

*The Popular Science Monthly for January, 1892.* A record of which Americans may well be proud is the recent advances in the pottery industry, by Edwin Atlee Barber, which opens the January *Popular Science Monthly*. The account is made doubly interesting by its thirty-five handsome illustrations, representing artistic wares, tiles and architectural pieces. Under the title Theology and Political Economy, Dr. Andrew D. White tells how the Church has hampered the progress of commerce and industry by forbidding the lending of money at interest, and like restrictions. Hon. David A. Wells contributes a second illustrated paper on Remarkable Boulders, the largest weighing several thousand tons, which must have been brought to their present places by glacial action. The doctrine of the rise of man from the lower animals is strongly supported by an illustrated article on Tail-like Formations in Men, based on the researches of several German anatomists. Amédée Guillemin discusses the ever-fascinating question of Communication with the Planets. The Musk Ox, about which little can be found in works on zoölogy, is the subject of a description, with illustrations, by Horace T. Martin. Hon. Carroll D. Wright discusses Our Population and its Distribution, showing what part of the inhabitants of the United States live near the sea-level, and what on higher lands; what part in moist regions, and what in dry, etc. A folded map shows the movements of the centre of population westward in the past hundred years. An Experiment in Education, of a sort that promises to make school-life much more attractive and profitable, is described by Mary Alling Aber. A new flying machine, The Aviator, is described, with illustrations, by M. G. Trouvé. There is a short paper on The Population of the Earth, and a sketch, with portrait, of Prof. Elias Loomis, of Yale College. In the Editor's Table is an examination of Evolution and its Assailants.

THE article of the month which will attract the great circle of readers is one on "Phillips Brooks, his Youth, Early Manhood and Work," in January *New England Magazine*. The writer, the Rev. Julius H. Ward, is an intimate of the great preacher, and this is the first time that any magazine has given anything like an adequate account of the man or a real estimate of his work. Mr. Ward's article is finely illustrated with portraits of Bishop Brooks as a boy, as a student at college, at thirty years of age, and at date; it also contains sketches of his churches and homes in Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere. It is one of the best as well as one of the most popular articles this enterprising young magazine has yet published. Prof. C. M. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis, writes a long article on "The City of St. Louis," which is illustrated by Ross Turner, the famous Boston impressionist artist, and others. It is an article which will interest readers East and West, for St. Louis has had a romantic history. "Mice at Eavesdropping" is a pleasant little sketch illustrated by A. S. Cox. Another of Philip Bourke Marston's posthumous poems, "'Tis Better to have Loved and Lost," finds a place and is well worthy of it. Winfield S. Nevins continues his "Stories of Salem Witchcraft." Walter Blackburn Harte writes a strong condemnation of the growing custom of trading upon the names of famous literary men by commonplace offspring and relatives. S. Q. Lapius contributes a fine poem, "The Gray Dawn." Edith Mary Norris has a powerful and pathetic story of the good old days of witchcraft, called "A Salem Witch." Charlotte Perkins Stetson contributes a story called "The Yellow Wall Paper," which is very paragraphic and very queer generally. One of Phillips Brooks' finest sermons on Abraham Lincoln is reproduced, with a commentary upon it by Mr. Mead. A number of other poems and sketches complete a very interesting number.