d'Halloy, beginning with this sentence: "Dans une série de notes que j'ai présentées à l'Académie de 1839 à 1844, j'ai cherché à faire voir, entre autres considerations ethnographiques, que la race blanche, restreinte dans ce que je considère ses véritables limites, présente trois modifications principales, et qu'il n'est nullement démontré que les ancêtres des Européens actuels soient venus d'Asie." (Italics mine.)

The author then proceeds to discuss the evidence, physiological, historical and linguistic, which had been thought to show that the Indo-European peoples originated in Asia; and combats it at every point, marshalling his arguments to prove that the true white type is distinctly European; and that the ancient Sanscrit and Zend are in no wise maternal languages of the Indo-European stock, but merely sisters of the Greek, Latin, and ancient German.

The earliest expression of this view by Dr. Latham, so far as I know, is that referred to by Professor Haynes, in this journal, April 8, which was published in 1851, — years, therefore, after Omalius had urged the same theory in a number of papers. It is strange, indeed, and regrettable, that an endless chain of writers have given credit where it did not belong for this bold and certainly in great measure correct theory. D. G. BRINTON.

Media, Pa., June 20.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY is collecting his papers on the "Gadarene Swine" and other controversial topics, which he contributed recently to the *Nineteenth Century*, and will issue them with a new preface.

- Fleming H. Revell Company has just ready "Peeps into China," by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, M.A., of the American Presbyterian Board, a series of observations on the manners and customs of the Chinese.

- G. P. Putnam's Sons have ready "Materialism and Modern Physiology of the Nervous System," by Dr. William H. Thomson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of New York; and "Who Pays Your Taxes?" a compilation by Bolton Hall of the opinions on taxation of David A. Wells, George H. Andrews, Thomas G. Shearman, Julien T. Davies, Joseph Dana Miller, the compiler and others, which is one of the "Questions of the Day Series."

-Ginn & Co. have in preparation "A Students' Edition of the Age of Fable," on the basis of Bulfinch's "Age of Fable" (1855), adapted to school use and to the needs of beginners in English literature and in the classics, in part rewritten, accompanied by interpretative and illustrative notes, by Charles Mills Gayley, Professor of the English Language and Literature in the University of California, and formerly Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan.

- Longmans, Green & Co. will publish immediately a new edition of Professor Max Müller's lectures on "India: What can it Teach Us?" which were delivered at Cambridge to the candidates for the Indian Civil Service. They will bring out at the same time a new edition of the first volume of Professor Max Müller's "Gifford Lectures," on "Natural Religion," delivered at Glasgow in 1889. Professor Max Müller is preparing for the press the fourth volume of his "Gifford Lectures," on "Psychological Religion," but it is not likely to appear before the end of the year.

-- Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce for early publication "Controverted Questions," a new book by Professor Huxley; "The Principles of Ethics," Vol. I., by Herbert Spencer; "The Canadian Guide-Book, Part II., Western Canada," a handsomely illustrated volume by Ernest Ingersoll, describing Western Canada from Ottawa to Vancouver, and uniform with "The Canadian Guide-Book, Part I., Eastern Canada," by Professor C. G. D. Roberts, of which a new and revised edition is now ready; "The Naturalist in La Plata," illustrated by W. H. Hudson, joint author of "Argentine Ornithology." New editions, fully revised, of Appletons' well-known "General Guide to the United States and

Canada," and "Appletons' Summer Resorts," are to be published immediately.

- Mr. C. Michie Smith has edited a work embodying "Results of the Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Madras, during the years 1861-90, under the direction of the late Mr. Norman Robert Pogson." The volume, according to *Nature*, is published by order of the Government of Madras. It was Mr. Pogson's intention to issue the work as soon as he could after the completion of thirty years of observation, and at the time of his death a considerable part of the manuscript was nearly ready for press. In editing the work, Mr. Smith, so far as possible, has retained the original plan. He expresses much admiration for the skill and thoroughness with which the observations were organized and carried out.

