d'Halley, beginning with this sentence: "Dans une série de notes que j'ai présentées à l'Académie de 1889 à 1894, j'ai cherché à construire, avec tous les soins qui la race blanche, restreinte dans ce que je considère comme ses véritables limites, présente trois modifications principales, et qu'il n'est nullement démontré que les ancières des Européens actuels soient cousins 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. BARROWS.

Media, Pa., June 25.

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 "Peep's 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 Duna Miller, the competitor, and others, which is one of the "Questions of the Day Series."

- Gunn & 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 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.


- Mr. C. M. H. Smith has edited a work embodying "Results of the Meteorological and Observations made at the Government Observatory, Madras, during the years 1851-90, 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 had completed the Polygon of thirty years' observation, and at the time of his death a considerable part of the material 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 "Asylums 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 Babbino, of Bologna, Italy, expounds and criticizes, "The Landed System of Scotland," as contrasted with 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 English form (in the columns of Nature). The first essay deals with degeneration, and clearly shows by abundant illustrations that it has resulted from parasitism, 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 Longmans, Green & Co. The author gives some interesting particulars of the distortion of facts at seashore 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 of the whole year half as much as those on the west coast, the amount being about 25 inches on the west coast, 30 to 40 inches between Sussex and Devonshire, and fifty inches to the south of Southwark. 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 the Indian feasts of wab, the white race feels perfectly dwarfed when he compares his account to the phrasology 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 Dhegwa Language," 18 and 784 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, but adding a Latin translation, but he has also subjoined an interlinear translation for each Indian

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NEO-DARWINISM AND NEO-LAMARCKISM.

By LESELI F. WARD.

Annual address of the President of the Biological Society of Washington, delivered at the meeting held in Washington, D.C., on January 22, 1895. A historical and critical review of modern scientific thought relating to heredity and, especially in its bearing on the problem of the transmission of acquired characters, is followed by the discussion Status of the Problem, Lamarckism, Darwinism, Acquired Characters, Theories of Heredity, Views of Mr. Galton, Treatises of Professors Weismann, Epel, Hadorn, Nature of Weismann, Neo-Darwinism, Neo-Lamarckism, the American "School," Acquired Characters, the General Theory of Weismann's view, General Murrant of American thought, and opposed views of Mr. Galton.

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word, as it occurs in the sentence. This enables us to study that dialect with comparative ease, and opens to us the innermost soul-life, the very fabric of Indian thought, by the disclosure of the grammatical elements. To these Indians, the categories of number and tense are not very material, and that of sex is never marked as such; but it is quite important to them whether the object spoken of or the acting subject is visible or invisible, close by, further off, or at a great distance. It matters little to these Indians of what special appearance the subject or object is, but they have to express with accuracy, whether it was standing or sitting, reclining or stretched out, acting on purpose or without purpose, and whether those acting were acting singly, in a small body, or in a crowd. Whether a story-teller is relating a fact from his own knowledge or from hearsay, has to be distinctly stated in every one of his sentences, and from the term here used it also becomes apparent whether he has heard the statement from one-person or from several authorities. Although Dorsey's contributors have related to him many tribal events which we would call traditional history, we feel in reading them that they are based on historical facts and truly Indian sociological conditions, and, as such, are just as valuable to us as many facts recorded by official historiographers of the white race. What we need for our understanding is a profound and not a desultory study of these and other Indian pieces of oral literature. Students to whom the volume has not been sent should apply for it to the member of their congressional constituency.

The following are from the table of contents of the July number of The Chaunacqua: Overland by the Southern Pacific, by Fannie C. W. Barrour; Hay Fever as an Idiocy, by J. M. Cooper, M.D.; In the Snake River Valley, Part II., by John B. 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 Mouny; 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.
Can any reader of Science cite a case of lightning stroke in which the dissipation of a small conductor (one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, say) has failed to protect between two horizontal planes passing through its upper and lower ends respectively? Plenty of cases have been found which show that when the conductor is dissipated the building is not injured to the extent explained (for many of these see volumes of Philosophical Transactions at the time when lightning was attracting the attention of the Royal Society), but not an exception is yet known, although this query has been published far and wide among electricians.

First inserted June 19. No response to date.

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