

eligible for membership in this association. The following notice of motion was given by Mr. Geo. Kirk, H.M., model school, Cobourg:—I hereby give notice that I will, at the next annual meeting, move the reconsideration of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the association, recommending the authorization and adoption of Gage's New Series of Readers. "Mood" in English grammar was very ably treated by Mr. D. C. McHenry, M.A., principal of the coll. institute, Cobourg. As Mr. McHenry is a gentleman of advanced ideas and high literary attainments, his rendering of this subject was listened to with deep interest. He was requested to allow his address to be published in the *Educational*. One of the most interesting features of the programme was a discussion on "The Relation of Trustees to the Progress of Schools," introduced by Mr. Andrew Black, chairman of the Cobourg high school board. The speaker believed that financial embarrassments was a serious injury to the prosperity of any school. Teachers should be well paid and paid promptly. He thought they should be paid at least quarterly—half-yearly was not often enough. Mr. C. C. Field, chairman of the P. S. Board, Cobourg, supported Mr. Black's views. He thought the visiting of schools an important duty of trustees. They should secure the best teachers available for the work required, pay them well, and retain them, as frequent change of teachers was extremely injurious to the prosperity of our schools. The Rev. H. Pedley favored the association with an eloquent address on "The Teacher's true aim."

LANARK CO.—Meeting was held in the Perth coll. institute on the 3rd and 4th ult. It is only justice to say that the more than ordinary success of the meeting was owing to the presence of Dr. McLellan, who is a host in himself, which he fully demonstrated by kindly giving no less than four lectures, three before the association, and one in the town hall. During the sessions of the association, the president, Mr. Michell, I.P.S., occupied the chair; Mr. H. S. Robertson acted as secretary, and Mr. T. O. Steele as reporter for the press. After the routine business had been disposed of, the president gave an able and spirited address on matters connected with the association. He presented suggestions from a paper read by Mr. Ross, M.P., before the Ontario teachers' association at the last meeting, on "How to make Teachers' Associations useful." He regretted the small salaries paid to teachers, generally, but thought the teachers themselves were very much to blame in the matter, by practising the pernicious habit of underbidding each other, and by not manifesting a sufficient interest in their work. He impressed upon the teachers the fact, that if they only did their duty faithfully, they would eventually reap the reward. Mr. James read an excellent and practical paper on "Teaching Geography." Mr. T. O. Steele suggested that the Minister of Education be requested to insist upon all future editions of school geographies containing full pronouncing vocabularies of proper names, which suggestion was embodied in a resolution and adopted by the association. Mr. Michell followed by giving a thorough lesson on "How to teach elementary Arithmetic." He spoke of the necessity of understanding the science as the art of arithmetic, and illustrated the best methods of teaching and explaining notation, numeration, and simple rules to young children so that they could tell the *whys* and *wherefores* of the various operations. The next subject taken up was a "Model Lesson on English Literature," by T. O. Steele, principal of the Perth model school, given to a class of his pupils. Mr. Erratt also gave a "Model Lesson" on the "Introduction of the parts of speech," which commended itself for its clearness and appropriateness. Mr. McCarter read a brief but comprehensive paper on "The Teacher's Voice." He gave illustrations of a noisy and a quiet teacher, and said that the difference between an orderly and a disorderly school arose chiefly from the difference in the use of the teacher's tongue. Dr. McLellan gave a lecture on "The Art of Questioning." On Friday evening Dr. McLellan gave a public lecture in the town hall on "Teachers and parents in relation to the School." The Mayor occupied the chair, and the hall was well filled with an appreciative audience. The entertainment was enlivened by instrumental and vocal music by the Misses Walker, McLellan and Steadman, whose performances elicited well merited applause. The first paper on Saturday was by Mr. Burwash on the manner of introducing a study to a class, and gave his method of introducing the subjects of reading, geography, French and natural science. The paper was an excellent one and elicited much profitable discussion. The next paper by Mr. McGregor entitled "The Model Teacher," was carefully and ably written. Mr. Rothwell having kindly given up his paper "Solution of Equations" that Dr. McLellan might give a lecture on "Algebraic Symmetry," the Dr. took the floor, and delighted the association with a lucid exemplification of the subject of "Symmetry" and its application to factoring. Mr. N. Robertson gave an excellent paper in "Punctuation," illustrated by numerous examples of the proper and improper uses of the comma and semicolon. The last subject dealt with was, "Reading in public schools and how to improve it," by Dr. McLellan. He considered the word and phonic systems combined the best in the first stages of learning to read. Reading lessons are too often only used as a means of acquiring knowledge, and not properly as an exercise in reading. The association indeed owes the Dr. a debt of gratitude which can best be repaid by the teachers carrying into practice the noble precepts which he inculcated.

