tongued orators and divine poets of Rome," does not detract from the real worth and interest of the book. It is to be noticed that the author declares against the w sound of consonantal u (v), and is doubtful on ue, giving a choice between the sound of ea in pear and the sound of aye. It is to be very much regretted that there is no agreement on this continent upon either of these points.

Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar; third edition, revised and enlarged. By B. L. Gildersleeve and Gonzalez Lodge. University Publishing Co., New York.

All who know the old edition of this grammar will heartily welcome the new. Indeed, Pro-fessor Gildersleeve's name will be sufficient. It may be confidently predicted that this new edition will eventually supplant the best grammars now in use in the schools. The brevity and simplicity with which the latest philologi-cal results in syntax are stated are truly admirable. For a fair test of the quality of the whole book let anyone examine the author's treatment book let anyone examine the author's treatment of the vereor constructions, or the fine chapter on metres. He will be a courageous man who will attempt another Latin Grammar in our generation. The book is all that Professor Gildersleeve's name would lead us to expect. The publishers, too, are to be congratulated upon this excellent specimen of their bookmaking making.

Literary Notes.

E. L. KELLOGG & Co., New York and Chicago. have re-published "First Learnt at School," by S. B. Sinclair, B.A., now of Ottawa Normal School. This is a high compliment to a Canadian school-book with which many of our readers are no doubt familiar.

Two notable educational articles are to appear in the November Popular Science Monthly. The one on Preparation for College by English High Schools, written by John F. Casey, of the Boston High School, shows what boys who enter Harvard without Greek are doing. The other is the first of a series on Manual Training by Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, who is well known to the renders of the Monthly.

THERE is no magazine that maintains a more uniform or higher degree of literary excellence than the old, well-known, weekly eclectic, Littell's Living Age. Its selections are taken from the leading foreign quarterlies, reviews and magazines with the truest judgment, and in its variety there is something for every cultivated taste. To busy men and women who wish to be informed in regard to current English periodical literature, and have the best papers, the most representative, profitable and entertaining, culled for them by a competent hand, The Living Age is indispensable. New subscribers for 1895 are promised the thirteen weekly issues for the current quarter free. Address, Littell & Co, Boston.

THE leading article in The Forum for November is "The Political Career and Character of David B. Hill," by an anonymous writer, who will attempt to make an independent measure of Senator Hill's position and influence in national politics. In the same number Ex-Senator Edmunds discusses the question of the popular election of United States senators—a noteworthy article from a high constitutional authority, and a man who has himself had long senatorial experience. Among other articles are "Thackeray's Place in Literature," by Frederic Harrison; "The Temperance Problem: Past and Future," by Dr. E. R. L. Gould—a review of the results of prohibition and high license, and an argument for the Gothenburg system; "The Contented Masses in the West," by Chancellor J. H. Canfield, of the University of Nebraska; "How the Infant Death-Rate Was Reduced in New York," by Nathan Straus; "The Wage-Earners' Loss in the business Depression," by Samuel W. Dike; and, "Facts touching a Revival of Business." will attempt to make an independent measure

touching a Revival of Business

WITH the November number the Arena conwith the November number the Archa concludes its tenth volume. The opening paper in this issue, which contains 164 pages of reading matter, deals with "The Religion of Emerson," by W. H. Savage. Kuma Oishi, A. M., Ph. D., a well-known Japanese scholar, writes on "The Causes which I ad to the War in the Fast." Causes which Led to the War in the East." Congressman John Davis contributes a paper called "The New Slavery." A student of occultcaned "The New Slavery. A student of occurrism considers and criticises the Thibetan papers of Dr. Hensoldt, under the caption of "The Brotherhood of India." Catharine H. Spence writes on "Effective Voting the only Effective Moralizer of Politcs." W. L. Garver describes rhe Freeland University. Martha Louise Clark deals suggestively with "The Relation of Imbecility to Pauperism and Crime." Rev. Byron A. Brooks considers "Christianity as it is Preached." C. J. Buell takes up the pressing difficulties involved in "Immigration and the Land Question." Dr. Henry A. Hartt, and Dr. J. M. Peebles, M. D., two orthodox Christian scholars and medical men, contribute opposing views on "The Bible and Modern Spiritualism." B. O. Flower begins a series of papers on "The Century of Sir Thomas More," which he thinks presents certain striking parallels in its ism considers and criticises the Thibetan papers of Dr Hensoldt under the cantion of "The thinks presents certain striking parallels in its literary and social aspects to our own time. Thomas E. Will, A.M., has a timely subject in "Political Corruption; its Methods and How to Defeat it." Walter Blackburn Harte, winds up the number with a good laugh in a humorous the number with a good laugh in a hunessay called "Advent of the Young Man.

