work, but in the appendix he gives a few words to the subject in reply to a critic; yet he shows but a vague conception of what the problem is, and fails as completely as Mill did to solve it.

From the nature of Mr. Spencer's "formula of justice" it will be inferred that his work relates mainly to legal and political justice, and this is the case. Having obtained his formula, he proceeds to deduce from it the principal legal rights that men enjoy in civilized society, such as the right to physical integrity, the right of property, the right of free motion and locomotion, the right of free speech, etc.; and though his deduction is not in all cases quite satisfactory even to himself, it is in the main a success, except, as above stated, in the case of children. He next proceeds to deal with the constitution and functions of the state, and devotes several chapters to a reiteration of his views on the proper limits of state interference with the liberty of the individual, but without presenting anything new. Mr. Spencer's work will be welcomed by those who agree with his extreme individualistic views; but we doubt if it will contribute much to the ethics of the future.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, announce as in press "The Natural History of Man, and the Rise and Progress of Philosophy," a series of lectures delivered by Alexander Kinmont, A.M.

- Professor Arthur Sherburne Hardy has gone abroad for a year, and may, perhaps, go round the world.

- Professor Lyon G. Tyler of William and Mary College has in contemplation a political history of Virginia, for which he has already accumulated a large amount of material.

- H. H. Johnston is writing a book on Livingtone and Central African exploration, which will be illustrated from original drawings by Mr. Johnston and from photographs.

The article upon "University Extension and its Leaders," which Professor Herbert B. Adams of the Johns Hopkins University prepared for the July number of the Review of Reviews, has been honored by receiving the first prize offered by the regents of the University of New York for an article upon university extension. The English edition of the Review last year offered a prize of \$1,500 as a three-year college scholarship to the English girl who should pass the best examination in contemporary history and politics, the examination to be based upon articles and discussions appearing in the Review from January to December, 1890, inclusive. The award has recently been made, and in the American edition of the Review for August there appears an account of the prize and its award, together with portraits of the two young ladies between whom the first prize was divided, and of two others who won the second and third prizes. The "Progress of the World," in the August number, opens with a discussion of Chicago and the World's Fair, from the pen of Dr. Albert Shaw.

— The recent issues of the "Papers of the American Historical Association" contain some articles of interest. The double number for January and April has a paper by Mr. John Jay on the "Demand for Education in American History," in which he presents the well-known arguments for the necessity of such education, but without adding anything new. Mr. Charles M. Andrews discusses "The Theory of the Village Community" in a way that will not be gratifying to the school of Freeman and Maine; for he shows their views as the democratic constitution of the early communities has no real basis in fact and very little support from analogy. Mr. W. H. Mace has an article on the "Organization of Historical Material," which will doubtless be

suggestive to young historians, though it contains nothing specially novel. There is also an interesting paper on Bismarck's career, with others on various topics. The July number contains a long and elaborate account of "The Fate of Dietrich Flade," who was a judge in the Rhenish town of Trier, and was put to death in 1589 for the then heinous crime of witchcraft. Professor Burr in this article, however, makes it pretty certain from newly discovered evidence that Flade's death was really due to the malice of his personal enemies. This number also has articles entitled "The Philosophic Aspects of History" and "Is History a Science," neither of which sheds much light on the subject, and closes with a paper by Mr. J. G. Bourinot on "Canada and the United States," in which the author takes strong ground against annexation. The "Papers" are published by Putnam at four dollars a year.

- Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce that they are now issuing a new edition of "The Cambridge Shakespeare." This wellknown text was originally published in 1863-6. It has been for many years out of print, and second-hand copies have only been procurable at high prices. A new and revised edition has long been contemplated, but has been postponed in order that Mr. W. Aldis Wright (the surviving editor) might go carefully over the whole work in the light of the most recent textual criticism of Shakespeare. This has now been done, and it is hoped that the Cambridge edition, which may now be considered as in its final form, may be found most satisfactory.

- Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, announce that their new "Standard Dictionary of the English Language" will probably be issued early in 1892. In a recent presentation of the plan of the work, now well under way, the publishers state that it will embody many new principles in lexicography, and will contain nearly twenty-two hundred folio pages, with over four thousand illustrations made expressly for it. It will contain some two hundred thousand words. Among the hundred or more editors on the staff of the new dictionary we find the names of Professors F. A. March, Simon Newcomb, N. S. Shaler, W. B. Dwight, Thomas H. Huxley, E. E. White, F. Max Müller, and Daniel G. Brinton; also Otis T. Mason, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Rear-Admiral Luce, Gen. O. O. Howard, Benson J. Lossing, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Anton Seidl, Henry M. Stanley, H. H. Bancroft, Robert Grimshaw, Alfred Ayres, and Alexander Graham Bell. Among the chief distinguishing characteristics of the work, as set forth in the prospectus, are the following. In the definition of a word the most common meaning is given first, preference being given to the "order of usage" over the historical order; for showing the pronunciation a "scientific alphabet" is used, which has been prepared and recommended by the American Philological Association and the American Spelling Reform Association; disputed pronunciations and spellings are referred to a committee of fifty leading philologists, writers, and speakers; a committee of five representative scholars will pass upon all new words admitted; strictly obsolete and dialectic words, and such foreign words as are rarely used, are placed in a glossary in the appendix; handicraft terms are grouped under the various trades, the more important being also given in their vocabulary places. The German double hyphen is used in compound words; and the different parts of each science are so treated that the student can easily trace the definition of all its branches, and have before him the full meaning of the science; that is, while the terms belonging to each branch or subordinate branch of a science are defined in their proper vocabulary places, the references to their superior and subordinate branches are so given that the definition of the science as a whole can easily be traced and collected, and when so collected will be found by the student to be a full and harmonious exposition of the entire science.

- From Allyn & Bacon, publishers, Boston, we have received "Primary Batteries," a well arranged and practical little volume of nearly two hundred pages, by Henry S. Carhart, A.M., professor of physics in the University of Michigan. Notwithstanding the many works on electrical topics that have made their appearance in the past few years, the particular branch of the subject covered by Professor Carhart's book has been comparatively neglected, the only work devoted wholly to primary batteries available to English-speaking electricians and students, we believe, having been an unsatisfactory treatise translated from the French. In preparing this book the author has evidently had in mind the needs of the student of electricity as well as of those whose occupation requires some degree of familiarity with primary batteries for practical purposes, as the work is admirably adapted to the wants of both classes. The divisions of the subject appear to be as logical as the nature of the material permits, each being fully illustrated by the most useful types of cells. Prominence has been given to standards of electromotive force, and a chapter is devoted to testing, which will prove both interesting to the student and useful as a laboratory guide.

- Professor Tyndall's health is improving to such an extent that he is preparing for the press a volume of essays, addresses, and reviews, to be issued under the title "Fragments of Science."

Ginn & Co., publishers, announce for immediate publication "The Story of Our Continent," a reading book in the geography of North America, by professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard University, illustrated. The object of this book is to set before the student a simple explanation of the way in which the continent of North America has come to its present physical state, and at the same time to show how this physical state affects the life of the people. In other words, it seeks to secure a clear conception of

the geography of the continent by showing in a very simple manner the geological evolution of its features. It is adapted to the needs of grammar schools, and may advantageously be used as a reader in connection with a regular text-book in geography. As an introduction, by the way of our own continent, to the study of geology and physical geography, it will be found to possess a peculiar value.

- The Climatologist is the title of a new monthly journal of medicine announced by W. B. Saunders, 713 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The object of this journal will be to promote original investigation, to publish papers containing the observations and experience of physicians in this country and Europe on all matters relating to climatology, mineral springs, diet, preventive medicine, race, occupation, life insurance, and sanitary science, and in that way to supply the means by which the general practitioner and the public at large will become better acquainted with the diseases of this country and Europe, and better armed to meet the requirements of their prevention or cure. The editors are Drs. John M. Keating, F. A. Packard. and Charles P. Gardiner, who will have the co-operation of about thirty associate editors. The first issue, dated August, will be ready about the 10th.