REVIEWS.

THE LONGFELLOW CALENDAR FOR 1883.—This Calendar has many features which commend it to special popular favor. It has a portrait, which is pronounced excellent by those who knew Mr. Longfellow most intimately. On one side of the medallion containing it is a view of Mr. Longfellow's Cambridge Home, and on the other the Belfry of Bruges. Below, on the right, is a picture of Evangeline standing on her father's vine-clad porch; on the left, a picture of Priscilla in the snow carrying food to the poor. A band of golden daisies, with panels bearing the names of Mr. Longfellow's most famous works, incloses the whole. The selections from Mr. Longfellow's writings for each day of the year are carefully chosen, and form a series of passages of great beauty and excellence. The Calendar is printed in twenty colors, so blended and distributed as to produce a very rich and tasteful effect. The multitude of Mr. Longfellow's readers will value this Calendar as a daily reminder of one whom they prize so highly, and of whom this is so beautiful a souvenir. The price is one dollar, and it is published by *Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.*

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION by THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.; edited and revised by GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, M.A., *London, Rivingtons, 1881.* The fame of Mr. Bradley as one of the most eminent of the rising classical scholars of England has already become familiar to Canadian classical teachers. He was formerly master of Marlborough College, Oxford, and now fills the position of Master of University College, in the same venerable and famous home of classical learning. He has for years been the most popular teacher of Latin prose in England, and he has embodied in what he modestly called a revised edition of Arnold's well-known book, the results at once of ripe scholarship and of long tutorial experience. The great defect of Arnold's book was want of continuity in the exercises and of variety in the applications of the idiomatic construction. These defects have been removed in the present edition, the exercises for which have been largely re-written. The order of topics has been changed and Mr. Bradley's remarks on this aspect of the work are highly suggestive as to the best methods for teachers of Latin to pursue. They are calculated to raise doubts in the mind as to whether the diluted and synthetical "first Latin books" now in vogue are as effective for imparting an intelligent idea of the language as the old-fashioned plan of putting the beginner at once at the work of translating easy text. As Mr. Bradley himself says (p. 41) speaking of the vocabularies prefixed to the various exercises: "The learner cannot be on his guard too soon to lay aside, as far as possible, the use of vocabularies and similar aids, and trust to his own knowledge as gained from reading Latin." The new grammatical introduction will add greatly to the value of the book as will also the general vocabulary and indexes at the end. It is needless to say that in point of typography it is characterized by the general excellence which characterizes all Rivingtons' books.

MAGAZINES.

In the December number of THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY two serial stories: "Two on a Tower," by Thomas Hardy; and "The House of a Merchant Prince," by William Henry Bishop, come to an end. The author of the former is an Englishman, and of the latter an American; the former has a tragic dénouement, in the latter the lovers wed and live happily ever after. The plot of "Two on a Tower" is highly improbable, as far as the external circumstances in which it is clothed are concerned; but, in its essence, it is thoroughly real. The consequence to Lady Constantine of disregarding Shakespeare's advice: "Let still the woman take an elder than herself," are worked out with great fidelity to nature, and the sad scene at the close is treated with sound judgment. "The House of a Merchant Prince" may be briefly characterized as a capital society novel. Very interesting from many points of view is "The Ancestral Footstep," an unfinished but concluded tale found among the papers of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and now edited by George Parsons Lathrop, his son-in-law, the first part of which is published in this number. The plot seems to have been in its main features fully decided upon, and many of the scenes are elaborated. Other parts are at all stages of advancement: in fact the fragment exhibits a novel in course of construction. The usual mélange of interesting and valuable articles fills out the number.

Harper's YOUNG PEOPLE for the four weeks of November contains the usual number of good things in the shape of both letter press and illustrations. The fine, old story of "The Mulatto of Murillo" is one which can be read scores of times and always with keener appreciation. "Waiting" picture and verses, is a gem of the purest water. The picture of "Moses among the bulrushes" is in the best style of Harper's art, which is second to no other.

The most striking article in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for November is a symposium on the conditions of success in the histrionic art, contributed to by such theatrical stars as Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, John McCulloch, Madame Modjeska, and Maggie Mitchell. It is curious but not surprising to note the unanimity with which they insist independently on hard study as the principal condition after the possession of the requisite talent. Readers of Macready's "Reminiscences" will remember that he constantly believed his great success on the stage to be due to his persistent study and not in any important sense to his ability; genius he did not lay any claim to. It is quite possible that Macready may have had more genius than many who believe they have it in abundance, but the lesson of his life is the same as that of *Revue* Symposium—that without hard labor success cannot be hoped for with any amount of ability in any sphere, and that with it the toiler frequently accomplishes the most astonishing results.