thing from religion.

—Messrs. Mudge & Son of Boston have issued a small work by Mary Boole, widow of George Boole, entitled "Logic taught by Love." It is not a connected treatise, but a series of detached essays which had previously appeared in various periodicals. Why it is called "Logic" we cannot see; for there is nothing in it about logic except a few quotations from Mr. Boole and one or two other writers. The greater part of the book is occupied by religious essays of a more or less mystical character, the writer's religious views being a queer compound of pantheism and Judaism. Her leading doctrine is that of "pulsation," which she expresses by saying that "the very life of all that lives consists of some mode or other of pulsation or alternate action;" and again she says that "sound thought is always essentially a free pulsation between extremes." She makes no attempt to prove this doctrine or even to explain it, but takes it for granted throughout the book; yet she does not draw from it any noticeable conclusions. In dealing with religious and educational themes she has some interesting remarks, though none that can be called original; and if she had avoided mysticism and kept within the bounds of common sense, she might have written something of real value.

—Messrs. Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have just published "Essays of an Americanist, — I. Ethnologic and Archæologic, II. Mythology and Folk-Lore, III. Graphic Systems and Literature, IV. Linguistic," — by Daniel G. Brinton. This

valuable contribution to the study of the native American tribes, their history, antiquities, religion, and literature, by one of the best-known scholars in this branch, should be in the hands of every person interested in the subject, and on the shelves of every library. Among the questions discussed are, under Part I., the data for the study of the prehistoric chronology of America, palæoliths (American and other), the alleged Mongolian affinities of the American race, the probable nationality of the mound-builders of the Ohio valley, the Toltecs of Mexico and their fabulous empire; under Part II., the sacred names in the mythology of the Quiches of Guatemala, the hero-god of the Algonkins as a cheat and liar, the journey of the soul in Egyptian, Aryan, and American mythology, the sacred symbols of the Cross (the Svastika and the Triquetrum) in America, the modern folk-lore of the natives of Yucatan, the folk-lore of the modern Lenape Indians; under Part III., the phonetic elements in the hieroglyphs of the Mayas and Mexicans, the iconomatic method of phonetic writing used by the ancient Mexicans, the writing and records of the ancient Mayas of Yucatan, the books of Chilán Balam (the sacred volume of the modern Mayas), translation of the inscription on "The Stone of the Giants" at Orizaba, Mex., the poetry of the American Indians, with numerous examples; under Part IV., American aboriginal languages and why we should study them, Wilhelm von Humboldt's researches in American languages, some characteristics of American languages, the earliest form of human speech as revealed by American languages, the conception of love as expressed in some American languages, the lineal measures of the semi-civilized nations of Mexico and Central America, the curious hoax about the Taensa language. In Part IV. there is also an index of authors and authorities, and an index of subjects.

—Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. have issued "The Skipper in Arctic Seas," by Walter J. Clutterbuck, being an account of a voyage northward from Scotland toward Greenland and Jan Mayen Island, and culminating at Spitzbergen. The book is in many parts amusing, the events of the voyage being described in a humorous vein and in a pretty good style. The principal object of the trip was seal-shooting, though this was pursued, by the author of the book at least, as a pleasure rather than a business. Some account is given of the mode of hunting seals and of preparing their skins and fat for use. There are also occasional remarks on the climate, the birds, and the scenery, of a more or less interesting and instructive char-

acter. Still, we could wish there had been more of this kind of information, and less about the personal haps and mishaps of the author and his companions; and this not merely in the interest of science, but for the sake of readers generally. Travellers are too apt to think that the personal incidents of their trip are as interesting to their readers as to themselves; whereas what readers chiefly care for is the country visited, and not the personal affairs of the visitors.

—During 1889, R. W. Shufeldt contributed a series of articles to *The American Field* on the extinct mammals of the United States. These short sketches have now been reprinted in pamphlet form, and, as they are illustrated, one may gather from them some idea of the curious animals, now extinct, that once roamed over this country.