- According to the Publishers' Weekly, Professor Lester F. Ward has received the distinction of having his book, "Dynamic Sociology," burned by order of a council of ministers of Russia.

Publications received at Editor's Office, July 22-Aug. 4.

- ALLSOP, F. C. Telephones, their Construction and Fitting. New York, Spon. 191 p. 12°. \$2.
 COMSTOCK, T. B. Report on the Geology and Min-eral Resources of the Central Mining Region of Texas. Austin, State. 100 p. 4°.
 CUMMINS, W. T. Report on the Geology of North-western Texas. Austin, State. 94 p. 4°.
 HYATT, A. Carboniferous Cephalopods. (Geol. Sur-vey of Texas.) Austin, State. 30 p. 4°.
 MAINE. Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of, 1890. Augusta, State. 306 p. 8°.
 PETERMAN, A. L. Elements of Civil Government

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 PETERMAN, A. L. Elements of Civil Government. New York, American Book Co. 218 p. 12°. 60
- cents.
- cents. SPENCER, Herbert. Justice: being Part IV. of the Principles of Ethics. New York, Appleton. 291 p. 8°. \$1.25. STREATFELD, F. W. Practical Work in Organic Chemistry. New York, Spon. 156 p. 12°. \$1.25. TEXAS, Geological Survey of. Reports on the Iron Ore District of East Texas. Austin, State. 326 p. 4°.

- Die Diskingt of Bast 1933. Austin, class. Sub- D. 4^o.
 TEXAS, Second Annual Report of the Geological Survey of. Austin, State. 109 p. 4^o.
 U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. TOpographical Maps of Portions of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Penn- sylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. Washington, Government. 15 maps. for the state of the state of
- 10°
 UNIVERSITY Extension. Vol. I., No. 1. m. July, 1891. Philadelphia, Am. Soc. for the Extension of Univ. Teaching. 32 p. 8°. \$3 a year.
 VON STREERNWITZ, W. H. Report on the Geology and Mineral Resources of Trans-Pecos Texas. Austin, State. 70 p. 4°.
 WESTERMARCK, E. The History of Human Marriage. New York, Macmillan. 644 p. 8°. \$4.



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AUGUST 7, 1891.]

SCIENCE.

A Russian writer, Nicholacy, had obtained permission to translate the work, and the publisher Soldatenkoo had printed and published 1,200 copies of the first volume when the order for its confiscation and auto-da-fé was given. The publisher's loss will be over 3,000 roubles. Of course he will not attempt to publish the second volume, and it is more than likely that the manuscript will be seized and destroyed. Professor Ward thinks that the chapter advocating universal education may have been the cause of the Russian censor's objection to the book.

- The Home Journal of last week contained a four-column article which expounds and explains the important question of international copyright. It shows how the new law affects authors, publishers, printers, and readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

- There is in the London Journal of January, 1891, this reference to the establishing of the university extension movement in Austria: "A beginning has recently been made in connection with the Vienna universities and the 'Volksbildungs' (Society for Popular Instruction) to introduce the university extension system to the Austrian capital. Dr. Bauer, who visited this country in the summer, writes that a society has been formed, under the auspices of which courses of lectures have already been arranged in science, history, and economics, in various parts of the city, and on the eve of the coming census a series of lectures will be given on the 'Statistics of Population.' Lecturers have also been asked to give courses to the soldiers and officers in barracks. The majority of teachers are graduates of the university, or men of acknowledged literary or scientific training, and the work is thus of university stamp." The financial difficulty has quickly asserted itself, and it is proposed to apply for aid to the "Lantag" (provincial parliament), and any grant that may be forthcoming will be controlled by a "curatorium," consisting of certain members of parliament, professors of the university, and members of the society.



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