teenth Century Essays;" Emerson's Essays; Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects;" Hamerton's "Intellectual Life;" Hare's "Guesses at Truth;" Landor's "Imaginary Conversations;" Lord's "Beacon Lights of History;" Lowell's Literary Essays; Macaulay's Essays; Morley's "Studies in Literature;" Shairp's "Aspects of Poetry;" Stephens's "Hours in a Library;" Whipple's "Recollections of Eminent Men."

The special attention of all English readers should be called to the department of English and American biography, a department which is now engaging some of the best talent of modern authorship, and which, alike in its comprehensiveness and minuteness, is fraught with fascinating interest. In addition to special biographies, such as Carlyle's "Cromwell," or Forster's "Dickens," Holmes's "Emerson," Bigelow's "Bryant," and Underwood's "Whittier," the most conspicuous feature of modern biography is the serial character that it is assuming, expressing itself in the varied forms of literary, political, philanthropic, and educational biography. By way of specific suggestion to the readers of the Homiletic, a few examples of each of these may be given:

Literary Biography: The American Men of Letters Series, Irving, etc.; The English Men of Letters Series, Bacon, etc.; The Famous Women Series, George Eliot, etc.; The Great Writers, Carlyle, etc.

Political Biography: American Statesmen Series, Webster, etc.; English Statesmen Series, Peel, etc.; English Radical Leaders, Gladstone, etc.; English Men of Action Series, Wellington, etc.; The Heroes of the Nations, Nelson, etc.; Strickland's "Queens of England," Elizabeth, etc.

Philanthropic and Educational Biography: American Religious Leaders, Wayland, etc.; Christian Heroes, Davis, etc.; American Reformers, Sumner, etc.; Men with a Mission, Tyndale, etc.; The Great Educators, Alcuin, etc.; The World's Workers Series, Thomas Arnold, etc.; Makers of Modern Thought, Newton, etc.

Even nations have their biographies, as in The American Common-wealth Series and the Story of the Nations.

With the first and third of these collections, the literary and the educational, the teacher of truth should be especially conversant, so full are they of needed knowledge and so finely adapted to enlarge the mind and purify the taste.

This same serial method, it may be noted, is applied to the sphere of history, two of which serials may be particularly commended to the English student: The Epochs of English History (8 vols.), The Epochs of Modern History (17 vols.).

In so far as separate histories of England are concerned, Hume, Froude, Macaulay, Lecky, and MacCarthy would conduct us in consecutive chronological order, as, in American history, Bancroft and MacMaster would lead us connectedly from the beginning of our colonial life to the opening of the Civil War. As to constitutional history, Hallam, Stubbs, and Yonge would supply the need on the British side. On the American side we