—In *Outing* for March are articles on "The Art of Boxing," by A. Austen; "The National Guard at Creedmoor," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton; "The Waterloo Cup," by Hugh Dalziel; and "By-Ways near Natchez," "Hunting and Fishing in the Northwest," "The Yachting Outlook," "Our Home-Made Trip to Europe," and "Quail-Shooting in California."

—At the beginning of the ninth volume of *The Forum*, The Forum Publishing Company remind its friends of the following cardinal facts about its career and plan of conduct: "Advance is made in society, in politics, in religion, and in practical affairs, not by revolutionary methods, but it is helped by enlightened and candid discussion conducted within the limits of reverence and dignity. All safe leaders are conservative, because they know that human progress is achieved rather by evolution than by revolution. *The Forum*, therefore, being sincerely devoted to the advancement of sound and safe thinking, has never admitted to its pages advocates of revolutionary methods, but has sought to give its readers the benefit of the thought and experience of the safest guides. It is to this fact—that *The Forum* is always constructive and never destructive in its conduct—that its great success is attributed. The mass of the people who are in search of the truth, and who have not lost their bearings by reason of any of the wild theories of the time, have found in its conduct a constructive purpose in sympathy with their own ideas of progress; and *The Forum* has had the good fortune to draw to itself, for this reason more than for any other reason, the support of the great number of intelligent and conservative people in the country. The patronage that has kindly recognized this effort during the volume that is just completed has doubled the busi-

Publications received at Editor's Office,
Feb. 24–March 8.

- AREY, A. L. Laboratory Manual of Experimental Physics. Syracuse, N.Y., C. W. Bardeen. 200 p. 16^s. 75 cents.
- BARKAN, L. How to preserve Health. New York, Exchange Pr. Co. 344 p. 12^s.
- BOOLE, Mary. Logic taught by Love. Boston, Alfred Mudge & Son. 177 p. 12^s.
- CENTURY Dictionary, The. An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language. Prepared under the Superintendence of William Dwight Whitney, Ph.D., LL.D. Vol. II. New York, The Century Co. 1222 p. 4^s.
- CREMONA, L. Graphical Statics: Two Treatises on the Graphical Calculus and Reciprocal Figures in Graphical Statics. Tr. by Thomas Hudson Beare, Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 161 p. 8^s. (New York, Macmillan, \$2.25.)
- ELLIS, J. Address to the Clergy, and Skepticism and Divine Revelation. New York, The Author. 260 p. 12^s.
- FRIESE, P. C. Semitic Philosophy: showing the Ultimate Social and Scientific Outcome of Original Christianity in its Conflict with Surviving Ancient Heathenism. Chicago, S. C. Griggs & Co. 247 p. 12^s.
- GEOLOGICAL and Natural History Survey of Canada, Annual Report of. Vol. III. Parts I. and II. Montreal, W. F. Brown & Co. Maps. 8^s.
- GODWIN, H. C. Railroad Engineers' Field-Book and Explorers' Guide. New York, Wiley. 358 p. 16^s.
- HOLMES, W. H. Textile Fabrics of Ancient Peru. Washington, Government. 17 p. 8^s.
- ILLINOIS State Board of Health, Tenth Annual Report of the. With an Appendix. Springfield, State. 313 p. 8^s.
- JONES, E. E. C. Elements of Logic as a Science of Propositions. New York, Scribner & Welford. 208 p. 8^s. \$3.

