might commit the blunder, less pardonable the crime, of beginning with the wrong fork at a dinner or using old napkin paper, or addressing a letter "Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Family." "The etiquette of visiting-cards, of serving afternoon tea, of bolts and calls and weddings, is here given in detail. The "divorced woman's visiting card" (90 pages) has a section all in itself. Miss Chappie is on the whole a guide who may be followed blindly by the unphilosophical. We have noted, however, at least one instance of mistake. It is not true that in English society the summoned "calls first on the residencies of the place" (p. 25). If the path of the pavements were made easy, what English society family would be safe? On page 51 Miss Chappie gives what she contends (in the form for that bourgeois of the literati, a little book for the third person, five model composition pieces amusingly as for the second sentence, and two among the familiar lapses: "Bound card with the second; this is fortunately directed to a number of society where the card will see more elegant than good manners."

Another volume of the same series, "Home and House," by Mary Elizabeth Carter, is addressed to that great class in which England would rank as "middle," and in France as the bourgeoisie. It deals with the residence of the house and its surroundings when you choose it or build it, to the moment when it burns down; and here we may observe that this very sensible writer, who has grasped the great truth that the house centers in the plan and elevation, the siting and the external appearance, wholly ignores the possibilities of fire, and the precautions that should be taken by every careful household.

For the rest, it cannot only say that a household that should be run on the lines laid down in Miss Carter's little book would require even the ideal of the Chinese immortal, who dreamed of home life without trouble, and decided to forego the one which would be worth, to him at any rate, a million dollars.

The publishing house of Conant & Low, at 12 Union Square in this city, sends a small portfolio "containing forty-five views of the best contemporary American interiors, correctly classified by rooms." One sheet at once bears the title, "American Interior Decoration," and The Art of Illuminations; and on the back a brief publisher's note, giving credit to the furniture dealers, decorators, and artists whose work is in law in a matter of solicitation, for somewhat more than half of the fifty pictures. The reader who will imagine a collection made up from the newly opened Hotel St. Regis and the less renowned Hotel Astor, three or four more settees, half a score of exhibitis at St. Louis, several maiden mademoiselle up in the shops of prominent furniture dealers, and a "Monsignopple-decorator's version of Japanese," will be able to form a fair notion of the sort of book that we have here. Obviously, no one of the designs can be of any considerable utility hereafter. Of course, in every such collection, there are nice of costly and carefully made up the, but, as by accident, a really interesting effect may be produced, as the Readers in a York Building at St. Louis, a double column of very florid design divides a large hall in a really effective fashion."

Longman, Green & Co. publish "An Attempt towards a Chemical Conception of the Ether," by Dr. Mendelev, translated from the Russian by George Kunitzky. There is nothing new in the idea that the ether may be a chemical body. Mendelev's turn of mind would naturally lead him to favor this view; but it cannot be denied that a review of the history of scientific hypothesis will show that there has been suggestions of this character—the real character—the favor of which experiment has usually decided. It is an interesting fact, too, that a man of Mendelev's surpassing sagacity should be so decided as to appear to be the one in which it is, is combined solid solid element of the helium-argon group. It has long been as good as known that this carbon, whose spectrum was so marked the eclipse of August 8, 1866, is a chemical element, considerably lighter than carbon. Mendelev's says its atomic weight "will be not greater than 9.4, and probably less." This would make its density one-fifth that of hydrogen or one-fourth that of the air. He makes it, which, with little reason, be reproduced slightly from helium, argon, krypton, and xenon—that is to separate it so much, in fact, its separation from helium by potassium, rubidium, and caesium.

J. Clark Murray's "Introduction to Physics" (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) is simply our old favorite, the series' keen and enjoyed "schoolbook," in a new dress. The author finds (as so many parts have been so completely rewritten that it would have been misleading to describe it as a new edition of the old text) that "the work will hold the reverse opinion. We do not remain with much reading, and the enlargement amount, we should judge, to Jone 4 per cent, of the contents; certainly not to the double of the that earlier appear to be everywhere judicious, and in half a dozen cases, at most, important, but the original dress of the book was far more graceful and more likely to prove engaging to young persons. The new "presentation" is, however, welcome.

Prof. Florida Capper's "Introduction to the Modern Theory of Equations" (Macmillan) demands mention as the only small treatise in the language embarking the whole subject and showing how best to treat higher algebraic. The account of the Galois theory is generally written from Weber's caleus, but it is for the fact that this brings within the comprehension of every student of algebra, and furthering equally, by numerous examples. If the student goes through these and makes sure of perfectly familiarizing himself of the next, and not finding his finding of this doctrine, so useful it is in itself, and so sure of re-lacing the mind, at all beyond his. We expect that the limits of the roots have not been more literally treated.

The geographical section connected with the French African army has published a large chart in seventeen sheets so admirable that this is still defendible, given only the我知道, it has been decided to prepare a large chart for the scale of 1.500,000, to consist of at least forty parts. Special investigations, special being made for this purpose in the lower Senegal districts, in the peninsula of Congo, and elsewhere. It will take many years to complete the work."

The next section to be undertaken is the neighborhood of St. Louis, and in an expedition being prepared for the Ivory Coast.

Liberal is in an extremely primitive condition, judging from the account by our minister, Mr. Robert Lay, of a recent journey into the interior published in the Con-sumer Reports. There are no roads, and the means of communication between the villages "in the dense forest or over the tops of steep hills" are ghastly made ached and labyrinthine to render access difficult. This class is due primarily to the constant tribal wars which are devastating the coast—wars which are devastating the coast—wars which are devastating the coast—wars which are devastating the coast. The coast is a great natural resource. The forests abound in rich and valuable timber.

In 1862 the United States had less than 3,000 miles of railroad, and the road mileage has been doubled by silver, copper, lead, iron, and the same—men that in it, as an omen in separated from lithium, potassium, rubidium, and caesium.

H. L. Mencken, in his "Cleaver's Dictionary," says that "the word "cassette" is not a facility, but a system of code removers was, in the days when the code itself was still a novelty, and is, in finding in it an expansion of the first order of ability, unaided and unaided in so many different and technical fields. On the first appearance of the book thirty years ago it was found to explain the newly invented system so clearly and briefly (Mr. Mencken's style was admirably adapted to his work) that it was at once welcomed by the mendicant and the profiteer, and accepted as an authoritative treatise, and it has held its own. Professor Mead's compilation and thorough revision probably commences it a proficient life. He in, we believe, an acknowledged authority on the returned Procedure, and his hand is to be seen on almost every page. Such a revision, if successful, redounds most equa-ibly to the credit of author and editor.

"Another law-book published by the same house, which deserves more than ordinary notice, is a work in one volume by John S. Beers on "Legal Property." The author calls it a "treatise on special sub-jects of the law of Real Property," but this is too modest a title, for it contains an outline of all real-property law, together with more detailed treatment of some special subjects, such as tenures, covenants, annuities, taxes, interests, powers, mortgages and annullations, which occasion most contro-versy and litigation. Unless we are mistaken, the student and practitioner will find here in a single volume what is dif-

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