we shall see in our own living-rooms motion pictures of current events as they are taking place. It is not only possible, but probable that we shall show in our schools and colleges great educational motion pictures broadcasted by radio. Instead of the country student struggling along under incompetent teachers, he, as well as his more fortunate fellow in the great city, will have the inspiration gained from listening to lectures given in person by the greatest authorities in the world.

Photograph transmitted by Radio.

It is misunderstanding that causes most of the difficulty between individuals and between nations. Communication, more than anything else, assists in doing away with such misunderstanding. When we are broadcasting pictures, as well as the human voice, and sending them simultaneously, a tremendous advance will be made towards the realization of universal peace on earth and good will toward men.

—*Edison Sales Builder.*

The New Books

Ruch-Popenoe General Science Test—Giles M. Ruch and H. F. Popenoe—World Book Company.

This is an accomplishment test in general science for use in the seventh, eighth or ninth grade. There are two forms, A and B, of equal difficulty. Each form has two parts. Part one lists fifty incomplete sentences. Pupils are to select from a list of seven words given, the proper one to complete the sentence. Part two has twenty diagrams. Two or three incomplete sentences refer to the diagram. Pupils fill in the blank spaces. A seven-page manual of directions, keys for forms A and B, class record blank and blank form for percentile graph may be secured with the test papers. Sample test questions will be found in General Science Quarterly, Vol. 7, pp. 191-193, March, 1923.

Everyday Mysteries—Charles G. Abbott—198 pages—15 plates—$2.00. The Macmillan Company.

This is one of the series of books, "The Young People's Shelf of Science," edited by Edwin C. Slosson. The sub-title, "Secrets of Science in the Home," indicates that we are to learn of the mysteries of home science. A better idea of the contents of the book is given by a few of the chapter titles: the plumber's surprise, something

about soap, fixing the clock, door bells, the home-made bicycle, blueberries, pots and pans, saving half the coal pile, rags and velvet gowns, bread and cheese. The science secrets of these everyday things are told in a most fascinating manner. The book is an excellent one for supplementary reading in general science classes.

Pierre Curie—Marie Curie—244 pages—8 plates—$2.25—The Macmillan Company.

The glimpse into the life and work of Pierre and Marie Curie afforded by this book will be welcomed by science teachers everywhere. There is an introduction by Mrs. W. B. Meloney, who was instrumental in bringing Madame Curie to America and in persuading her to write this book. Madame Curie writes at length of the life of her husband and gives one chapter to her own autobiography, and a final chapter to her trip to America.

General Science Syllabus—J. C. Leovenguth—63 pages—World Book Company.

As the title suggests, this is not a text but an outline for any teacher to follow. The outline follows, in the main, the order of topics in Fall's Science for Beginners, but page references are given to nine general science texts. If a sufficient number of the different texts can be provided, so that pupils can have access to them, and they will work up a topic by using several sources, this ought to furnish a means to some very good teaching.

Laboratory Chemistry for Girls—Agnes F. Jaques—244 pages—D. C. Heath & Company.

This book is more than a laboratory manual. It outlines a full course in chemistry. It contains some text material, but gives references to many different books for the main treatment of subject matter. In addition to the experiments found in the general course, there is much valuable material and many experiments on foods and physiological chemistry.

Laboratory Experiments in Chemistry—N. Henry Black—172 pages—100 illustrations—The Macmillan Company.

This is a loose-leaf manual to accompany Black and Conant's "Practical Chemistry." It contains directions for performing eighty experiments, including those required for entrance to college. The directions are printed on left-hand pages, leaving the right-hand pages blank for pupils' notes. It has small pages, about the size of the textbook pages. It is needless to say this is prepared with the usual care which is characteristic of this author and teacher.

Makers of Science—Ivor B. Hart—320 pages—120 illustrations—$2.75—Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York.

This is a most valuable book for the science and the mathematics teacher, also for pupil reference. It gives a clear account in simple language of the progress of physical science and mathematics, century by century, showing that truth has repeatedly replaced fallacy. The chapters are: Aristotle; The School of Alexandria; Roger Bacon; Copernicus; John Kepler; Gilbert, the Father of Magnetic Philosophy; Galileo, the Founder of Experimental Science; Descarte and Co-ordinate Geometry; Sir Isaac Newton; Robert Boyle; Ampere; Sir Humphrey Davy; Ohm; Michael Faraday; Lord Kelvin; Science of Today and Tomorrow. In this last chapter you will find a brief but excellent explanation of the new Einstein theories.