might commit the blunder, less pardonable than crime, of beginning with the wrong fork at a dinner or using r^utet notepaper, or addressing a letter "Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Family." The etiquette of visiting cards, of serving afternoon tea, of table and, cards and weddings, is here given in detail. The "divorced woman's visiting card" (02 Moore's) has a section all in itself. Miss Chapp is, in the whole a guide who may be followed blindly by the unpremeditated. We have noted, however, at least one serious mistake. It is not true that in English society the norvee-neet calls first on the residence of the duchess of Berwick. In other words, the third person, low model composition runs amok so far as the second sentence, and runs across the familiar lapse: "Throughout this whole book one finds more essential than good things asserted.

Another volume of the same series, "Home and House," by Mary Elizabeth Carrick, is addressed to that great class whose English would rank as "middle," in France as the bourgeoisie. It deals with the routine of the home and the method by which one is to make the most of it. It makes it clear that when one has a large number of servants, it is always possible to do well in the management of the house. The author is a woman who has lived in France for many years, and who knows the French way of life. She has written a book that is not only interesting, but also useful to those who wish to improve their domestic management.

Professor J. H. Newberry's "Introduction to the Modern Theory of Equations" (Macmillan) demands attention as the only small treatise in the language on the subject of algebra. It is a book that is of great value to students of mathematics, and it is written in a clear and concise manner. The author, Professor Newberry, has succeeded in making the subject matter interesting and easy to understand. The book is well-organized and contains many examples and exercises that help to clarify the concepts presented.

Longmann, Green & Co. publish "An Attempt Towards a Chemical Conception of the Ether," by S. Mendeloff, translated from the Russian by George Klimovsky. There is nothing new in the idea that the ether may be a chemical body. Mendeloff'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 hypotheses will show that it has been of concepts of this character—the realistic character—to which much of the experimental evidence has usually been decimated. It is an interesting fact, too, that a man of Mendeloff's surpassing sagacity should be so decided as to appear to be this, if the ether is a chemical body, it is an unclassified element of the helium-argon group. It has long been as good as known that carbonium, whose spectrum was so magnificent in the eclipse of August 2, 1860, is a chemical element, considerably lighter than this. Mendeloff's says its atomic weight "will be not greater than 9.5, and probably less." This would make its derivate one of the most vital of hydrogen or one-seventh

The next section, "The Nation."