March 25, 1822.

Science.

went up at a fair pace without resting. Arrived on the top, with- out a moment's pause, the men took their spades and shovels and began digging. They asserted that they did only about a third less work in the day than in the valley; and it that they suffered no inconvenience from a prolonged stay in the Bosses hut; slept well, and ate largely. Their work was to excavate a tunnel in the summit ridge about thirty feet below the top. The object of this tunnel was to reach rock, in which a shelter-cave might be excavated.

Mountain-sickness is a term which has been used during the nineteenth century to designate the ailments which come to men and beasts on reaching high elevations on mountains. Some sup- posed that the uncomfortable symptoms were the result of local cold, and others attributed them to the reduced atmospheric pressures, as is the opinion of Mr. Whymper.

It was largely with a view to settle various questions in regard to mountain-sickness that the journey to the Andes was under- taken. Mr. Whymper wished to learn: (1) at what pressure the symptoms would first appear; (2) what form the sickness would take; (3) whether one could become habituated to low pressures.

To the first question the answer came at a pressure of 10.5 inches. Most of the party were simultaneously incapacitated for work and food, James Potg & Co. 12th. 75 cc.

The second volume before us is of a different character, and somewhat curious. The author, Mr. Drummond, as he tells us in his preface, had been employed for some years in teaching the natural sciences on week days and lecturing upon religious themes on Sundays. Naturally, and almost necessarily, he was led to a study of the relations between the two subjects and to seek some basis of agreement between them. The result appears in this book, in which he endeavors to show two lots of natural theology, which are manifest in organic life, are not less manifest in religious, or, as he calls it, spiritual life. Analogies between organic life and the mental and moral life of man have often been pointed out by men of science; but Mr. Drummond maintains that there is something more than analogy in the case, that the very same laws operate in these widely different spheres. We cannot think, however, that he proves his thesis, the resemblances that he points out between the natural and the spiritual world being, in spite of his disclaimer, nothing but mere analogies, and often very defective analogies. For instance, he speaks of the law of biogenesis, for the life can only come from antecedent life, and argues that this is the same as the Christian doctrine that a man must "be born of water and of the spirit" in order to enter the Kingdom of God. He even speaks of "spiritual protoplasm," and declares that the difference between a Christian and a good man who is not a Christian is the difference between the living and the dead. As poetic analogies between natural and spiritual things, some of the resemblances that Mr. Drummond dilates upon have a certain interest, and serve to illustrate moral and religious truth; but as the basis of the scientific doctrine and as proving the reign of law in the spiritual world, they are of little value.

Among the Publishers.

The exclusive authorization to issue an English translation of the "Memoirs of the Baron de Marbot," which have created unusual interest in Paris, has been acquired from the Baron's representatives by Longuans, Green, & Co. They will publish the work immediately, and Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger.

A new Physical Review has been started by the publisher, J. Engelhorn, of Stuttgart. The editor is L. Graetz. The object of this periodical will be to make German readers acquainted with the work being done by physicists in other countries. It is intended that it shall serve as a sort of supplement to the well-known Annalen der Physik und Chemie.

W. B. Saunders, 918 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, has published, as No. 22 of Saunders's Question Compends, "Essentials of Physics," by Fred. J. Brockway, M.D. The book is arranged in the form of questions and answers prepared by students and professors of medicine. The author is assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. The reasons assigned for the existence of the book are that Quain is too large for the purposes of medical students and that some of the other text-books do not contain enough.
— Natural Science is a new monthly review of natural history progress. The object of the editors will be "to expound and deal in simple, manly language with the principal results of current research in geology and biology that appear to be of more than limited application." Articles are contributed to the first number by Mr. F. E. Beddard, Mr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., Mr. A. S. Woodward, Mr. R. Lydekker, Mr. J. W. D'Arcy, Mr. G. A. Boulogner, Mr. J. W. Gregory, Mr. G. H. Carpenter, and Mr. Thomas Hick. The publishers are Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

— Every teacher of physics will be glad to know that a tenth edition of Maxwell's "Theory of Heat" has just been issued by Longmans, Green, & Co. Lord Rayleigh is the editor, which is sufficient to make all physicists confident that the necessary revision has been well done. It is probable that no more suggestive work was ever produced in the whole science of physics. It is more than its name signifies, for a number of physical problems are discussed, which are not usually treated under the head of "heat." But no one should take up the book unless he is prepared for some pretty intense study. It is not a popular work, but for those competent to understand even portions of it, it stands without any equal as a guide to the study of physical science.