— In the Political Science Quarterly for June Professor John Bassett Moore continues his study of "Asylum in Consulates and in Vessels," bringing it down to the late affair in Chili; John Hawks Noble presents a concise summary of "The Immigration Question" as it stands at present; Robt. Brown, Jr., gives the salient points in the history of "Tithes in England and Wales;" Professor Ugo Rabbeno, of Bologna, Italy, expounds and criticises "The Landed System of Social Economy," as contained in the works of his fellow-countryman, Achille Loria; Ernest W. Clement discusses "Local Self-Government in Japan;" and Professor A. B. Hart, of Harvard, writing on "The Exercise of the Suffrage," argues against the project of compulsory voting and gives statistical tables bearing on the subject. The book reviews include over twenty publications, and Professor Dunning brings his Record of Political Events down to May 1.

-C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse, N. Y., has published a little pamphlet by Professor N. M. Butler on "The Place of Comenius in the History of Education." It does not sketch the incidents of Comenius's life, and gives only a partial account of his educational theories, the defective parts of his work being for the most part kept out of sight. Comenius held certain notions about the matter and manner of teaching of which Professor Butler himself is a strong partisan, and he is glorified in this pamphlet accordingly. Indeed, our author would have us believe that nearly all those views and practices that go by the indefinite name of "the new education" were anticipated by the Moravian educator who was born three centuries ago. Yet when we come down to facts, we find that his anticipations were often very vague, while many of the ideas he held, and on which Mr. Butler lays much stress, are at the present day little better than fads. The point most insisted upon by Mr. Butler is that Comenius was the first to maintain that education is, or should be, a drawing out and developing of the faculties. But surely that idea is expressed in the etymology of the word education, a fact which proves that the idea is very old. Comenius holds an honorable place in educational history, but he was no such paragon as Mr. Butler would have us believe.

-The Clarendon Press, says Nature, will publish immediately a second volume of Professor Weismann's work on "Heredity, and Kindred Biological Problems." It contains four essays of which only the shortest has previously appeared in an Er glish form (in the columns of Nature). The first essay deals with degeneration, and clearly shows by abundant illustrations that it has resulted from *panmixia*, or the cessation of natural selection. The second is an attempt to explain the development of the art of music, and to show that the hereditary transmission of the results of practice is quite unnecessary in order to account for its rise. The third contains a reply to certain objections urged by Professor Vines. It will be useful in giving clearer expression to the ideas on the death of multicellular beings and the immortality of the unicellular. The fourth and last essay is by far the longest and most important. It deals with the essential significance of sexual reproduction and conjugation, etc., as inferred from the results of the most recent researches. Professor Weismann's older views on these subjects, especially concerning the polar bodies, have been modified and in part abandoned. The immortality of unicellular beings and the question of the transmission of acquired characters by them are also discussed in detail with reference to recent observations

- We learn from Nature that Mr. R. H. Scott has contributed an article entitled "Notes on the Climate of the British Isles," to Longman's Magazine. The author gives some amusing instances of the distortion of facts at seaside stations, where the observers are anxious to prove the advantages of their own towns over those of their rivals. Taking the whole year round, the warmest spot is the Scilly Isles, which are a degree warmer than either the west of Cornwall or the Channel Islands; while the coldest region on the coast is the extreme north-east of Aberdeenshire. In winter very little difference of temperature is met with all along the east coast; but the coldest part of England lies round the Wash. With regard to the variability of temperature, or the difference of the mean temperature of an entire day, the equability of the temperature of these islands is very great. The only locality for which a more uniform temperature has yet been published is Georgetown, Demerara; the figure for this place is 1 1°, while for London is 2.7°. All the great changes of temperature occur in winter, and accompany sudden thaws. As regards bright sunshine, the Channel Islands are by far the most favored. On the mean of the whole year Jersey secures 39 per cent; but from the Bristol Channel to the coast of Norfolk there is but little difference in the amounts recorded. In cities like London the deficiency is due to smoke. The statistics relating to fog are not

yet completely discussed, but so far as they go they show that in winter the foggiest district is the east coast of England. Next come London and Oxford, which are about equal. With regard to rainfall the east coast stations receive on an average of the whole year about half as much as those on the west coast, the amount being about 25 inches on the east coast. 30 to 40 inches between Sussex and Devonshire, and fifty inches to the south of Cornwall. In the west of Ireland the amount rises to 70 or 80 inches, owing to high land near the coast. The driest hour almost everywhere is noon.

