The Field March 18. 1871. -

, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S N

LIBRARY.

DARWIN OF THE BROCKET OF MAJ.

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general characters. 2. In the strength for the means of enhances the weakent, those heat adapted by these strengthers for the one times in which they are about period and the strength of the continues in which they are placed, period the strength of the

emed have, with time and persecuence, given time to all our do top-sected widers." As the author of the "Bigiors II do Ing-sected widers." In the surface of the "Bigiors II do Ing.

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In the first versit on "The Origin of Species" 26. Develo it at disagual to most be pedigres of our one species, and can at disagual to most be pedigres of our conspecies. The control of the impact inference of the control of the c

mind of our affects by which the weakest generator of programmers affect or mark of physical or not the property of the property of the property of the latent and the property of the

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as of the black redstart were seen by one gentleman in the vicinity of stown, two of which he shot. I stuffed one for him, but the other was much injured by the shot."—G.

his town, two of weak me show.

THE COMMON TWO THOMA—Somebody has been kind enough
THE COMMON TWO THOMA—Somebody has been kind enough
men injured by the a strong the state of Corvus splendens—one of them
much smaller race, quite similarly coloured, which I have never sten
smoothlying the ordinary race which is a coccessively abundant; the other
much smaller race, quite similarly coloured, which I have never sten
shows a compact of the state of the control of the corvus validate
to bear exactly the same ration to each circuit of the Corvus validate
to bear exactly the same ration to each circuit of Jara; or they may
be compared to the greater and smaller buildinches of Europe, to Lariet
succus and L. islandines, or to Cygnus americanus and C. Berickit
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mammatis as well as birds, especially in the Ruminantine, there are ver imerous instances of two or more taxes that differ only in size.—Z. WHITE STOAT AND OTHER VARIFIES,—Having observed in B. Halb of Match 1 the cocurrence of two white toxets, I may be used to the contract of two white toxets, I may be used to the December of 1808, and two in January of 1870. A third specimens brought, but the odortherous little fellow had been dead too long for essentiation. Whilst on the subject of varieties it probably of a cream olour, the under parts of which are of a restrict on the contract of the contract

and tail dirty white. It is rither a small bird, but I deads not from its build generally, an atte immense hind claw, that it is a true Atanda arvenbuild generally, an attement appendents are in the grossession—G. B. Counts (Ringwood or its vicinity, and more of them are in my possession—G. B. Counts (Ringwood, Hants).

PERSIAN GAZELLE IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—In the gardens of the Zoological Society, I have remarked a small anticlops near the hippopotamus hows labelled. Per-tian gazelle is consisted the properties of the control of the c

and the Harrit's "Illustrations of the Game Quadrupeds of South Africa," I consider to be R. heitlos, which was also procured in the south of Abyssinia by Mr W. T. Blandford, who presented its skull to the British Museum.—Z.

ARSER ALBIFRONS AND A. EXPITIODUS.—With reference to Driver's remarks upon those two species of gross (p. 185 anics), I must be seen to the seen the process of the seen that the smaller or Lapland gross is conspicuously distinguished of the manual process of the seen that the smaller or Lapland gross is conspicuously distinguished from the larger or common first ellowish-orange coloured nated shin, which was not perceptible to me in the other species. Another difference consists in the white upon the forchead being conspicuously more developed in the small Lapland gross. As regards the dark markings of the lower parts, it is only in young birds that they do that they do the several results in the white upon the forchead being conspicuously more developed in the small Lapland gross. As regards the dark markings of the lower parts, it is only in young birds that they do the several results when the oriental state of the control of the lower parts, it is only in young birds that they do the control there are likewise black markings on the under parts, but smaller and more numerous than in the work white fronted species. In a gander of the eastern reco of A. cinereas in the Calcutta Museum those markings are extraordinarily developed. The difference between the oriental and conditions to suby, of the latter more to brown, while the bill of Indian A. cinereas (A. rubrirostris, Hodgson), is bright roar, red, whereas in the other its oronge-cloured, Togesther with the white-fronted geese they form one sub-group, whereas at front of the latter more to brown, while the bill of Indian A. cinereas (A. rubrirostris, Hodgson), is bright roar, red, whereas in in the other its oronge-cloured, Togesther with the white-fronted geese they form one sub-group, whereas at Calcuttal and conditions of the latter

ARIVAL OF SUMMER BIRDS.