— "A Guide to the Scientific Examination of Soils" is the title of a book recently published by Henry Carey Baird & Co., Philadelphia, at $1.30. It is a translation from the German of Dr. Felix Wahnschaffe, with additions, by William T. Brannt. Mr. Brannt is editor of "The Techno-chemical Receipt Book." The "Guide to the Scientific Examination of Soils" is a book for the agricultural chemist. There are introductory chapters on "Derivation and Formation of the Soil," and "Classification of Soils;" but these are brief, and the main purpose of the work is shown in the chapters bearing more directly on methods, mechanical and chemical, to be used in determining the soil-constituents and their plant-nourishing value. This last depends, as is well known on more than mere chemical constitution, and due attention is given to the determination of the properties of the soil depending on physical as well as chemical causes.

— The name of nearly every appliance on the English railway is different from the corresponding term applied on the American railroad, yet many of the problems involved in the working of rail transportation are the same. Only three or four years ago a lecture on "The Working of an English Railway" was delivered before the School for Military Engineering at Brompton Barracks, England, by George Finlay, who, in addition to holding certain rank in the volunteer service of England, is general manager of the London and Northwesrailway. This lecture was naturally devoted, to some extent at least, to the use of railways in military operations. It proved attractive, however, to a wider circle of readers than the army officers to whom it was first delivered, and the result was the first edition of "The Working and Management of an English Railway." Additions to the scope of the original lecture were made to adapt it to its new popular, with the result that we now have before us the fourth edition, published in this country by Macmillan & Co. The subjects treated range along the whole of the work as from are purely mechanical—the permanent way, rolling stock, signals, telegraphs, etc.—to questions concerning the relations of the system to the state and the state purchase of railways, which are to some extent social. There are some imperfections in the mechanical execution of the book, perhaps due to the large number of copies printed, but it is sure to interest all who want a popular exposé of the ways in which the modern railway has been brought into existence and the problems occupying the minds of those now managing them.

— Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, are the American publishers of "Heroes of the Telegraph" ($1.40), by J. Munro, which is brought out in England by The Religious Tract Society. Mr. Munro has written a number of popular books on electricity and the lives of writers in this comparatively new science. As a logical student, he gives first place to Sir Charles Wheatstone among the heroes of the telegraph, and no one will wish to withdraw any of the honors due that great pioneer in electrical science, especially as the author, in his second chapter devoted to B. F. Morse, has done justice to American men of science who some consider as the inventor par excellence of the telegraph. But it is not with him that work on the telegraph ceased. Much work remained to be done before sub-marine cables and long and complicated land-lines were a possibility, and so there are chapters containing interesting accounts of telegraphic work made by Sir Wm. Thomson, Sir Wm. Siemens, Fleeming Jenkin, Reis, Bell, Edison, Hughes, Gauss, Weber, Sir W. F. Cooke, Bain, Dr. Werner Siemens, Latimer Clark, Count du Moncel, and Eliasha Gray.

— So many ask for a really good elementary book in electricity and magnetism that we are inclined to hope much usefulness for "A First Book of Electricity and Magnetism" (60 cents), by W. Perren Maycock, recently brought out by Macmillan & Co., on this side of the water. The book is an English one, the author being a member of the English Institute of Electrical Engineers. The author does not touch upon the modern electrical theories, which are attracting so much attention, but which would be extremely unprofitable subjects for popular exposition as they now stand; but he certainly seems to give a clear statement of the facts of electrical science in a way likely to be helpful to many who have not the training to use such excellent books as those by Simms, Thompson or Fleeming Jenkin.

