

ness, is singularly defective, and the subject merits a much fuller treatment than it has received either in "The Grammar" or "The Companion." Inasmuch as prepositions are of more frequent occurrence in prose than in verse, and as they very frequently involved delicate shades of meaning, a pupil cannot be made to see too early their force and beauty. A boy who knows his Harkness only will be posed by, "to pay a draft on Fufius;" "I can supply it from home;" "In Cicero's writings," and many other simple phrases involving the use of prepositions.

Part II. contains a large number of graded Ellisian Exercises, including the papers for the last sixteen years in Pass Prose, Toronto University. As "Ellis' Latin Prose," "Anthon's Latin Prose," and "Arnold's Ellisian Exercises," are but little used in this country, this part of the volume will be found very acceptable to "teachers who wish to save the time now lost in dictating exercises in the class." The exercises in this part are chiefly from Cæsar, Livy and Cicero, and, we may safely say, contain abundant practice upon the inflexions and syntax of the Latin tongue. The references to the grammar have evidently involved much labour, and they are, as a rule, not only copious but judicious. Notwithstanding the deprecation in the Preface, we must say that, in many places, the English version seems needlessly "literal" and too suggestive of Mr. Bohn's "cribs." In these Ellisian Exercises we think that, even for tyros, the English should be as perfect as possible, not only that they may be compelled to think how English idiom is to be expressed in Latin idiom, but may see how perfect Latin may be rendered into perfect English. "A boy has no real mental training," to quote Dr. Roby again, "unless some abstract thought be evoked, and Latin Syntax cannot be acquired without it. Of course, a boy need not go into the matter fully at first, but had better not

get into a wrong mode altogether." We would have liked to see some easy introductory sentences from *Viri Romæ* or *Eutropius*, to begin with, but perhaps Cæsar may not be found too difficult in practice.

Part III. contains thirty-four sets of Grammar Papers, selected chiefly from "Belcher's Short Exercises," and the Grammar Papers of London, Toronto, and other Universities. It is an exceedingly good collection, and the authors have made judicious use of the large amount of material at their disposal. Little is asked, too, but what the student will find answered in the Grammar. The only defects, considering the aim of the work, that we notice, are the omission of reference to the meaning of the inflexions and to the principles of word-building. These defects are, however, trifling, and do not mar, to any great extent, the value of the book.

As a whole, the work is very well done, and, though the scope of it did not admit of much more than compilation, yet there is abundant proof of accurate and discriminating scholarship in its preparation. That such a work, however, should be found necessary, cannot be considered complimentary to the state of classical culture amongst us. It is, perhaps, more an outcome of the examination craze that has seized upon the country and the age, than the legitimate product of learning and pædagogy. It will greatly assist both teachers and pupils in passing through Moloch's Examination Fire, we make no doubt, and to this end we heartily recommend it to the public. We may add that the publishers and printers have also well performed their part; but we cannot refrain from saying that we are sorry to see so much learning, and time, and money spent upon a book so much behind the times as Harkness's Latin Grammar. The editors had much better have edited the Grammar first, and then written their Companion to it.