

As much school *matériel* was exhibited as manufacturers could be induced by a circular from the Bureau to show gratis, and naturally the smaller articles were profusely sent in. Where specimens were deficient, as in the case of heavier furniture, heating and ventilating apparatus, &c., they were not unfrequently purchased and supplied by the Bureau, as was also a fully equipped laboratory arranged so as to economise space in schools.

Among the objects supplied by American exhibitors, were statistical charts of every educational subject. Manual training, a matter of special value in the Southern States, was carried on in the building, and the boys' products attracted particular interest. An effort was made that household industry, in its four departments of nursery, kindergarten, kitchen-garden, school of cookery, with sewing, &c., should be fully illustrated, but the first and fourth were not found practicable. A model kindergarten, in which sixteen children were being taught by means of choice objects in each important department of knowledge, instead of with books, and so furnished that it looked the brightest and pleasantest room in the building, was exhibited by the Commissioner; and kitchen-"garden" instruction, *i.e.* in domestic servants' work, was given on four afternoons a week during March and April.

Gymnastics and physical education with apparatus for exercises of various degrees of severity were shown, with lessons and illustrations several times a day. Library appliances, as well as every description of educational works, were largely exhibited in this land of the free library. Specimens of work from reformatory schools, boots, brushes, wood-work, and clothing made by boys had their place beside photographs, publications, kindergarten work, sewing and fancy work done by girls. Washington exhibited a collection of apparatus for showing the simpler scientific experiments, made by public school pupils, the illustrations of which, given in the Report, show how brain and fingers have worked together there. From the same city also was sent a miniature copy of a school recently erected there, set up as a "model" school in both senses of the word, but plans of it are not given in this Report.

One of the most important exhibitors was Prof. Ward, of Rochester, N.Y., of whose museum of natural history, though it comes under the head of commercial department, a full-page ground-plan is given. It consists of a well-balanced collection of specimens of recent stuffed and extinct restored animals; specimens of minerals found in the United States; and models of the most important geological features from all the best known parts of the globe.

An item worth notice in grammar-school, *i.e.* second-grade, education, is a collection of maps made by the boys under the master's instructions, showing countries in relief, with their natural productions denoted by little pieces of minerals, or grains of rice or corn.

*A Text-book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis.* By E. Ziegler. Translated and edited by Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.D. Part II. Special Pathological Anatomy, Sections IX.-XII. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1886.)

THIS, the third volume of the work, fully justifies the high opinion we expressed of its predecessors. In point of excellence of treatment, lucidity of description, general arrangement of the subject, fullness of detail, and abundance of excellent illustrations, it gives to the work as a whole a completeness and thoroughness which, we believe, have not been attained by any previous work, in English or foreign tongues. The pathology of the urinary organs is described in Section IX. (Chapters lxiv.-lxxv.); Section X. (Chapters lxxvi.-xc.) treats of the diseases of the respiratory organs, the thyroid and thymus glands; Sections XI. and XII. (Chapters xci.-ciii.) of the pathology of the central and peripheral nervous system. If amongst

all that is good in the volume we had to choose what is best, we should name the chapters on the pathology of the lung and central nervous system. The classification and the detailed description of the morbid changes of these two organs are most excellent in every respect.

As in the previous volumes, so also in this, a carefully collected summary of the more recent references is given in connection with each subject. A useful index, both of the names of authors cited and of the subjects treated, concludes the volume. The illustrations are copious, representative, and well-chosen. Those illustrating the pathology of the kidney and respiratory organs are in point of printing far above the illustrations one is accustomed to see in English text-books.

As a text-book for students, and a book of reference to workers in pathological anatomy, it is unequalled.

E. KLEIN

*Hours with a Three-Inch Telescope.* By Capt. Wm. Noble, F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1886.)

THE present volume, which is to a great extent a reprint, is designed for the help and instruction of those who, possessing a small telescope, are at a loss as to how best to use it. On the whole, the book well fulfils its author's purpose. Clear, simple, straightforward, and practical, it gives just that elementary instruction in the use of a small instrument which so many require, and which has hitherto been provided for them nowhere else, and it will undoubtedly serve as a good introduction to more advanced books, such as Webb's "Celestial Objects." Occasionally a rash statement needing correction is met with—*e.g.* the footnote on p. 84—but for the most part the book has been carefully written. It is illustrated by a good map of the moon, and by over one hundred woodcuts. The latter are clear, but possess no special merit otherwise; indeed, the representations of Jupiter and Saturn are poor; but, despite a few such slight blemishes in detail, the volume cannot fail to be useful.

*Lunar Science.* By the Rev. Timothy Harley, F.R.A.S., Author of "Moon-Lore," &c. (London: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey, and Co., 1886.)

THIS little book contains a clear and interesting account of the essential facts known about the moon in ancient and modern times. Having referred, in the introduction, to some of the more general aspects of his subject, the author proceeds to discuss, in separate chapters, the moon's distance, its size, shape, substance, formation, condition, surface, and motions. In the chapter on the moon's motions, the writer has a good deal to say about the use which has been made of the moon as the measurer of time. "The etymology of the word," he says, "is full of meaning. 'Moon' and 'Month' are twins, whose parentage was Sanskrit." The truth, of course, is, not that "their parentage was Sanskrit," but that "Moon" and "Month" and the Sanskrit word "Mās," the measurer, have the same root. As kindred words appear in several other Aryan languages, it may be assumed that the moon served as a chronometer to the Aryans before they dispersed. The Athenians began their year upon the first new moon after the summer solstice, and this year they divided into twelve months, containing alternately thirty and twenty-nine days. Each month, again, was divided into three decades. The Romans also divided their months into three parts, and, says Mr. Harley, "the first day was called *Calendæ*, from an old verb meaning 'to call out,' because a pontiff then made proclamation to the people that it was new moon. These *Calendæ* have given us our word 'calendar.'" Among the North American Indians, time is computed by moons or months, and they talk of the "beaver moon," the "buck moon," the "buffalo moon," and so on, exactly as the Greeks used to talk of the "planting moon," the "reaping moon," the "wine moon," and the like.