

find such a book as this without an index.

What has been already done in some schools, and what may be looked forward to, in beautifying the school-room, is well described in a little book, 'School Sanitation and Decoration' (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.), by Prof. Burrage of Purdue University, and the Supervisor of Drawing for Massachusetts, Mr. Bailey. The chapters on sanitation are rather slight, but they will serve to call the attention of committees of women's clubs (who are largely carrying on this good work) to what is essential on this subject. On color schemes for walls, and on the right pictures to choose for holding the attention of the children, the book is an excellent guide—as also in the difficult problem of what can be done for the country school, where interest is hard to awaken. But the most interesting feature of the book is the reproductions which it gives of school-work done by children of different grades under the influence of the art atmosphere to which they have been accustomed. The difference in beauty between the ordinary written exercises of the school-room and those which are here exhibited, must be seen to be believed in. It is difficult to predict what a change may be made in the hard practicalness of the American nature if the children in the schools are thus to have aroused in them a feeling for the beautiful.

By choice of a committee appointed by the town on the eve of the 250th anniversary of its incorporation, Rev. D. F. Lamson has written a 'History of the Town of Manchester, Essex County, Mass., 1645-1895,' and the town has published it. The book is not one of the best of its kind, less through the fault of the historian than through the defect of his material; Manchester not presenting so many points of historic interest as some other towns. The emphasis is where it generally is in such local histories—on the several wars to which the town has contributed men, and on ecclesiastical matters. In 1838 Edward Everett claimed for the town a survivor of Braddock's defeat, but Mr. Lamson cannot authenticate the doubtful honor. In the Revolutionary war the town seems to have done its full part, both in the preliminary Committee of Correspondence and on the embattled field. Quite as proud was its distinction in the anti-slavery time when, before the days of the Republican party, there was a Manchester Abolition Society more than one hundred strong. As in Marblehead the fishing business made way for shoe-making, so here it made way for cabinet-making, the growth of Gloucester as the great fishing centre operating in either case injuriously to the fishermen. Later the cabinet-making succumbed to the competition of the Boston market, and the town suffered a decay from which it has been only partly rallied by the influx of summer residents. The first of these was Richard H. Dana, the poet, to whom four generations of his descendants have succeeded; but to Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol is given the credit of having been the chief Utlander, a child of light, whose wisdom in his generation has not been surpassed by the children of this world. The sea change which the name of the town has undergone began with James T. Fields. But "Manchester by the Sea" is a title which has no legal standing.

In his 'History of Trade between the United Kingdom and the United States' Mr.

Sydney J. Chapman has merely outlined the subject, and, therefore, gives an impression of not having mastered the multitude of facts necessary to a full comprehension of it. It is true, in a sense, that tariff legislation in the United States has been directed against the industries of England, but it is more true that commerce has overcome such an artificial barrier, and the English market has ever been our best market. The rise of Germany as a great manufacturing nation, and the adoption of protection by the Continental Powers, have modified the ascendancy of England's commerce, but have not been able to alter its preëminence in the trade of the world. If the United States is to take the first place, as seems inevitable, it will be through its natural advantages and not through its tariff. We wish Mr. Chapman had dwelt upon the causes of the commercial power of both countries. It is not enough to quote figures, and to take a few references from Wells and Taussig, while neglecting the history of commercial policy on both continents. The all too sketchy quality of the work is evident when the later chapters are compared with those of Noyes, who understands his subject thoroughly, and maintains a just balance between the natural and the political elements involved in the development. The publishers of Mr. Chapman's book are Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London (New York: Macmillan).

