

it is assumed from the "Principles" that if a quintic be solvable algebraically, its roots must necessarily have a certain form exhibited in that memoir. It is then shown that such being the case, any given quintic will be solvable or not according as a certain rational integral polynomial has or has not a rational linear factor.

These two papers bear the impress of originality and independence of thought, and show that the author can grasp a subject in its widest generality, and at the same time observe the strictest accuracy in the minutest details; a combination far more rare than is generally imagined. One cannot rise from reading them without a feeling of regret that Professor Young has not devoted his powers wholly to Mathematics.—J. C. GLASHAN.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP PAPERS, by the Rev. J. H. Raven, M.A., Head Master of the Fauconberge School, Beccles, Suffolk. Rivingtons: London, 1883. pp. 122.

THIS little book consists of 115 papers, most of which the author thinks may be done and revised *viva voce* in three quarters of an hour. There are also three appendices: I. Rome; II. Literature; III. Mythology. By arbitrary signs the easy questions are distinguished, and thus the teacher may in a short time prepare papers of every degree of difficulty for his class. Many of the questions are new and provocative of close thought. We hope to be able to give some specimen papers from this book in our next issue. Meantime we recommend it as an exceedingly useful companion to the Latin Grammar.

THE PRIMER OF POLITENESS: A Help to School and Home Government, by Alex. M. Gow, A.M. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE preface of this eminently attractive and suggestive book is briefly this:

"He is best taught who has learned the secret of self-control."

"He is best governed who is self-governed."

"Other things being equal, that school is

the best where the government is the result of moral and not of physical force."

In the illustration and exposition of these propositions the author endeavours to enforce lessons which must be taught, if taught at all, to the majority of school children. His method is to relate a story, often a very good story, bearing upon a virtue or a vice, to have the children repeat the story in their own words, and then by questions find out the meaning and power of the illustration. The whole ground of school morals is covered and the lessons are taught with such simplicity, point and directness that we should think the school fortunate in which the book is used. The teacher who wishes to be helped in his ethical instruction should not fail to get a copy. He will serve his purpose best by writing direct to the publishers.

A SYNTAX OF ATTIC GREEK, by E. E. Thompson, M.A., Assistant Master at Marlborough College. pp. 443. Rivingtons; 1883.

IN this new Greek Syntax we have the attempt to treat the subject on the analytical method, *i.e.*, by sentences, simple and compound, as is done in Dr. Kennedy's excellent Latin Grammars. The book is the outcome of Mr. Thompson's careful reading and collecting of examples for class use. He has not traversed the ground covered by Monro's Homeric Grammar, but has confined himself to Attic Greek. He has throughout the book followed, but not rigidly, the logical method, because teachers and boys are familiar with it in learning Latin. It is practically divided into: I. An Elementary Syntax; II. An Advanced Syntax; and special pains have been taken in the type, headings and references to distinguish the matter.

The work is admirable in many ways, and for fullness and perspicuity, leaves nothing to be desired. It embodies the latest researches of the best Greek scholars, and though not so brilliant as Farrar, nor so profound as Goodwin, it will probably soon supplant both of them. We commend it to the notice of classical masters.