

The course mapped out includes such topics as:—The relation of man to the earth; The relation of the earth to other bodies; The relation of man to climate; The meaning of atmosphere; Man's conquest of the ocean; The change of the lands; The geographical control of population; The life history of mountains, rivers and valleys; The waste of the land; Climate control of land forms: etc.

These are treated logically and scientifically in 12 chapters covering 383 pages. Technical terms are avoided in nearly every case. Geological processes are presented in a simple manner, emphasis being given to the forms resulting from the processes and not to the processes themselves. The chapter on the atmosphere, demanding as it does a more extensive knowledge of physics than can be assumed is elementary, but in keeping with the scope of the book. A copious appendix considers more particularly such subjects as tidal action, latitude and longitude, the annual movement of the earth around the sun and its consequences, etc.

Adding to the above 265 excellent illustrations descriptive of the text, we have a work on Physical Geography well worth a place in every school in the country. The publishers are the well known Messrs. Ginn & Co., whose name is guarantee enough of the book-maker's art.

A. McI.

On another page of this issue Mr. Andrews tells of the difficulties that frequently beset the rural teacher when the study of oral music is undertaken in the school routine. To many conscientious teachers in small schools, who find the subject of music a most unsatisfactory one to deal with, we heartily commend the little booklet recently issued by Russell & Co., Winnipeg:—"A Few Hints on Teaching Music"; by Laurence H. J. Minchin, Superintendent of Music, Winnipeg public schools. In the introductory remarks the author states: "That the aim of school music is to teach what is generally called sight reading, and the object is to enable the pupil at the end of the course to sing any piece of music of average difficulty and appreciate the general effect of it. This work must be so carried out that the taste shall be cultivated by the choice of well-chosen readers and music, beginning with the simple rote songs taught to the little ones in the Primary grades, and every effort must be used to awaken and nurture the sometimes dormant love of beautiful music that exists to a greater or less degree in everyone."

The book is systematically arranged for different grades, beginning with the primary and leading skilfully up to the seventh and eighth grades. For each the work is carefully outlined and the method of procedure clearly developed, so that the veriest novice need not hesitate to take hold of the subject as long as the instructions given are carefully followed. It is the book teachers have been wishing for. (Russell & Co., Winnipeg. Price 25 cents.)

THORNTON'S PHYSIOGRAPHY, SECTION II.—Section II of Thornton's Physiography is a valuable addition to the elementary science series.

The first part of the work, which is devoted to Chemistry, is a most useful compilation of the elementary laws and hypothesis of the science, interspersed with practical and instructive experiments. There is much in the work for beginners, but it is intended for, and adapted to, more advanced students. Theory and practice are very nicely correlated throughout, the author evidently having in mind the fact that better educational work is done in the laboratory than in the class-room.

The part of the work devoted to Astronomy is particularly good. The position of the earth in the celestial sphere is dealt with, then the general facts arising from our position in, and relation to, the great whole; and finally the more particular truths and phenomena connected with our position in the solar system.

A number of the more prominent constellations are also considered, the whole