— Another book intended to serve the same purpose as that mentioned above has been published by Norman W. Henley & Co., New York, entitled "Electricity Simplified," by T. O'Sullivan. The author of this book has met with success as a writer of primers on scientific subjects, his "Home Experiments in Science" and "The Arithmetic of Electricity" being doubtless known to many of our readers. There is certainly a demand for an elementary book that will tell the uninitiated something of the wonders of electricity, and all seeking such information should examine O'Sullivan's "Electricity Simplified." ($1.10).

— A notable literary article will appear in the April Forum by Mr. Philip G. Hamerton, who discusses the important subject of the Learning of Languages. Mr. Hamerton is one of the few men who are absolutely as much at home in French as in English, and his experience and observation make his article full of suggestiveness. The historian, Professor Edward A. Freeman, writes an autobiographical essay showing the growth of his opinions and method of work. Mr. B. L. Garner, the student of the speech of monkeys, contributes the most interesting paper that has yet published on the results of his investigations. Other articles in this number will be on the German Emperor's policy of removing restrictions upon trade, by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, his personal friend; on German Colonization and Emigration, by Dr. Giffen; an explanation of the method of burial by the great funeral monopoly in Paris, by Mr. Edmund R. Spearman, who has made a special study of it for the Forum.

— "Age of the Domestic Animals" is a treatise on the domestication of the horse, ox, sheep, hog, and dog, and on the various other means of determining the age of these animals, by Rush Shippen Huidkoper, M.D., veterinarian (Allfort, France); professor of sanitary medicine and veterinary jurisprudence, American Veterinary College, New York. This work presents a study of all that has been written on the subject from the earliest Italian writers. The author has drawn much material from the ablest English, French, and German writers, and has given his own deductions and opinions, whether they agree or disagree with such investigators as Bracy Clark, Simonds (in English), Girard, Chauveau, Lehyn, Le Coque, Gobaux, and Barrier (in German and French). The illustrations have been mainly taken from these authors, and it would be extremely difficult for a layman to improve upon them. There, however, a large number of original illustrations on the horse, cattle, sheep, and pig. To quote from the preface, "The author has attempted to prepare such a book as he feels would have been of interest and service to himself in his association with animals as a layman, and would have aided his studies and appreciation of the anatomy of the teeth, dentition, and means of determining
the age. He hopes, also, that this work will furnish, to students and veterinarians, knowledge which will aid in surgical operations on the theory that authors are, F. A. Davis & Co., 1201 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

— Macmillan & Co. will issue early in April an important work by Professor J. H. Middleton on the "Remains of Ancient Rome," comprising two fully illustrated volumes.

— Messrs. Gauthier-Villars have published a work entitled "Lecons de Chimie," by Henri Gautier and Georges Chapy. It is intended mainly for the use of students of special mathematics.

— Professor Geo. J. Romnes has arranged with the Open Court Publishing Co., to bring out the American edition of his latest work, "Darwin and after Darwin." It will be published simultaneously with the English edition.

— Mashonaland, in south Africa (called "the future gold-fields of the world"), will be described in the April Scribner by Frank Mandy, a member of the Pioneer Corps which opened up the country for settlers. He has spent many years in that region, and is an acknowledged authority upon it.

— An excellent series of "Museum Hand-Books" is being issued by the Manchester Museum, Owens College. A "General Guide to the Contents of the Museum" has been prepared by Mr. W. E. Hoyle, keeper of the Museum, and Professor Milnes Marshall has drawn up an "Outline Classification of the Animal Kingdom," and a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Embryological Models."

— We learn from Nature that the first part will shortly be issued by Messrs. Dulau & Co. of a new botanical publication, to be called British Museum Physiological Memoirs, edited by Mr. George Murray. It will be devoted exclusively to original zoological papers, the records of research carried on in the Cryptogamic Department of the British Museum in Cornwall, and is intended to be issued at about yearly intervals. The first part will be illustrated by eight plates, and will contain, among other articles, the description of a new order of Marine Algae.

