

propriate popularizations. For these this volume has the promise of proving serviceable, and to others and more serious students it may not be without suggestive value. It is fortunate, at all events, that the psychology thus presented draws its inspiration from worthy and scholarly sources, and is presented in a way calculated to make the student think and observe, not merely read and repeat. We may question whether good wine should be so much diluted; but however thin, it retains a flavor which wine of lesser quality never bears.

J. J.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Report of the Seventieth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Bradford, in September, 1900. London, John Murray. 1900. Pp. cxvi + 975 + 111.

Report of the U. S. National Museum. Part II. A Memorial of George Brown Goode together with a selection of his Papers on Museums and on the History of Science in America. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1901. Pp. xii + 515.

The Elementary Principles of Chemistry, accompanied by Suggestions to Teachers. A. W. E. YOUNG. New York, D. Appleton & Company. 1901. Pp. xiv + 106 + 48.

Ganot's Natural Philosophy. Translated by E. ATKINSON and revised by A. W. REINOLD. Longmans, Green & Co. 1900. Pp. xii + 752.

Lepeophtheirus and Lernæa. No. VI. of the Liverpool Marine Biological Committee Memoirs. ANDREW SCOTT. London, Williams & Norgate. 1901. Pp. viii + 54 and 5 plates. 2 s.

Second Report of the United States Board on Geographic Names, 1890-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office. 1901. Pp. 150.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

NUMBER LI. of the *Journal of American Folk-lore*, which is late in appearing, and concludes the year 1900, contains as the first article a Hawaiian legend entitled 'Laieikawai,' from the memoranda of Dr. John Rae, by whom the story was taken down and translated, probably about 1860. Of this narrative a variant appears in the book of King Kalakaua, published in 1888. Both versions are abstracts, but the account of Rae, which is only a fragment, is so far as it goes much fuller, and gives a much

better idea of the literary character of Hawaiian myth than any other accessible source of information. The story seems to have been a prose epic narration of great length, ornamented with occasional pieces of verse and provided with a very complicated plot. The state of society, and the conceptions as well as modes of expression, frequently remind the reader of the Homeric poems. The heroine from whom the tale is named was worshipped by certain Hawaiian gentes under the title of the Lady of the Twilight, and the sun-hero became her husband. The story of Rae recites the manner in which the girl, as born before the coming of a brother, is sentenced to be put to death, her concealment by her grandmother, education in a cave below a waterfall, growth to maturity, and great beauty, the fame of which got abroad, and caused a quest after her place of hiding, which was indicated by the presence of a rainbow, attendant on the maiden as of divine race. The narration is full of information concerning Hawaiian cult and superstition, and makes a valuable addition to the existing stock of knowledge. It is to be hoped that the publication may lead to a determined attempt to preserve Hawaiian legendary lore, and to procure full and correct texts in the original language. Miss A. C. Fletcher describes a Pawnee ceremony of thanksgiving, at which she had the good fortune to be present. In this rite a buffalo skull was worshipped as representative of an ancient divine buffalo established by the supreme deity Tirawa as mediator and teacher of men. Dr. A. F. Chamberlain contributes a discussion on 'Algonkian Terms connected with Religion and Mythology.' Among the items of belief may be noted evidence that sacrifices were made to the war-god by the suspension to trees of human victims; one is reminded of the similar Norse offerings to Odin. Rev. W. M. Beauchamp supplies an Onondaga tale of the Pleiades, in which these stars are represented as merry children who have danced themselves into the sky. The excellent record of 'American Folk-Lore' is continued by Dr. A. F. Chamberlain (Clark University, Worcester, Mass.). With the present year Dr. Chamberlain will assume the general management of the journal, Mr. W. W. Newell, who has hitherto