

this subject which proclaims itself as 'scientific' must expect severe scrutiny.

Mr. Drähms would have been well advised, and would have served better the cause of science, had he been content (like some French prison chaplains) to set down a brief and simple record of those things which during his residence in San Quentin he has himself seen and known.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Physiology for the Laboratory.* B. M. BROWN. Boston, Ginn & Co. 1900. Pp. viii + 167.

*Laboratory Directions for Beginners in Bacteriology.* VERANUS A. MOORE. Boston, Ginn & Co. 1900. 2d edition. Pp. xvi + 143.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

THE current issue of the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. II, No. 3, July-September, 1900, is of unusual interest, almost the entire field of anthropology being covered by the ten articles which comprise the principal part of its 200 pages. In his paper on 'Obsidian Mines of Hidalgo, Mexico,' Professor W. H. Holmes, of the National Museum, describes the process employed by the natives in obtaining obsidian during the centuries necessary to produce the flakage so thickly covering hundreds of acres on the mountain slopes, one heap alone being estimated to contain twenty or thirty thousand cubic feet of this artificially flaked material. The process of flaking is also described and illustrated. A complementary article, 'The Obsidian Razor of the Aztecs,' by Dr. George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale University, describes and explains the distinguishing features of obsidian fracture, and shows that to them is due, in a measure at least, the excellence of obsidian as a material for knife and razor making. Early last spring Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, made an examination of some remarkable but little-known cavate and pueblo ruins (the latter still standing several feet in height), northeast of Flagstaff, Arizona, and he also conducted some excavations therein. The results of these observations are now exploited (with several excellent views and ground-plan drawings) under the title 'Pueblo Ruins near Flagstaff, Arizona.' Judging from

the character of the houses, the pottery and other art products, and his knowledge of the traditions of the Hopi Indians, the author is inclined to attribute these now-ruined pueblos to that tribe. An excellent article by Mrs. Alice Carter Cook is devoted to 'The Aborigines of the Canary Islands,' based on information obtained from personal observation in the archipelago and intimate acquaintance with the early Spanish literature of the subject. Every phase of the life of the people is described, and type pictures of the inhabitants and their curious dwellings are given. Still another corner of the world is treated in Mr. R. H. Mathews' paper on 'The Wombya Organization of the Australian Aborigines,' in which various unusual customs are also set forth. Dr. Swan M. Burnett presents a scholarly essay on 'Giuseppe Mazzini—Idealist: A Chapter in the Evolution of Social Science,' in which is given some portions of the great reformer's labors, with the underlying principles for which he contended with such courage and persistency as have rarely been equalled in the history of human endeavor. A 'Grammatic Sketch of the Catawba Language' of South Carolina is given by Dr. A. S. Gatschet. This almost extinct tongue belongs to the Siouan stock, and but few examples of it have ever been published. Mr. Gerard Fowke, whose wide experience in archeologic investigation of the Mississippi drainage area, and his familiarity with the supposed Norse remains in Massachusetts (first discovered and described by the late Professor E. W. Horsford, and later by his daughter, Miss Cornelia Horsford) make his study of the 'Points of Difference between Norse Remains and Indian Works most closely resembling them' of double interest. Mr. Harlan I. Smith, of the American Museum of Natural History, presents the details of his 'Archeological Investigations on the North Pacific Coast in 1899,' conducted under the auspices of the Jesup Expedition, and H. Newell Wardle discusses the interesting 'Sedna Cycle' of the Eskimo which sheds new light on the mythology of the most northerly inhabitants of the globe. The usual 'Book Reviews,' discussion of 'Periodical Literature,' and 'Notes and News' complete the number. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishers, New York.)