

AMERICAN HEALTH PRIMERS.—*Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia*; 30 and 50 cents. This series is written from the American standpoint, and with especial reference to our climate, architecture, legislation, and modes of life; and in all these respects we differ materially from other nations. Sanitary legislation especially, which in England has made such notable progress, has barely begun with us, and it is hoped that the American Health Primers may assist in developing a public sentiment favorable to proper sanitary laws, especially in our large cities. The subjects selected are treated in as popular a style as is consistent with their nature, technical terms being avoided as far as practicable. The authors have been selected with great care, and on account of special fitness, each for his subject, by reason of its previous careful study, either privately or as public teachers.

The following volumes are in press and will be issued about once a month:—I. Hearing, and How to keep It; II. Long Life, and How to reach It; III. Sea Air and Sea Bathing; IV. The Summer and its Diseases; V. Eyesight and How to Care for It; VI. The Throat and the Voice; VII. The Winter and its Dangers; VIII. The Mouth and the Teeth; IX. Our Homes; X. The Skin in Health and Disease; XI. Brain Work and Overwork. Other volumes are in preparation, including the following subjects: "Preventible Diseases," "Accidents and Emergencies," "Towns we Live In," "Diet in Health and Disease," "The Art of Nursing," "School and Industrial Hygiene," "Mental Hygiene," etc., etc. They will be 16mo in size, neatly printed on tinted paper, and bound in paper covers. Price, 30 cents; flexible cloth, 50 cents. *Lindsay & Blakiston, Publishers.*

GUIDES FOR SCIENCE TEACHING.—*Boston: Ginn & Heath.* The Boston Society of Natural History, desirous of aiding in making the study of Natural History what it ought to be, a series of *object lessons*, taught in a true "objective" manner, are issuing a series of Primers on the subject for teachers only. They are edited with much ability. The science of Natural History is in each case placed second to the science of teaching. They would form for teachers who deserve the name the best possible text-books on Object Lessons. So far as issued they are "About Pebbles," by Alpheus Hyatt, Custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, &c.; "Concerning a few Common Plants," by Geo. L. Goodall, Professor of Botany in Harvard; "Commercial and other Sponges," by A. Hyatt; and "A First Lesson in Natural History," by Mrs. Agassiz. The first costs 15 cents, and each of the others 30 cents.

FORBRIGER'S DRAWING TABLETS.—*Cincinnati: Jones Bros. & Co.* As a series of drawing books graded for use in schools, this is only equalled by Walter Smith's. For the use of teachers who have not been trained to teach drawing it is probably simpler than even Mr. Smith's. It is not by any means so exhaustive or complete, but it is natural in its gradation and exceedingly simple. It leads most clearly to inventive drawing. For use in schools the tablets seem to be much superior to the present style of drawing books. A manual accompanies each of the seven tablets. Half tint is used to a large extent in the drawings.

THE MULTUM IN PARVO MUSIC LEAVES.—*John J. Hood, 603 Arch St., Philadelphia*, 40 cents. This is a collection of 195 Melodies, Rounds, &c., suitable for schools and the social circle, prepared by Mr. John Bower, formerly musical superintendent of the Philadelphia schools. Many of the pieces in the book are sold in sheet form, each costing more than the price of the book.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET.—*By Henry N. Hudson. Boston: Ginn & Heath.* The preface contains some of the best advice as to the mode of teaching English, and especially Shakespeare, that we have ever seen. We quite agree with the author that "teachers are to be found attending very disproportionately, not to say exclusively, to questions of grammar, etymology, rhetoric,

and the mere technicalities of speech; thus sticking for ever in the husk of language, instead of getting through into the kernel of matter and thought." The author, in his valuable introduction and throughout the foot-notes, has evidently kept this view of the subject before him, as he has not overburdened his text with much useless explanation of what needed none, but has been careful to add only such notes as would be of service in elucidating obscure passages. His introduction is especially valuable as giving what to many will be a new interpretation of this "Tragedy of Thought." The notes explanatory and critical are excellent, and the latter are wisely placed at the back of the book.

TWO MONTHS IN EUROPE.—*Syracuse: Davis, Bardeen & Co.* This is written by O. R. Burchard, M.A., one of the professors in the Fredonia Normal School, N. Y. He has twice spent his vacation in Europe, and this little work shows clearly how to do this most cheaply and completely. It is a guide-book for the man of culture, naming everything of most intense interest in connection with Art, Literature, History and Science, and Commerce, which one ought to see in each place, and yet it is as interesting as a novel. Mr. Burchard is organizing a teachers' excursion this year.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY for April, 1879, opens with a translation of Hegel's chapter on "Romantic Art," as found in the second part of his "*Æsthetics*." In this chapter he discusses (a) The Religious Circle of Romantic Art, (1) The History of Redemption through Christ, (2) Religious Love, (3) The Spirit of the Church, showing how these themes have been treated in art, and their significance. Mr. D'Arcy continues his translation of Von Hartmann's essay on "The True and False of Darwinism"—this time giving us the remainder of the strictures on the theory of heterogeneous generation and the theory of transmutation. Professor John Watson (of Queen's University, at Kingston, Ontario) discusses the question of the theory which makes force the ultimate principle of the world. In a former article he had considered the theory which made matter the ultimate principle. The first half of Hegel's essay on the life and philosophy of Jacob Boehme is translated by Edwin D. Mead (at present residing in Leipsic). It is one of the most interesting parts of Hegel's "History of Philosophy." Mrs. Morgan translates the ninth chapter of Schelling's lectures on The Method of University Study, in which he discusses the study of theology. Two-thirds of this work of Schelling have now been given in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*. In answer to an article contained in the January number of this journal, Mr. J. E. Cabot makes some strictures on Dr. Wm. James's ideas of the cognition of Space. Mr. Cabot holds that Space is the first appearance of the category of quantity in the *feeling* (not yet in the discursive thinking). The first part of Miss Brackett's paraphrase of "Rosenkranz's Pedagogics" is completed, with an Analysis and Commentary. In the "Notes and Discussions" there is a reply to Dr. J. H. Stirling's article on "Kant and Schopenhauer," published in the January number, so far as that article attacked the position of Professor Caird, of Glasgow, as taken in his recent work on Kant. It is Professor Caird himself who replies, and he exhibits some feeling at the uncalled-for roughness of Dr. Stirling. His vindication is complete, however. Notwithstanding, we shall be surprised if Dr. Stirling does not return to the charge in the next number. Among the Book Notices we see a commendation of "Elmendorff's Outlines of the History of Philosophy." The *Journal* is published in St. Louis, by Dr. Morris, Supt. of Schools.

—The recent discoveries in Electricity have been numerous during the past few years, but none of these have been of greater importance than the new method of healing disease by galvanic treatment. In our advertising columns may be found a small illustration of what has grown to be an extensive institution. Although its physicians are graduates of Allopathic schools, they have tried long enough to know that diseases which cannot be remedied with medicine must unfrequently yield readily to Electropathic or Hydropathic treatment. Upon this basis only can the popularity and extraordinary growth of this establishment be accounted for.