

HAMILTON.—Snow, 1st, 9th, 18th, 22nd, 26th, 27th. Rain, 17th, 28th.
 SIMCOE.—Wind storms, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 17th, 18th, 23rd, 29th. Fog, 28th.
 Snow, 1st, 9th, 13th, 18th, 23rd. Rain, 16th, 22nd, 27th, 28th. A
 month of bare ground—no sleighing. Water scarce in some parts.
 WINDSOR.—Wind storms, 24th, 29th. Snow, 1st, 11th, 13th, 22nd.
 Rain, 5th, 16th.

VIII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, 1875. N. F. TACKABURY. Montreal & London.

This important and valuable work will supply a want long felt by the Canadian public. Our interest in it is enhanced by the fact of its being almost wholly the product of Canadian skill and industry. Great care, labour and research have evidently been employed in its preparation. Preceding the Atlas proper, is a valuable series of descriptive memoirs on the Topography and Physical Geography of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; on the Geology of the different Provinces of the Dominion; and on the Zoology of Canada. There are also comprehensive and interesting sketches of the History of Canada; (nor has the Educational Institutions and systems of the various Provinces been forgotten.) A chapter on the Railways of the Dominion, and an exhaustive memoir on Canadian Steam Navigation. There are likewise Mineral Statistics; a list of Railways in Canada, and their distance in miles; and a list of Foreign Consuls in the Dominion, exclusive of U. S. Consuls. These introductory papers, occupying more than 100 pages of letter-press, contain a fund of reliable information presented in a lucid and graphic manner by gentlemen eminently fitted to do justice to their respective subjects. Appended to the Atlas is a Gazetteer containing lists of the cities and villages of Ontario and Quebec, with their estimated population, their distance from the nearest Railway Station and their Post Offices. To business men, this portion of the Atlas, will prove valuable and serviceable.

The maps in the Atlas proper, may be noticed under four classes. The first contains six General Maps, each of which fills two pages. (Size of page, 18 inches by 14.) The introductory map is one of the Dominion, coloured to show the Geological formations: the second exhibits the line of the Canada Pacific Railway between Manitoba and Lake Nipissing. The next is a beautifully executed and valuable map, illustrative of the Climatology of the Dominion. The system of lines introduced by Humboldt in 1817, to afford an insight into the distribution of heat in the atmosphere is successfully applied to B. N. America, and by lines of equal winter, equal summer, and equal annual temperature, the comparative climate of the Dominion is presented in a graphic form. The distribution of rain fall is also well delineated. The remaining three General Maps show the civil divisions of Canada; of the United States; and of Europe.

The second class contains Special Maps of the Provinces. Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba, are each two-page maps. Quebec occupies three double pages, the first comprising the western part of the Province; the second, the central; and the third, the eastern. New Brunswick and Newfoundland occupy a page each; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are given on one page. We may next mention the maps of the Districts (Algonoma, Muskoka, Nipissing, and Parry Sound), and of the counties of Ontario and Quebec. The list is completed by maps of the five cities of Ontario, and two of Quebec. The County maps are given on a scale of six miles to an inch. They contain the concession lines of the townships, and the villages, post offices, and school-houses are clearly and accurately indicated.

We cordially recommend the Atlas as a reliable and admirably executed work, which every intelligent Canadian may advantageously use for study or reference.

The British Quarterly Review, for January, from the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

Paparchy and Nationality. In this article the writer shows that the controversy now waging in Germany is "deeply rooted in the historical incompatibility of the pretensions of the Papacy with the autonomy of the State;" that the conflict was inevitable, and admits of no evasion or compromise; and, "upon every ground of Scripture, of reason, of society, of history, and of humanity," takes side with the civil against the ecclesiastical power, in the struggle for supremacy within the state.

The History of Greece, by G. W. Cox, author of "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," receives much commendation, especially for the discrimination between true history and mere legend. The two volumes now published conclude the Peloponnesian War.

The Bible's Place in a Sense of Religion, is best described in the writer's own words: "He has sought to present, in the data of Scriptural religion, a great body of scientific facts which must remain positive knowledge in the department of religion, whatever new knowledge may raise in physical science."

