

The first part of this book is given up to analyses of single constituents, while farther on the student is given methods of analyzing food, water, urine and soils. It is impossible to treat these subjects satisfactorily in a few pages, and the mere mechanical analysis of a few of these products would prove of little value to one who might have to deal with related substances. The chief objection to the book might be summed up in the statement that it is too mechanical.

J. E. G.

The Study of Man. By ALFRED C. HADDON, M. A., D. Sc., etc. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. Illustrated. Pp. 410. (The Science Series; Edited by J. McKeen Cattell and F. E. Beddard.)

In examining Dr. Haddon's work it is just to bear in mind that he does not present it as 'a treatise on anthropology or its methods, but merely a collection of samples of the way in which parts of the subject are studied.' It is 'not intended for scientific students,' but for the amateur and the general reader.

It may be pardoned in a reviewer who has followed with admiration Dr. Haddon's thorough ethnographical work to express a sense of regret that the author did not choose a severer model and a higher intention than he has acknowledged in these words. What the 'study of man' needs more than anything else just now is a series of comprehensive text-books, setting forth the methods pursued, the results attained, and the fields of future investigation adopted by and included in the general term Anthropology. It would be possible to write these in a form not repellent to the general reader and yet meeting fully the requirements of the student. It was the error of the series commenced publication by the Appletons that it drifted into small monographs, well enough in their way, but of slight educational value; and education in anthropological matters is what is most lacking at the present epoch.

Returning to Dr. Haddon's 'samples,' the inventory of them includes specimens mainly from two departments of anthropology, somatology and folk-lore. They are the two extremes of the anthropological curriculum, and

perhaps for that very reason were chosen. In the former he discusses in a pleasant way the principal measurements in anthropometry, Bertillon's methods, skull-indices, the color-scale in hair and eyes, and the form of the nose. A chapter is devoted to Dr. Collignon's admirable monograph on the ethnography of the Dordogne district. Others take up the evolution of the cart and the origin of the Irish jaunting car.

The latter half of the book is devoted to games and toys, those of children, savages and grown-up people. This is a comparatively recent field of research, and its fruitage promises to be of much greater value than was imagined by the earlier writers. Games are frequently the survivals of sacred ceremonies, and are peculiarly tenacious of early forms and expressions. Of the subjects under this head considered by Dr. Haddon the more important are kites, tops, the bull-roarer, and singing, courting and funeral games. Concerning all of them he collects interesting material and adds to it from his personal observations.

In his last chapter the author reprints the directions of the committee 'to conduct an ethnographical survey of the United Kingdom' appointed by the British Association in 1892, with additional practical suggestions of his own. A thorough index closes the volume.

The illustrations are sufficiently numerous, and include ethnographic maps of England and France, types of skulls, noses, etc., illustrations of vehicles, and of various cards and toys. They are well printed, and the manufacture of the book in general may be commended. As the first number of the 'Science Series' it will be welcomed as a promising contribution to the higher department of popular literature.

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SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

The Astrophysical Journal for June, which opens the eighth volume, contains as usual a series of important articles. In the first of these by Professor T. N. Thiele, of the Copenhagen Observatory, discusses the resolution into series of the third band of the carbon band-spectrum. Professor Michelson contributes a further account of his Echelon spectroscope, to which we have already called attention. Notes on the