- KNOFLACH, A. Sound-English: A Language for the World. New York, Stechert. 63 p. 12^s. 25 cents.
- LELAND, L. A Woman's Journey around the World Alone. New York, Am. News Co. 358 p. 12^s. 25 cents.
- MACAULAY, T. Lays of Ancient Rome. (Riverside Literature Series, No. 45.) Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 117 p. 16^s. 15 cents.
- OPEN Sesame! Poetry and Prose for School-Days. Ed. by Blanche Wilder Bellamy and Maud Wilder Goodwin. Boston, Ginn. 316 p. 12^s. 90 cents.
- PILLING, J. C. Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages. Washington, Government. 208 p. 8^s.
- Bibliography of the Muskogean Languages. Washington, Government. 114 p. 8^s.
- SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the, 1883-84. By J. W. Powell, director. Washington, Government. 564 p. 4^s.
- SWEDENBORG, E. Heaven and the World of Spirits, and Hell. New York, Swedenborg Pub. Society. 416 p. 24^s. 14 cents.
- THOMAS, C. The Circular, Square, and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio. Washington, Government. 33 p. 8^s.
- The Problem of the Ohio Mounds. Washington, Government. 54 p. 8^s.
- U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Topographical Maps of Portions of Montana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Iowa, Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Colorado, and West Virginia. Washington, Government. 28 maps. 1^c.
- VON SACHS, J. History of Botany (1530-1860). Tr. by H. E. F. Garsney. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 568 p. 12^s. (New York, Macmillan, \$2.50.)
- WAGNER, M. Die Entstehung der Arten durch räumliche Sonderung. Basel, Benno Schwabe. 607 p. 8^s.

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N. D. C. HODGES,
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ness of The Forum Publishing Company, and the magazine enters upon its ninth volume with a degree of prosperity that was not expected at so early a date."

— *Garden and Forest* for March 27 contains a figure of the prairie rose of the South-west, from one of Mr. Faxon's best drawings, with a description of it by Mr. Sereno Watson; and an illustration of an alley of orange-trees in the Garden of the Tuilleries, with some notes on the planting of the open spaces in the city of Paris. In the same paper Professor Bailey discusses the principles of grafting, and Dr. George Thurber writes in his entertaining way of the so-called poisonous properties of the primrose, which has been a source of irritation to many gardeners. "Garden Flowers in Midwinter," "Fern Notes," and "Botany for Young People," are the titles of a few more of the articles which help to make up an attractive and useful number.

— In the March number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Professor Anson D. Morse of Amherst College examines the political theories of Alexander Hamilton; Professor Edwin Seligman of Columbia College traces the history of the general property tax in Europe and in the United States, and shows why all attempts to reach personal property have failed; J. P. Dunn, jun., Indiana State librarian, writes strongly on "The Mortgage Evil in the West;" Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania criticises David A. Wells's "Recent Economic Changes;" Irving B. Richman discusses United States citizenship; and Professor Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia College completes his description of the new Prussian system of local government, in which the ideas of Stein have obtained complete expression. The number also contains reviews of more than twenty recent political, economic, and legal publications.

— We glean the following notes from the *Publishers' Weekly*: Prince Jerome Napoleon is busily engaged in preparing his memoirs of the Second Empire. Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, dealing with the experiences of a successful mechanic who tries many kinds of life and phases of thought, and who finally joins the Elsmere brotherhood, is ready for the publisher. At the time of his death, a few weeks ago, Peter Henderson, the well-known seedsman, had just completed a new edition of his "Handbook of Plants and General Horticulture." The preface which he wrote is dated in January last. This edition contains a great deal of new information, and will make still more useful a work which has already become a standard. *The Writer*, post-office box 1905, Boston, Mass., has in preparation a "Directory of American Writers, Editors, and Publishers." Chatto & Windus have in press the first two volumes of Justin Huntly McCarthy's "History of the French Revolution." It is to be in four volumes, and will be published uniform with his father's "History of the Four Georges." Bellamy's "Looking Backward" passed 301,000 copies last month, and the demand is reported to have been over 1000 a day. It is estimated that of the foreign pirated editions, about 50,000 copies have been sold in England. France comes next, followed by Germany and Denmark. The Catholic Publication Society Company will soon publish in pamphlet form "Who was Bruno? A Direct Answer to a Plain Question, from the Latest Published Documents," by Mr. John A. Mooney. It is the first book published in this country giving the Catholic side of the Bruno affair. E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish at once "To Europe on a Stretcher," an account of an invalid's travels, by Mrs. Clarkson Potter. T. Y. Crowell & Co. announce "Recollections of a Private," by Warren Lee Goss, the author of "Jed." Part of these recollections have already appeared in the *Century Magazine*. A. C. Armstrong & Son will publish a book by Professor T. W. Hunt of Princeton College, entitled "Studies in Literature and Style." Harper & Brothers have in press "Two Years in the French West Indies," containing the literary results of a voyage by Lafcadio Hearn, the author of "Chita." The introductory chapter, entitled "A Midsummer Trip to the Tropics," consists of notes taken on a voyage of nearly three thousand miles, and the remainder of the book is devoted to sketches of life on the island of Martinique, describing the manners, customs, and characteristic types of the island. An appendix to the volume gives some