Europe and Peace would have been more aptly entitled "Europe preparing for War," and for a war of terrific proportions. The description of the condition and temper of the nations, affords little hope for the continuance of peace.

The other articles and the extended notices of Contemporary Literature bring more topics to the reader's attention than we have room to particularize.

Westminster Review, for January, reprinted by the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

Mr. Mill's posthumous work, *Nature; The Utility of Religion and Theism*, is the subject of the first article.

The Bible and Strong Drink is a short article, showing the probable effect of the passage of the bill to prevent the sale, manufacture, purchase or importation of intoxicating liquors in England.

Rocks Ahead; or the Warnings of Cassandra, is the review of a recent work by Mr. Greg, "which is remarkable alike for the gloomy views it depicts and the great ability with which it is written." It portrays the difficulty likely to arise from the parliamentary rulers of the country becoming more and more members, in some sort, of the aristocracy.

Aristotle, the work which occupied the last six years of Mr. Grote's life, has just been given to the public, and is the subject of this essay. The object of this work, as well as those on Plato and the companions of Socrates, which preceded it, is to "show the speculative activity of the Greeks, by a critical examination of the works of their chief thinkers." The present article is devoted principally to his treatment of the treatises known as the *Organon*.

Charity, Pauperism, and Self-Help, suggests a modification of the English Poor Laws, and sets forth the plan for a Friendly Relief Society.

The First Metallurgists mentions the traces left by prehistoric men in the shape of tumuli, &c., which we find in all parts of the world, and the gradual advance in civilization proclaimed by their contents.

The Edinburgh Review, for January, from the LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., New York.

Mill's Theism.—The first article takes up Mr. Mill's last work, which was reviewed with great praise by a writer in the *Westminster Review* for January, and argues with much earnestness against the materialistic opinions therein proclaimed, on the origin of all things, the nature of man, and the being and attributes of God.

Lord Ellenborough's Indian Administration.

Those who know *Leonardo da Vinci* only as an artist, will be surprised on reading the account of his career here given, to find that he was equally, if not more eminent, as a physiologist, engineer, and mathematician; that he was a skilled labourer in every department; that he invented numerous mechanical appliances; and that he was "chiefly artist to the generation in which he lived, because the arts were the only form of his activity then generally in demand."

Four of the remaining articles are devoted to topics which, like that of the first, have been discussed in one or more of the other Reviews.

There is a very interesting article on "The Heart of Africa and the Slave Trade," in which we have a short account of the two late expeditions under Dr. Schweinfurth and Sir Samuel Baker.

IX. Educational Intelligence.

—WATERLOO HIGH SCHOOLS.—After a long and able discussion of the whole case relating to the High Schools (as we learn from the *Waterloo Chronicle*), in which every point was duly considered, the Waterloo County Council, at last session, came to the conclusion to ask Berlin and Waterloo to contribute \$3,000 towards the building, and they would at the June session divide the whole County into two High School districts. This is a step in the right direction.

—HIGH SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.—A good deal of discussion has taken place lately in Hamilton, Port Hope, and various other towns in this Province, on the question as to whether it is expedient to retain the 4th, 5th and 6th classes in the Public Schools, and also the corresponding classes in the High Schools. Financial considerations have prevailed to decide the question in the negative, as against the Public Schools, thus reducing them to the status of mere primary Schools. This is most unfortunate, and a remedy must be applied to prevent the evil.

—MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.—By the courtesy of Principal Dawson of this University, we have received the annual report to the Government General, of the Institution. We shall give an abstract of the report in our next.

—COLLEGE AND SCHOOL JOURNALS.—We have received *The Queen's College Journal* from Kingston and the Collegiate Institute — of St. Catharines. We shall refer to them in our next.

—Manitoba College contains thirty-nine students. Messrs. Bryce and Hart are the Professors.

—The successful Gilchrist scholars up to last year are: 1868. S. R. Wiggins, Ontario; 1869, J. L. McKenzie, Quebec; 1870, F. B. Robertson, Ontario; 1871, F. G. Macgregor, Nova Scotia; 1872, — Pattulo, Ontario; 1873, W. J. Fraser, Ontario; 1874, W. J. Alexander, Ontario.

Such of the Prussian schoolmasters as are to give secular instruction