Prof. W. Watson of the Royal College of Science in London has produced 'A Text-Book of Physics' (Longmans), which, by means of full explanations of matters of difficulty, sets the principles of the subject in as clear a light as a one-volume treatise could well do. Here and there it becomes almost brilliant. We notice in it, too, sundry recent items that probably here make their first appearance in a text-book. Yet we cannot say that it is the ideal treatise we are awaiting from the hands of some man born for such sort of work. In his 896 pages of fine print, the author might have found room for less meagre tables of constants and for references to the classical memoirs. In places the distinction between words and facts is not sharply drawn. Occasionally we meet with such statements as that "Thales, who lived about the commencement of the Christian era, discovered that amber, when rubbed, acquires the property of attracting light bodies." Possibly some German higher critic may have suggested that the report of Diogenes Laërtius about that discovery may refer to some later, unknown Thales. But, if so, this late Thales was not the first discoverer of a fact mentioned as well known by Plato, in that passage of the "Timæus" which almost anticipates Le Sage's conjecture about attraction; and no critic has impugned the authenticity of the "Timæus" since Schelling abandoned his doubts about it. To say that Thales of Miletus lived about the commencement of the Christian era is like saying that Roger Bacon lectures on physics in the Royal College of Science with mediæval exactitude about ancient history.

Dr. Fowler and Godlee's 'Diseases of the Lungs' (Longmans) opens with many good plates and diagrammatic drawings, showing the anatomy of the chest-walls and their contained viscera, and their relations one to the other. Following this is a chapter on general physical diagnosis, and then the diseases are taken up one by one in the usual

order and minutely gone into. The chapters on tuberculosis, as was to be expected, are particularly full. The value of the open-air treatment and of sanatoria is fully recognized, but the value of the "sanatorium treatment" in addition to the fresh air does not seem to us sufficiently so. All possible processes that may occur in the lungs or elsewhere as the result of lung trouble are described at greater or less length. We were much disappointed to find no mention, even, of the value of the X-rays in the diagnosis of diseases of the lung and pleura; though there is a skiogram of the hand in the chapter on pulmonary osteo-arthritis.

The third volume in A. Parmentier's 'Album Historique,' published in Paris by Armand Colin & Cie., deals with the 16th and 17th centuries, of which fifteen hundred engravings after contemporary prints, paintings, and other works of art or of useful manufacture, buildings, etc., exhibit the popular dress, lodging, furniture, weapons, religion, education, commerce, agriculture, industries, fine arts, etc. Many of these facsimiles or engravings could, of course, be replaced by better copies by means of modern processes, but they serve well enough the purpose of comparison for a large number of European countries. The accompanying text gives a general view of the civilization of the period, and as heretofore there are very full indexes.

An historical account of the teaching of speech to the deaf, by Dr. Alex. Graham Bell, is begun in the *Association Review* for February. The earliest attempt in this country seems to have been at Rowley, Mass., in 1679, when, according to the church records, a Mr. Philip Nelson pretended to cure a deaf and dumb boy. Francis Green of Boston, however, was "the pioneer promoter of free schools for the deaf—both in England and America, the first parent of a deaf child to plead for the education of all deaf children"; and an interesting description of his efforts to this end, beginning in 1781, is given. They included two anonymous publications, one entitled 'Vox oculis subjecta'; the other, a translation of the Abbé de l'Épée's 'Method of Educating the Deaf and Dumb.' Among the other contents are extracts from the report of Mr. Lars A. Havstad, who was sent by the Norwegian Government to inspect the schools for the deaf in this country, and a suggestive paper on the use and abuse of the memory in education.

The *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington) for February opens with a description of some geographic features of southern Patagonia, with a discussion of their origin, by M. J. B. Hatcher. Particular stress is laid on the unique position of the continental watershed, which, nearly throughout Patagonia, lies far to the eastward of the main range of the Cordilleras, and in many instances extends even beyond the low-est foothills of the mountains. It was the ignorance of this fact which led to the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile. A summary is given of the three years' kite work of the Weather Bureau. Nearly four thousand observations were taken at elevations of from one thousand to eight-thousand feet, with the result, among other things, that "the mean rate of diminution of temperature with increase of altitude was found to be five degrees for each one thousand feet." Prof. W. M. Davis