

duties which the author has learned to enjoy as well as to fulfil. In the midst of much that he and others regard as revolutionary in educational theory, and of many importunate claims on the part of "modern subjects" in schools, it is useful for us all to be reminded, as in this book, of what may be done in connection with the traditional discipline of the great public schools, when the work is undertaken by men who, though standing honestly *super vias antiquas* in regard to the staple of school teaching, are nevertheless profoundly conscious of the needs of our own time, and who look on scholarship, not as an end in itself, but mainly as a means to the higher end of Christian manhood and honourable citizenship.

#### OUR BOOK SHELF.

*The Dictionary of Photography.* By E. J. Wall, F.R.P.S. Revised and brought up to date by T. Bolas, F.C.S., F.I.C. 8th edition. Pp. iv + 656. (London: Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 1902.) Price 7s. 6d. net.

THE fact that the eighth edition of this dictionary is now published is the best of all evidence of the appreciation that it continues to receive. And this appreciation is deserved, whether one regards the work of the author or the reviser. So far as we have been able to examine the work, the information it gives is sound and useful. Mr. Bolas states that he has added nearly a hundred new pages of subject-matter, as many fresh headings and many new diagrams, but by a process of concentration and elimination has not increased the bulk of the volume so far as to render it unwieldy.

The great difficulty in compiling a book that aims at being something more than a simple guide for beginners and something more handy and less costly than a treatise that aims at approximate completeness, is to satisfactorily apportion the available space to the various subjects. As the needs of no two readers are exactly alike, a very wide margin must be allowed for the discretion of the compiler, but we notice a few cases in which the reviser might with advantage have extended his work of adding to the original, even if it necessitated still more "concentration and elimination." The page and a third devoted to "amphitype," for example, might well have been spared, while the six or seven lines devoted to "hypo-eliminators" might profitably have been expanded to a couple of pages. The getting rid of sodium hyposulphite is a problem that has to be attended to in the production of every negative and silver print, and even if all "eliminators" are regarded as useless, some are still on the market, and every thinking photographer wants to know something as to their mode of action, advantages and drawbacks.

Acetylene is very unfairly treated. After it has been in use for so many years as it has, and has proved to be so convenient, effective and safe, it must be a prejudiced view of it that leads to its consideration in less than a page, half of which is devoted to its endothermic and consequently supposed dangerous character, and the other half to its history and a statement that the "great hopes" concerning it have not been realised!

In the selected bibliography of photography some hundred and twenty books are mentioned, ranging from apparatus makers' pamphlets and beginners' guides to the most comprehensive works; but of the few books recommended for students by the City and Guilds examiners, presumably because of their educational value, we have counted nine in English, including three on general photography, that are not mentioned. This

difference can hardly be dismissed as due to the exercise of a wise discretion.

These are examples of the cases in which the reviser might have gone even further than he has in his additions, concentrations and eliminations. Doubtless he will do so when the next edition is called for.

*Die Entwicklung des Gesichtes: Tafeln zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der äusseren Körperform der Wirbeltiere.* By Carl Rabl. Part i., *Das Gesicht der Säugethiere.* With 8 plates. (Leipzig: Engelmann, 1902.) Price 12s.

THIS, the first of four parts of a comprehensive work, deals with the development of the external form of the head-region in rabbit, pig and human embryo. How many different vertebrate animals the author proposes to make use of for the purposes of the research is not stated, but it may be recognised that the net is cast widely enough when within its meshes so lowly an animal as the lamprey is to be contained. The figures of the eight folio plates, drawn by the author, are certainly exquisite, quite unique, indeed, of their kind. From others previously published they differ in two important respects. While the former rarely exceed a magnification of five diameters, the present ones possess three times this, and—a very important point—they are the first series of the kind to be lithographed by the firm of Werner and Winter. This is a sufficient guarantee that full justice has been done to the originals by the lithographer's art.

In fundamental features the drawings, perhaps, hardly reveal anything not already visible in the well-known pictures of pig and human embryos published by His and Keibel. Possibly novelties may be looked for in subsequent parts of the work. To the figures extant of normal human embryos, those here given will form additions welcome to the anatomist and the embryologist alike. As to the others, the one noticeable deficiency is that they stop short of and do not at all cover the period when, for instance, the pig-embryo first becomes unmistakably a member of the genus *Sus*, a representative of the species *Sus scrofa*, and a pig with a particular individuality of its own. That is to say, the author ignores what His has termed the period of the passage of the embryo into the foetus, the point when the unfolding of the embryo is about finished.

The work, which with so large a number of fine plates is remarkably cheap, is being published by the aid of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna.

*Les Fleurs du Midi.* By P. Granger. Pp. viii + 371. (Paris: J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1902.)

THE vast quantity of early flowers which reaches this country in the early spring from the Mediterranean region might lead one to suppose that the conditions of the climate there are entirely favourable to the forcing and rapid development of plants. A perusal of this book indicates that the gardeners of the littoral do not find circumstances by any means so propitious, for the east wind causes drooping of the leaves and withering of the flowers, while the mistral coming from the north-west at times blows with such force that trees are uprooted and shelters overthrown.

The various protective devices, whether hedges or trees, glass frames, straw mats, &c., are fully described and illustrated, together with the conditions under which they may advantageously be employed. Then follows a discussion of various details, such as manures, insecticides, the best methods of gathering and packing, and the cost of freight. The main bulk of the book treats of the plants which lend themselves to cultivation during the winter, with an enumeration of species and varieties which are suitable to the climate and likely to yield a remunerative return for time and money expended in their production. The book is essentially practical and represents the outcome of several years' experience. The