- No document can give a better account of an Indian's acts or mode of thinking than a document composed by himself and put down correctly in his own words and language. In describing Indian feats of war, council debates, or stories, the author of the white race feels perfectly dwarfed when he compares his account to the phraseology of the Indian, who, with a few powerful strokes of the tongue, tells us much more accurately and forcibly what he intends to convey to our minds about his people. The numerous myths, stories, and historic recitals published in James A. Dorsey's new volume ("The Dhegiha Language," 18 and 794 pp., Washington, 1890, quarto) will fully bear out this statement. The author has made accessible to us the Omaha and Ponka language. not only by publishing the Indian texts as dictated to him by the natives and adding to them a readable English translation, but he has also subjoined an interlinear translation for each Indian

Publications Received at Editor's Office.

DOLBEAR, A. E. Matter, Ether and Motion. Boston, Lee & Shepard. 12°. 342 p. \$1.75.
FLETCHER, L. The Optical Indicatrix. London, Henry Frowde. New York, Macmillan & Co. 8°. 124 p.
HATCH, F. H. Mineralogy. London, Whittaker & Co. 12°. 132 p. \$1.
MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN. Annual Report, 1892. The Trustees. 8°. 170 p.
TROY, DANIEL S. The Value of Money. Montgomery, Ala., Brown Printing Co. 8°. Paper. 20 p.

gomery, Ala., Brown Printing Co. 8°. raper. 26 p. YEAR-BOOK of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. London, Charles Griffin & Co. 8°. 239 p.

Societas Entomologica.

International Entomological Society, Zurich-Hottingen, Switzerland. Annual fee, ten francs.

The Journal of the Society appears twice a month, and consists entirely of original articles on entomology, with a department for advertisements. All members may use this department free of cost for advertisements The Society consists of about 450 members

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For information address Mr. FRITZ RUHL, F. esident of the Societas Entomologica, Zurich-Hottingen, Switzerland.

NEO-DARWINISM AND NEO-LAMARCKISM.

By LESTER F. WARD.

By LESTE. F. WARD. Annual address of the President of the Biologica Society of Washington delivered Jan. 24, 1891. A historical and critical review of modern scientific thought relative to heredity, and especially to the problem of the transmission of acquired characters, The following are the several heads involved in the discussion Status of the Problem, Lamarckism. Darwinism, Acquired Characters. Theories of He-redity, Views of Mr. Galton, Teachings of Professor Weismann, A Critique of Weismann, Neo-Darwin sm, Neo-Lamarckism, the American "School," Ap-plication to the Human Race. In so far as views are expressed they are in the main in line with the general current of American thought, and opposed to de extreme doctrine of the non-transmissibility of the extreme doctrine.

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Finished specimens of all colors of Vermont marble for fine fossils or crystals. Will be given only for valuable specimens because of the cost of polishing. GEO. W. PERRY, State Geologist, Rutland, Vt.

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JUNE 24, 1892.]

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- The following are from the table of contents of the July number of The Chautauquan : Overland by the Southern Pacific, by Fannie C. W. Barbour; Hay Fever as an Idiosyncrasy, by J. M. Cooper, M.D.; In the Snake River Valley, Part II., by John R. Spears ; Historic Quebec, by Edith Sessions Tupper ; Summer Vacations and Physical Culture, by J. M. Buckley; The Beginnings and Endings of Centuries, by Count Charles de Mouy. Some American Chemists, by Marcus Benjamin; The Great Exposition at Chicago, by Noble Canby; Why American Children are Nervous, by Mrs. L. E Chittenden; Marriage in Nanking, by Harriet Linn Beebe.

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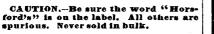
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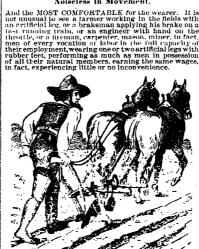
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