WHEATERS.—Near Wegmouth, March 9 (W. Thompson); near Plymonth, farch 15 (J. Gatcombe).

BLACKAY.—Near Dorthing, March 3 (Howard Sanndors).

WILLOW WARY.—Morlake, Serrey, March 13 (F. H. Goseet).

CHIPP.—CARY.—Prince of March 12 (D. Burpe Rednor).

SARD MARTH.—Bullwell, Nottingham, March 13 (J. Whitaker).

[With a view to making communications under this head of use to attrailets, we propose in future to arrange them systematically as above, and, while we shall be happy to receive such announcements from all parts (the country, we treat that our correspondents in this case will allow heir statements to be sufficient value for publication.—Ep. 1 (etc., communications will not be of sufficient value for publication.—Ep. 16, communications will not be of sufficient value for publication.—Ep. 1

revisement. — DISTENSER IN DOOR.—The most useful medicine for Blaine's Distemper Fowders, is, 6d, per packet.—Frequend only by a rand Bons. Farringdon-streets. Sent by poot for is, 8d, and 150 million of the series of the seri

LIBRARY.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF DARWINISM have been without doubt the most remarkable intellectual phenomena of the latter half of the present century. Twoive years ago the name of Charles Darwinkhown, except to the comparatively few who had read that soit pleasant journal of a "Naturalist' Voyage Round that got pleasant journal of a "Naturalist' voyage Round that got pleasant journal of a "Naturalist' voyage Round that got pleasant journal of a "Naturalist' voyage Round that got pleasant journal of a "Naturalist' voyage in H.M.S. Beagle; and to the still smaller number of scientific readers who were acquainted with the author's lucid explanations of the formation of coral resfs and voleant islands.

In the latter part of 1859 the world was startled by the appearance of the "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection; or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Straugle for Life." Never did a mere scientific volume excite more angry discussion. On the one hand, it was regarded as a philosophic explanation of the origin of the different forms peopling the surface of the earth, and as raidering clear many of the obscurest problems in the enigma of rounding; which to not be other it was demounced as well as the ended in the state of the different forms peopling the surface of the enigma of rounding, which have not been appeared to the control of the different forms peopling the surface of the enigma of rounding which are not precisely identification in the enigma of rounding the state of the produce of the produce as the surface of the produce as the surface of the enigma of rounding the surface of the produce as the surface of the produce of the

location.

The theory of Darwin is essentially different from that of The Lamarck, with which it is often ignorantly confounded. The latter asserted that if an animal developed a particular organ by exercise, that extra development might become hereditary, and thus "the efforts of some short-necked bird to catch fish without wetting himself have, with time and perseverance, given rise to all our herons and long-necked waders." As the author of the "Biglow Papers" nots it.

Some flossifers think that a fakkilty's granted;
The minuit it's proved to be thoroughly wauted;
Thet a change o' demand makes a change o' cadition,
An' that everythin's nothin except by position.
Ex for instance, their rubber trees just position.
Was pritichle consultance ones have been principle of the provided by the principle of the principle o

An the swrighth's nothin' except by position.

Let me instance, that rubber rees just begun hearing the printing of the means, that rubber rees just begun hearing the printing of the means of a monkey, whose holt channed to fail, Drawed the vertibry out to a prehensile tail.

Lamrack's theory was evidently untenable, and, like the modification of it by the author of the now almost forgotten but once celebrated "Vestiges of Creation," has gone to that limbo from whence no theory returns. In its time the "Vestiges" was the best-abused book of the season. The author, during his lifetime, perhaps wisely preferred remaining incognito. The book was attributed by the public to a variety of writers—M.D. 12, F.R.S.'s, booksellers, and others—none of whom had the candour to deny the soft impeachment. Yet, strange to say, the name of the author was advertised before the book was published and the same same and the same and the same and the same and the same and th

united in the same individual, and with the most important organs of the body (such as the brain and heart) imperfectly developed. This animal seems to have been more like the larre of our entiting marine Ascidians than any other known form.

