as in the former volume. Great story-teller as Bemberg was, upon occasion, he is yet less essentially an illustrator than was Ros- 
thal, and one feels that more of the essence of his art is omitted in the kind of com- 
ment that Miss Hilli gives them in the case of the Umbrian. Parts of the latter look 
real immensely like illustrated Sunday-
school lessons. The reproductions are rather better than in the first book; but are not 
yet irreproachable.

Just one year after the first appearance 
of Frank Hall's "Thermal Outlines of In-
ustrial Chemistry" (Macmillan Co.) comes a new and revised edition. If the de-
terminations is to revise this publication, its style will undoubtedly go vastly in 
importance. In the early years it will be 
reckoned not only to keep up with the style of improvement, but also to remedy 
measurable faults of the original prepara-
tion. We find, however, only two consider-
able changes in this 2nd. edition, namely, on p. 
46, a paragraph of eleven lines eliminat-
ing word is inserted at the expense of a 
sloper paragraph on assuring wool, two 
other being more continently expressed; and 
a p. 51 an account of the Herreshoff Py-
rates Burner takes the place of descriptions 
of the Perre-Olivesse Furnace and the Par-
sons-Hollick Burner. The other changes 
that we have remarked do not amount to 
more of slight corrections. The index is 
 amended by the addition of a single entry, 
besides those which the above-mentioned 
insertions in the text required. The text is 
authorized and is almost absolutely unaltered.

Not even new editions have been utilized.
At this rate, the work, far from being im-
proved, is barely maintaining its place in 
the face of death. Its external appearance 
is even humdrum, owing to the paper tak-
ing the ink before; and figure 21 has been 
redeem in advantage.

Prof. John Goodwin's "Metallic Applied 
Engineering" (Macmillan) is a book which 
we may, just mention, notwithstanding 
it elementary character, because its 
purpose is practical. It is addressed to men 
who have some knowledge of mechanism, as 
teach in the mathematical treatises, but 
whose knowledge limits among the clouds, so 
that they do not know how to apply it to 
engineering problems. Among the various 
effects of the usual bad teaching of mathe-
ematics, this is a very common one; and this 
work will do something for the victim. 
Part of it, however, seems to fall between 
two stools, being superficial for those who 
are up in theoretical mechanics, and hand-
son for those who are not. This will not 
prevent other parts of the book from being 
used. Even an accomplished engineer will 
find some things in it worthy of attention

"Mathematics," from the Chicago Record 
(Dodd & McIlvane Co.), will be found 
useful by人人都能掌握 who are 
deficient in the theoretical side of their 
prof-
ation, and perhaps by some others.

Prof. William Ripper's "Steam-Engines 
Theory and Practice" (Lea & Febiger), though 
too technical to be censured here, is, never-
theless, so well put together and so com-
cisely expressed as to deserve notice for 
its literary merit; and the matter of it 
is equally distinctive and attractive. So far 
as we have tested it, we have found it un-
usually correct. But that students who 
mean to make it their business to under-
stand the steam-engines, and who have gone 
so far as to know what differentials and 
integals are, should think the labor of 
learning enough mathematics thor-
oughly to master the theory of the mech-
anism, and should find themselves suffi-
ciently numerous to compel the adoption 
of a work like this in their half-a-hundred-
class—this, we must say, keeps pace some 
great fault in the methods of teaching. 
Perhaps it is ultimately traceable to the 
suspect of scientific logic, in consequence 
of which teachers of mechanism, not fully 
understanding its logic themselves, are un-
able to impart it to others, unless their 
subjects have a natural gift that makes them 
independent of teaching. Yet, given the 
conditions, we cannot see why Prof. Rip-
per could have done better than he has.

The Ripper's 
"Power Transmitting 
(Chiefly by Electricity)" (Van Nostrand) has been 
fully reviewed; and absolute matter has 
been cut out. There is nothing useless in it, 
and it well represents the present state of the 
art.

A new volume of "The Spectacles Series" 
is "An Introduction to the Study of Contral-
trice Electricity Supply," by Albert Gay 
and C. H. Yeoman (Macmillan). It is to 
some extent a work of reference, but is 
much rather a book to be read, dealing 
steadily with all sorts of topics which arise 
in the conduct of a central station, but 
which are distinct from direct problems of 
electric lighting. There is no attempt at 
treating details exhaustively; but we feel 
certainties that the facts that the work 
contains will be highly appreciated and 
will find serviceable to those to whom they 
are addressed.

We believe there is no more uncompre-
prehending of essential novelties on records 
that included in by Superintendent Edwin P. 
Brown of Boston in his delineation (in the 
"International Review for February") of the 
ideal public high school of the twentieth 
century. Yet such plans as he proposes 
in what is we are inevitably coming to: the 
awakening of a new field of knowledge, the 
necessity of utilizing many of the educational 
material, together with the growing 
claims for recognition of individual tastes 
and rights on the part of the pupil, are even now 
beginning to remove beyond the range of 
possibility fixed courses of instruction for 
all. To do away with all prescribed work 
and allow students to select any study, or 
suit, to suit themselves or their parents, 
and to "carve their course to realize 
well-nigh their full educational value," is 
merely accepting fully and frankly a practi-
cally already powerfully asserting itself in 
the educational practice of our time. The addi-
tion of responsibility for this pupil educa-
tion and success in life from the school to 
the pupil himself or the parent is considered 
by Mr. Stetson a devised gain, and it can, at 
least, be said that the risk is no greater in 
one case than in the other. For no thinking 
man or woman of mature age can for a mo-
ment doubt that the number of lives mired 
in at least equal to that dazed by scholastic 
rigidity, and by the authoritative or per-
vasive doctrine of warlike-minded, soul- 
harding pedagogies. The subject, which the 
report of the Supreme Court of Schools discusses 
in half-a-dozen pages, constitutes one of the 
greatest problems besetted by the closing 
century to the new.

We are glad to receive the first number of 
an attrative quarterly magazine, entitled of 
steriore dimensions, entitled the Pennsylvania

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