The Popular Science Monthly for November begins a new volume. First comes a fully illustrated account of The Glaciers of Greenland, by Prof. Angelo Heilprin. The recent un-The recent unlucky trip of the Miranda has made Greenland a region of much present interest. There are notable educational articles in the number. There are two Preparation for College by English High Schools, Mr. John F. Casey tells what boys who enter college without Greek are doing. Dr. C. Hanford Henderson contributes the first of two Hanford Henderson contributes the first of two articles on Manual Training, in which he shows what a well-planned manual training course consists of. The Cobra and other Serpents are described, with illustrations, by Mr. G. R. O'Reilly, who has lived among snakes in various parts of the world and as also shakes in various parts of the world and as also shakes in various parts of the world and as also shakes in various parts of the world and as also shakes in various parts of the world and as also shakes in various parts of the world and as a shake as a same shakes in the same shakes in the same shakes in various parts of the world and a shake shakes as a same shakes in the same shakes in ious parts of the world, and is able to correct several popular errors concerning their habits. This number contains also the recent address of the Marquis of Salisbury upon assuming the presidency of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. There is an admir-Advancement of Science. There is an admirable little scientific temperance lecture by Dr. Justus Gaule, under the title Alcohol and Happiness. A description of The Swiss Watch Schools is given by Theodore B. Willson. Redonda and its Phosphates are described by Fred W. Morse. W. T. Freeman calls attention to analogies and Homologies in animal and vegetable life. Something of the Chemistry of Cleaning is explained by Prof. Vivian Lewes. There is an account of the career of Philibert Commerson, "The King's Naturalist," while the subject of the usual Sketch and Portrait is Sears commerson, "The King's Naturalist," while the subject of the usual Sketch and Portrait is Sears C. Walker, astronomer of the United States Coast Survey in its early days. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number \$5 a year.

SOME THINGS THAT TROUBLED ME.

IT was a district school and my first experience in teaching. There were, of course, many things that troubled me, and equally of course one of these things was whispering. I was not rash enough to forbid it altogether, but I knew that most of it was entirely unnecessary, that it was wasted time, and made confusion, and I was anxious to stop it. I tried various mild expedients during the first week without much success. The next Monday morning I was ready

with a new plan.

The school started off nicely and the second recitation was well under way when I noticed a recitation was well under way when I noticed a boy near the back of the room beginning a whispered conversation with his neighbor. I stopped the recitation, and said pleasantly to the culprit, "Johnny, wait a minute, please." Then, addressing the school, I said quietly, "You may lay aside your work." They looked surprised, but obeyed promptly. I then said to them, "Johnny Brown wants to whisper, and as we can't very well carry on the school-work and attend to Johnny's whispering, we will give our undivided attention to Johnny while he whispers." Everybody looked at Johnny, and Johnny

grew red in the face, and made an attempt to pick up his book; but I said, "Now, Johnny, we have stopped our work to give you a chance to whisper, and we are waiting for you." Johnny essayed a smile, but it was a very sickly one. He wriggled about on his seat, and the effort to continue the whispering while we were all watching him was a hard one. The sound of his own voice in the stillness that had fallen upon the school, seemed to startle him, and he upon the school, seemed to startle him, and he stopped before he had finished the first sentence. "Have you finished, Johnny?" I asked, and Johnny said "Yes." "You are sure that there is nothing more you need to say?" Johnny was quite sure. I looked at the clock and said pleasantly that we had lost five minutes of the time we had for school-work but that Johnny must have thought he had something to say of more importance than the school-work to say of more importance than the school-work, or he would not have troubled us. Without further comment, the work was resumed, and I

was troubled no more that day by whispering.

I had occasion to apply this treatment three or four times during the next two weeks, but in no case twice to the same scholar. At the end no case twice to the same scholar. At the end of that time the habit of whispering seemed to me to be practically cured. But, you may ask if they did not whisper without my knowing it when my back was turned. It may be they did, but I am sure they did not disturb the work of the school to any extent, and as I had never forthisden whispering. I did not work about it bidden whispering, I did not worry about it -

B. in Western Teacher.

In getting together suitable material for Reception Days, Special Days, and exercises of all kinds, difficulties vanish in the reading of E. L. Kellogg & Co.'s (New York) catalogue of books, cantatas, etc. All the best published are kept by them at lowest prices. For Columbus Day they furnished more material of this nature than all other firms together. Nowhere else can these books be found in such variety, and at such low prices. To anyone answering this advertisement, and sending 10 cents, a copy of Hughes' "How to Keep Order" will be sent with the catalogue.

CANADA, all hail! The school authorities of Ontario, in addition to the usual preparatory work, require that the following selections be memorized before admission to the high schools:

"The Bells of Shandon."

"The Bells of Shandon.
"To Mary in Heaven."
"Ring out, Wild Bells."
"Lady Clare."
"Lead, Kindly Light."
"Before Sedan."
"The Feegahon Morman. "The Forsaken Merman."

"The Three Fishers.
"To a Skylark."

"Elegy in a Country Church-yard."

Think of it, in these days of much teaching and, some say, little learning—that so many good things should be so securely lodged in the memory of all pupils promoted to a High School.—Penn. School Journal.

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