But, it may be asked, is this more startling than the assertion of Professor Owen that he recognises man as the result of the progression "from the first embodiment of the Vertebrate idea under its old lothly to estiment until it bocame arranged in the glorious garb of the Human form "?

Those who desire to follow the arguments of the author will, of necessity, turn to the work itself. Although written to prove a particular hypothesis relative to man, it abounds with facts of the most interesting character with regard to mammals, birds, fishes, insects, &?. The chapters upon secular selection, which constitute the greater part of the cover, and the highest possible interest. With thate work of the cover, the selection of the cover of the cover, and the highest possible interest. With the result of the cover of the cover, and the highest possible interest will as favourable to his hypothesis, and the accounts that he has collected respecting the courtainly and combats of animals are as wonderful as a fairy tale.

Speaking of the correspondence between the bodily structure of man and the inferior animals, Mr Darwin remarks:

Man is liable to receive from the lower saimals, and to communicate to them, certain diseases, as hydrophobia, variois, the gianders, &;; and this fact proves the close similarity of their tissues and blood, both in minute structure and composition, far more plainly than does their comparison; thus Renger, who carefully observed for a long time the Cebus Azara in its native land, found it liable to cateriar, with the usual symptoms, and which when often recurrent led to consumption. These monkeys suffered also from apoplexy, infammation of the wild beloom by exposing vessels with strong bewying the work of a long time the Cebus Azara in its native land,

* The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex. By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S. London: John Murray. 1871.

Among the higher topics touched upon by the author, are the sults of our efforts by which the weakest specimens of mankind re preserved to propagate their own want of physical or mental served to propagate th Thus writes Mr Darwin savages, the week

power. Thus writes Mr Darwin:

With savage, the weak in body or mind are soon eliminated; and those that surrive such hand, do one at morous state of health. We civilised that surrive such hand, do done at morous state of health. We civilised the surrive such hand, do done at morous state of health. We civilised we build any lums for the imbedia, the maimed, and thousand, we may not surrive the surrive surrive

the case of man himself, hardly anyone is so ignorant as to allow his worst animals to breed.

And again he truly states:

Man scans with scrupulous care the character and pedigree of his horses, cattle, and dogs before he matches them; but when he comes to his own marriage he rarely, or never, takes any such care. He is impelled by nearly the same motives as are the lower animals when left to their own free holice, though and witness of the control of the man has highly values choice, though and witness. On the total of a conceptly attracted by mere wealth or rank. Yet he might by selection do a conceptly attracted by mere wealth or rank. Yet he might by selection do a conceptly attracted by mere wealth or rank. Yet he might by selection do a conceptly attracted and moral qualities. Both seres ought to refrain from marriage if it and marked degree interior in body or mind; but such hopes are Utopian will never be even partially realised until the laws of inheritance are not consumption. All do good service who ald towards this end. When thoughly known, All do good service who ald towards this cad. When the control of the contro

pain to near ignorant members et our legislature rejecting with scorn a marriages are injurious to man.

In notioning these remarkable volumes, we have no desire to enter into the context that their publication is certain to excite. We might have quoted from them at much greater length and we been desirous of so doing; but all that we have aimed at has been to call the attention of our readers to the scope of the book, and to furnish them with a brief cutline of its general argument. Those who desire more we must refer to the volumes themself those who desire more we must refer to the volumes themself. Those who desire more we must refer to the volumes themself those who desire more we must refer to the volumes themself those who desire more we must refer to the volumes themself these who cannot more fitly finish our brief and inadequate notice than by quoting the conducting remarks of the author.

The main conclusion arrived at in this work, namely, that yas it descended from some lowly-organised form, will, I regret to think, be highly distasteful to many persons. But there can hardly be a doubt that we are descended from bartains. The stools about the will near the context of the stools are the stoo

where the staves, knows no decency, and is haunted by the grossest super stitions.

