

each part of the passage must be deposited in its proper column. Some of these papers have a formidable array of columns, supposed by their respective inventors to supply a suitable receptacle for every possible case that can occur in language.

Many attempts have been made to simplify the subject of "Analysis" for children, and with more or less success. The latest effort in this direction is that of Mr. W. F. Sanders, in his "Analysis by Diagrams." The object is to show at a glance the relation of the parts to each other, instead of packing them away into separate compartments, and wasting so much of the teacher's time in determining whether they are correctly deposited. The device is quite simple. The simple subject and predicate are marked by a continuous heavy line, drawn under both, and are separated from each other by a short, heavy vertical line. Then the "modifiers" are indicated by curved light lines, leading up to the words they modify; the direct object is marked by a curved line drawn over the governing and under the governed word, but our author has no separate place in his system for the "direct object," nor does he distinguish between adjectival and adverbial "modifiers." We do not, however, quarrel with him for this, for we might not find it very easy to distinguish between adjective and adverb, and to give a definition of one that would distinguish it sharply from the other. Those, however, who have time and taste for distinctions of this kind, will here have ample scope for discussion. It might be objected, too, that it is hardly characteristic of "analysis" to leave so many words in the predicate unaccounted for, as we find, for example, in sentence 83, "He commanded the horse to be saddled," where the words "commanded - to be saddled," are all placed together as the grammatical predicate. There is, throughout the work, a large number of examples, gradually increasing in difficulty, worked out, which illustrate the author's system, but many of them would hardly be accepted in our Canadian schools. This circumstance, however, in no way interferes with the merit of the system itself, which we

can readily apply to our own methods of analysis. If confined to the school-room, and to the black-board and slate, we have no doubt, that by means of these diagrams—to which the ingenuity of the teacher could make additions so as to express other relations—the subject might be made intelligible to young children. It might, perhaps, be amusing also to note the effect of one of the more intricate diagrams on an examiner who had never heard of the system.

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THE BOY'S OWN ANNUAL, an Illustrated Volume of Pure and Entertaining Reading, edited by James Macaulay, M.A. London: The Religious Tract Society; Toronto: Wm. Warwick.

We have already spoken, in these pages, of the excellent character of this publication, designed by the Editor of *The Leisure Hour* to supply the young with wholesome and entertaining reading. The bound volume, comprising the numbers for the first year of issue, has just been completed, and, having put it to the excellent home-test of introducing it to a family-circle of voracious, youthful readers, with delightful results, we are prepared heartily to endorse its entry into whatever households it may enter. With the annual volume has come the first monthly part of the New Year's issue, an instalment of even greater promise than any which the past volume shews. The Canadian publisher should receive the thanks of every friend of youth in introducing so meritorious a publication into Canadian households. There should be clubs formed for its purchase and circulation in every school in the country.

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HARPER'S LATIN DICTIONARY, founded on the translation of Freund's Latin-German Lexicon, edited by E. A. Andrews, LL.D., Revised, enlarged and rewritten, by T. Lewis, Ph.D., and Charles Short, LL.D. New York: Harper Brothers; Toronto: Willing & Williamson, 1879.

American scholarship and publishing enterprise has, in this work, received a high and merited compliment—the lexicon having been accepted by the Syndicate of the Clarendon Press at Oxford as the standard au-