Creole melodies. The book is illustrated. The Cassell Publishing Company have just ready "Australian Poets, 1788-1888," being a selection of poems upon all subjects written in Australia and New Zealand during the first century of the British colonization, with brief notes on their authors and an introduction by Patchett Martin, edited by Douglas B. W. Sladen of Melbourne, Australia; and "Star-Land," by Sir Robert S. Ball, based on notes and recollections of the lectures delivered to children at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1881 and 1887, which makes a readable book on astronomy for young people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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

IN reply to the letters of Messrs. Haynes and Peet in your issue of Feb. 28, I have to say that it is evident that Professor Haynes was misled by the version of my letter published in the *American Antiquarian* of November, 1887 (vol. ix. No. 6) and did not receive my letter suggesting that the remains in question were fish-weirs until too late for use in his work executed for "The Narrative and Critical History of America." It seems to me, however, that I might have received an earlier notice of the contemplated work; but, as the reason why is given by Professor Haynes, we will let the matter rest there. A footnote in my letter to *Science*, published Feb. 14, 1890, p. 117, explains why the term "station" was used. It does not seem to me that the term "pile-structures" ought to suggest "pile-dwellings." The term "pile-structures" was adopted at Professor Putnam's suggestion, as we deemed it best to designate them in this way until investigations upon the spot were finished. "Stake-ends," "log-ends," or "post-ends" would have served equally well for the same purpose.

In answer to Mr. Peet's remarks, I desire to say that I have no intention of withdrawing from my position hitherto taken, and call upon him to prove that I ever wrote any such letter as that which is the subject of this interchange of civilities. It is evident that the comparison which he makes in *Science* of Feb. 28, 1890, is but a reversion to the account already disapproved by me, and denounced as erroneous.

I desire here to make a correction in my last letter to *Science*, published Feb. 14, 1890; viz., on p. 116, second column, sixth line from the bottom, "(1877)" should read "(1887)".

HILBORNE T. CRESSON.

Philadelphia, March 1.

The June Drought in the Rocky Mountain Region.

IN your notice of the meteorological observations on Pike's Peak, in *Science* for Feb. 21, are the following statements:—

"A very decided secondary minimum [of precipitation] occurs in June. . . . The June minimum appears very remarkable, but its authenticity seems assured in view of the fact that at Colorado Springs, at the base of the mountain, and at Denver, nearly 80 miles to the northward, similar rainfall conditions obtain."

The occurrence of a minimum of precipitation during June can be affirmed not only of the country near Pike's Peak, but also of a large part of the Rocky Mountain region, also of the Great Plains and the Great Basin. It is one of the most constant meteorological epochs of the region in question. It marks a decided change in the character of the storms. During April and May most of the precipitation falls from stratus or cumulo-stratus clouds being driven up the slopes of the plains and mountains, and such storms often cover a large part of Colorado simultaneously. These storms end in late May or early June as cold rains or with hail and snow on the mountains. From the 6th to the 10th of June there is usually a frost among the foot-hills, and this sometimes descends on to the plains to 5,000 feet or even lower. Then for some weeks the general temperature is cool and delightful, gradually rising till early in July, when the summer storms begin. These are local thunder-storms of the ordinary type.