

dignity as a science, it can hardly be said up to the present moment to have appreciated its value as part of the studies of the young. A glance at Cornwell's celebrated School Geography, which has now reached over sixty editions, is sufficient to account for the unpopularity of the study among teachers and pupils. From its defects, American Geographies are happily free. With Canadians geography is no mere catalogue of names and populations, nor again is it merely confined to map work, though a complete Geography should include all these. Geography, as taught in schools and as it is found in the best books, is an introduction to the history of the different countries of the world, the history as studied from every point of view. Geography is the beginning of Natural History, Political Economy, as well as of History in its strict sense; it is thus an indispensable branch of the outfit of every educated man. We have said that it is nowhere better taught than on the American continent; to say then that Lovell's Geographies are on a par with the best Geographies we have seen is to give them high praise. The Advanced Geography is even better than any others. The maps are minute and excellent, and any one who is provided with this volume has an Atlas that will serve him for most practical purposes. In this respect it is decidedly superior to Calkin's popular work. The different subjects under the different countries are clearly marked by headings of distinct type. On turning to the United States, we find a clear table giving opposite the names of the various states their derivation, date and author of settlement, date of admission to the Union, area, &c., in a manner that we have not seen elsewhere. A book like this covering such wide ground cannot be expected to be without occasional inaccuracies and omissions, and we notice that "Selvas" has been omitted as a name for prairies in South America (p. 9, sec. 10); but the book as a whole is thoroughly trustworthy, and as we have said, will be found valuable as a work of reference to others besides the school-boy.

On turning to the Intermediate Geography the same care is observable. The maps are clear and minute, perhaps unnecessarily so for those for whom it is intended. It is a pity that the division into subjects, which is one of the merits of the larger work and which is adopted in Calkin's Introductory book, is omitted, but the information is given by way of question and answer—a method which undoubtedly has merits of its own. The