— There is evidently, in the opinion of one man at least, a perfect climate in one portion of the United States. The man is P. C. Remondino, M.D., and the place is Southern California. The beauties of Southern California Dr. Remondino sets forth in "The Mediterranean Shores of America," just published by F. A. Davis & Co., Philadelphia. After speaking of the beautiful adjustment of humidity to temperature, so that hot, muggy days are unknown, our author goes on to tell of the calm character of the weather, which is such that thunder-storms are almost unknown, and the signal office at San Diego, after eight years' waiting, found the storm flags of no use and returned them to Washington. Southern California, our author maintains, has as varied a climate as that of Italy, or even more extremes of condition; with these extremes, enjoys the anomalous condition of having these extremes alike favorable to health and long life — just the reverse of northern Italy. The book is, of course, intended to convey such information as those seeking a health resort desire.

— The American Academy of Political and Social Science, with headquarters at Philadelphia, announce for early publication the following monographs on political and economic subjects: "Ethical Training in the Public Schools," by Charles DeGarmo, president of Swarthmore College, an essay which is intended to prove the necessity of moral instruction in our public schools, but to show that it need not necessarily be religious; "The Theory of Value," by the Austrian economist, F. von Wieser, a scientific explanation of the views of the Austrian school on this subject; "Bars of Interest," by Dwight M. Lowrey, a reply to Henry George's doctrines on this question. They will also publish at an early date a monograph on "Party Government," by Charles Richardson, which is a severe attack on the theory that devotion to party is a political virtue; and a pamphlet by J. R. Commons of Oberlin College on "Proportional Representation," in which a plan is disclosed which will prevent gerrymandering and secure minority representation.

— "The Will Power: its Range in Action," by J. Milner Fothergill, is a small book published by James Pott & Co. It is not a metaphysical essay, but a practical work on the importance in human life of strength of will, which the author regards as the principal thing in man's character and the main source of one man's influence over others. The different aspects of the subject, such as the will in relation to herdity, the will and circumstances, etc., are treated of, and some interesting anecdotes related to illustrate the author's doctrine. From the doctrine itself, however, we are obliged to dissent, because it puts strength of will above rightness of will, force above virtue. The highest principle in man is not will but conscience; conscience is the lawgiver, while the will's business is to obey, but Mr. Fothergill shows no sufficient appreciation of this fact. He admits, indeed, that strength of will may be used for evil as well as for good, and in many of the examples he adduces what he calls strength of will is merely selfishness or a domineering temper. Yet he expressly says: "Mighty as the will is, the first numeral in character, the next is principle in this world; in the next world, we are told, principle will come first." (p. 181). Such a doctrine, if carried into practice, would lead directly to immoral conduct; and we cannot, therefore, recommend this book as a means of moral instruction.

— The American Academy of Political and Social Science has just published a monograph by Leo S. Rowe on "Instruction in French Universities." This is the fifth of the monographs which they have issued treating of instruction in political science, etc., in various countries, two of which, one in the United States and the other in Mashonaland, are intended for the use of students of special mathematics.

— The latest issue in the "Contemporary Science Series," published in England by Walter Scott and imported here by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a work by Karl Pearson entitled "The Grammar of Science." It is a discussion of the scope and method of science and of some of its fundamental principles. The author sneers at metaphysics, declaring both metaphysics and natural theology to be pseudo-sciences; and yet his own book is metaphysical from beginning to end, only it is bad metaphysics. Mr. Pearson adopts the subjectivist or "idealizing" theory of knowledge, which denies the existence of a real material world and regards external objects as nothing but groups of sensations. He adopts Kant's theory of space and time, though he derides Kant for being a metaphysician. His view of causation is borrowed of Husse; and he maintains that the business of science is merely to describe facts, not to explain them. "Science," he says, "deals with the mental, the inside world," and a law of nature is not an order of external facts but merely a "routine of perceptions." He alludes to Newton's formula of gravitation, and then goes on to say, "The statement of this formula was not so much the discovery as the creation of the law of gravitation. A natural law is thus seen to be a résumé in mental shorthand, which replaces for us a lengthy description of the sequences among our sense-impressions. Law in the scientific sense is thus essentially a product of the human mind and has its "idealizing" theory of knowledge, which is more meaning in the statement that man gives laws to Nature than in its converse that Nature gives laws to man." (p. 104). Such is the burden of the whole book, and it is thrust forward on every possible occasion; and it shows, we think, with sufficient clearness the mental calibre of the author and the quality of his book.