Man may be secused for feeling some prides thaving risen, though no through his own exertions, to the very summit of the organic scale; and the fact of his having thus risen, instead of having been abordersally place through his own exertions, to the very summit of the organic scale; and the fact of his having thus risen, instead of having been abordersally place that we are not have one of the concerned with hope or fears, only with the truster have are not her occurred with hope or fears, only with the truster have are not reason allows us to discover it. I have given the cridicace to the best of my ability; and we must acknowledge, as it seems to me, that must with all his noble qualities, with sympathy which feels for the most dechased, with henvelouses which extends not only to other men but to the incomments and constitution of the solar system—with all thes existed powers—Man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin.

ALPINE PLANTS.*

This is an interesting addition to the sparse literature of its subject, and tends to show the growing interest taken in hardy flowers. Its best features are the illustrations, and we did not think it possible to represent the hues of alpine flowers so charmingly by the said of colour-printing. The letter-press, however, is not at all so satisfactory; for, while there is little of interest about any individual species, its appearance or associations in a wild or cultivated state, and but slight information about the culture, there is generally a long account of the natural order to which it belongs, its medicinal nuese, &c. Thus in the article on Acena microphylla we find the following:

A decoction of Alchemills valencies (Machanilla valencies)

nees, &c. Thus in the article on Accens microphylla we find the following:

A decoction of Alchemilla valgaris (the Ledies' Mantle), a well known British plant; a slightly touic, and is asserted by Frederick Hoffman and others to have the effect of restoring the faded beauty of helies to its carliest freshners. Sassiguicorès efficientials, another well-known British plant; is no useful following the state of the state of the faded beauty of helies to its plant; is no useful following the state of the faded beauty of helies to its plant; is no useful following the state of the faded beauty of helies to first a plant is no useful following the faded beauty of helies and the faded beauty of helies and the faded beauty of the faded beauty of helies as seriously to injure the facece.

More than two pages in this style occur about our little friend Accena microphylla, or rather about its coarse and uninteresting allies (which are not alpine plants), while about eighteen like pointed out that the sort of information above of the medical content of the state of t

Alpine Plants; comprising Figures and Descriptions of the most striking and beau-tiful of the Alpine Flowers. Edited by David Wooster. Parts I. to V. London: Bell and Dildy.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC AND EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

THE TEXAS ALMANAC AND EMIGRANTS' GUIDE.

THE man who fires on Texas for a home will find in this with directions and full information upon all that concerns the setter. Good farming land costs from \$2\$ to \$5\$ per acre, and rough forest land 25 cents. Among the descriptions of produce and directions for their outlivation we find the following straightforward advice, which seems to be characteristic of all; it relates to the manufacture of sugar making, for no invention can make crystallizable sugar, semicient proportions it will manifest itself without super stallizable sugar, semicient proportions it will manifest itself without super acre to the stall proportions are used the world over, and spee devoted to stock raising, cattle and sheep thriving well. It is estimated that there is ample room for 10,000,000 head of cattle, and sheep in proportion. The export of 10,000,000 head of cattle, and sheep in proportion. The export insecure wherever he ranges. With its magnificent river system, and the enterprise of Americans in pushing out railroads wherever there is produce to be brought into the markets of the world. Fusar will no doubt become a rich and the strength of the strength

* The Texas Almanac for 1871, and Emigrants' Guide to Texas. Richard Galveston, Texas.

THE ANGLEE'S GARLAND.

MR PRARSON is the fortunate possessor of some of the wood blocks produced by Bewick for the illustration of the old "Nereastle Fisher's Garlands," and other books on fishing, &c. A portion of these charming little woodcats he has now republished at the request of certain friend and angling enthusiasts, with appropriate old songs or suplantions appended. Only a limited number of copies (350) as to be published and the price fixed on is 2s. 6d.; if this reprir to successful, and the price fixed on any long three three produces of the support of the successful similar reprirats. We can only hope that it will take thoroughly accessful, for to possess a collection of those exquisite little these and tail prose, for done of the support of the s

* The Angler's Garland and Fisher's Delight for 1870. By Edwin Etin's court, Charing cross.