— The first number of the new Zeitschrift für Anorganische Chemie, edited by Professor Krüss, of Munich, was issued on Feb. 27. As its title implies, the new journal is devoted exclusively to
the inorganic branch of chemistry, and the names of the distin-
guished chemists throughout Europe and America whose co-
tinuous the editor has been fortunate in securing would appear to
promise well for its value and success. The first number, says
Nature, contains the following six original memoirs: "Phosphorus
Sulphoxide," by T. E. Thorpe and A. E. Tutton; "The Double
Acids of Hepatic Acid," by C. W. Blomstrand; "The Action of
Hydrogen Peroxide upon certain Fluorides," by A. Poch; "A
Ammonical Platinum Compounds," by O. Carlgen and P. T.
Cleve; "Preparation of Tungstane free from Molybdenum," by
C. Friedheim and R. Meyer; "A Lecture Experiment," by C.
Winkler.

"Humanity in its Origin and Early Growth," by E. Colbert, is
a work recently issued by the Open Court Publishing Company
of Chicago. It is, of course, mainly historic in character, and
much that it contains is familiar. The history of religion is the
leading topic in it, but considerable space is also devoted to
the origin and growth of language and the rise of the industrial
arts. The book, however, is full of crude and often fantastic
theories, the author being one of those men, by no means rare in
these days, who have thrown off all traditional religious belief and
taken an attitude of religious skepticism, but are, nevertheless,
entirely cthetical of new-fangled theories and alleged scientific
discoveries. This is one of the books with which an assured conviction
that man originated at the North Pole, and also that some
years hence most of the land in the northern hemisphere will
submerge as a vast sea, which will arise from the waters. Religion, he thinks, originated in the
worship of the heavenly bodies; and expressly says that the Greek
and Roman Jupiter is nothing else than the planet of that name
(p. 230). He thinks that religion was mainly the work of the
priests, who used the popular belief in astrology and magic as a
means of dominating the ignorant public; and he attributes the
acceptance of the grandeur of the religious sentiment nor any respect
for the religious beliefs of mankind. Yet he is half inclined to
believe in astrology itself, holding that "a great deal may be
said in justification of the old-fashioned idea of stellar and planetary
rule over the affairs of men" (p. 290). Altogether the book is a
curious one, especially as revealing the character of the author's own
mind.

-Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have recently issued a large-
paper edition (of 250 copies) of "The Discovery of America," by
John Fiske, a work in four volumes, forming the beginning of
Mr. Fiske's history of America, and the most important single
portion yet completed, written upon original sources of informa-
tion regarding ancient America, the Spanish conquest, mediel
trade, questions about Columbus, the cause of the transfer
of supremacy from the Spanish race to the English, etc. The work
contains abundant footnotes, which are most important.

We understand that the whole of this large-paper edition has al-

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ready been sold. The regular edition, in two volumes, will be
ready on the 30th.

— J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, recently issued "The
Tannins," by Henry Trimble. The author is professor of analyti-
cal chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. It is now
about one hundred years since tannin first became recognized as
a distinct substance. About twelve years ago the author com-
enced to collect the literature of the subject, especially that re-
ferring to the astringent value of certain tannin-bearing materials,
with the methods involved in their estimation. As is always the
case with one thoroughly interested in his subject, the work grew
on Professor Trimble's hands till he thought best to give to the pub-
lie a work on the general subject, with galloanthic acid, and an
index to the literature, leaving for a subsequent volume the
remaining individual tannins. It has been the author's constant
endeavor to make the book more than a mere compilation, and
the results of much of his own experience have, therefore, been
incorporated. It is the author's hope that the present publication
may lead others to aid in bringing together information on his
subject.

—The American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati, and
Chicago, has recently issued a "Laboratory Manual of Chemistry," by
James E. Armstrong and James H. Norton. Mr. Armstrong
is principal of Lake High School, Chicago; and Mr. Norton is
principal of Lake View High School of the same city. The
purpose of the manual is to aid the student in his laboratory work in
such experiments as he can conduct himself, the experimental
work to be supplemented by a course in some good textbook. We
do not recall any other manual for use in chemical work in school
laboratories which at all compares with the one now before us,
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