

those of their senior pupils. All candidates at the examinations for Teachers, and the Intermediate and Matriculation Examinations, should be acquainted with its methods.

#### MAGAZINES.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW for January has been received from Strahan & Co., Paternoster Row, London, and contains: "England in the Eighteenth century," by Karl Hillebrand, an able vindication of the much calumniate 18th century, which the writer considers "the most truly human and fruitful of all the ages"—an "era of increased political liberty, of revival in literature, and of remarkable religious development. In "Landlords and Laws," Professor Blackie discusses, with characteristic eloquence and force, some of the burning questions connected with landed property and the ownership of the soil. He argues that no man "is, by the law of nature, entitled to make a testament so as to have it respected after his death." The general tenor of the article is in condemnation of "large properties," and certainly the Professor makes out a very good case. "Justinian," by Robert Buchanan, is a poem that all will read with interest. The lesson of the poem, taught by no feeble poetic power, is that pure rationalism is unable to satisfy the deep yearnings of the soul, notwithstanding its announcement that

"Pan and Apollon and great Zeus are dead,  
And Jesus Christ hangs cold upon the cross.  
Nay more, the light of Science newly born  
Hath slain the night of the Divine Idea.

Henceforth a grievous shadow gaits the earth,  
While men, the fruits and the flower of things,  
Walks fetterless and free."

"Herbert Spencer on the Data of Ethics" is an able criticism, by Professor Calderwood, of Spencer's "Data of Ethics." The other articles are: "The Letters of Charles Dickens, by Matthew Brown," "The Character and Writings of Cyrus the Great, in connection with a recent discovery," by Canon Rawlinson, "The Relation of Animals and Plants to Time," by Professor Mivart; "The Chinese Drama," by Robert A. Douglas; "Philosophy in the last Forty Years," first article, by Professor Lotze; "Contemporary Life and Thought in Italy," by Signor Roberto Stuart. On the whole this is a most able and interesting number of a periodical which has few equals and no superiors.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has been received from D. Appleton & Co., N.Y. It contains: "The Catholic Church and Modern Society," by Cardinal Manning; "The Third Term," by T. V. Houx; "M. De Lesseps and his Canal," by Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen; "Now and Then in America," by G. A. Saba; "The Emancipation Proclamation," by James C. Willing; "Recent English Books," by Mayo W. Hazeltine.

THE WESTERN, January-February, has been received from the publishers G. I. Jones & Co., St. Louis. "My Lorelei" is an interesting story by Octavo Thanet; "Women as Architects," by Martha N. McKay, considers how much women are needed and what they can do as architects, it a thoughtful and suggestive article. In "The Spelling Reform," M. B. C. Truo utters some wholesome truths which the advocates of the so-called "reform" would do well to ponder; "Nagasaki," by Wm. M. Bryant, is a very readable account of a Buddhist drama of that name. There are, besides, Book Reviews and Current Notes.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY has been received from G. I. Jones, St. Louis. Its contents are "Kant a Critique of Pure Reason," criticised and explained by himself, by A. E. Kroeger; "The Method of Thought," by Meeds Tutill; "Professor Carl on Kant," by Dr. Stirling; "Kant's Deduction of the Categories, with special reference to the views of Dr. Stirling," by Prof. Caird; "Notes and Discussions and Book Notices." We can confidently recommend the Journal not only to students of Philosophy, but to all who wish to keep "posted" on the very latest phases of speculative philosophy.

The February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains, besides 144 pages of the usual interesting *melange* of poetry, prose, fiction, history, criticism, and miscellaneous essays, a supplement of 24 pages, which is filled with an account of the breakfast given by the publishers of the magazine in honor of the seventieth birthday of Oliver Wendell Holmes. This entertainment appears to have been a great success, and the poems and speeches are well worth reading. Dr. Holmes's poem, "The Iron Gate," read in response to the toast of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is a remarkable production for a man of three score years and ten. Among the other contents is an able, readable and very instructive article on "Pessimism," by Goldwin Smith, which is likely, we fancy, to prove distasteful to the official defenders of the "established creed." Mr. Howells' novel, "The Undiscovered Country," continues to increase in interest. The remaining articles are exceedingly interesting.

THE ENGLISH PRIMITIVE METHODIST MAGAZINE comes to our table with an inviting and varied bill of fare. As may be seen by its topics, the reader has much to stimulate his intellectual and enrich his spiritual nature. The January number is adorned with a portrait and several engravings. "Councillor Kerwood's Investment and what came of it" is a very readable article, by the Rev. George Law. George Warren has his fifth chapter on "Revivals of Religion," which is written with great ability. Many will be interested in the "Historical Setting of Select Hymns."

SUNDAY AT HOME, with its brief but beautiful homily for each Sunday in the month, will afford suitable matter for meditation to such as are prevented from attending the ministrations of the house of God, while it cannot but be read with delight by a much larger class. We have only glanced at a few of the many subjects contained in this useful monthly.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL for February contains "A Stroke of Diplomacy," from the French of Victor Cherbuliez (conclusion); "The Comedy Writers of the Restoration;" "Miracles, Prayer, and Law," by J. Boyd Kinnear; "Life in Brittany;" "The Seamy Side," by Walter Besant and James Rice; "Teaching Grandmother—Grandmother's Teaching," by Alfred Austin; "The Russian Gypsies," by Charles G. Leland; "First Impressions of the New World," by the Duke of Argyll; "Editor's Table" and "Books of the Day."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—The February *Popular Science Monthly* is of rare excellence, its invoice of fresh scientific discussion is most attractive, and in real instructive-ness puts it beyond all its competitors. The first article, on "The Origin of the Criminal Law," by William W. Billson, will be equally interesting to lawyers and to the public. It is a striking chapter in the science of social progress, and brings out a view as novel as it is important. The second paper, illustrated, on "Laporte's World of Plants before the Appearance of Man," develops a new view of the relations of primitive life, which is of remarkable interest. "How Typhoid Fever is Conveyed," by Dr. T. J. MacLagan, is a sanitary discussion of great moment to all households. One of the most charming papers in this number is by Walter Nordhoff, on "Hauverian Village Life." It is a vivid picture of the quaint and curious usages that continue as they have gone on for centuries in the social organism of a primitive German community. "Maps and Map-making before Mercator," by Judge Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, is a very instructive essay on the early progress of geography and the art of its representation. It is full of good illustrations. Dr. H. Carrington Bolton gives an instructive account of "Ancient Methods of Filtration," which will attract all interested in chemistry and the development of the arts. Professor Bain closes his analysis of the character and works of Mill, and Dr. S. Austen Pearce contributes an important paper on the science of music, under the title of "Imperfections of Modern Harmony." "Daylight in the Schoolroom," "Hygiene in the Higher Education of Women," by Dr. A. Hughes Bennett, and "Artisan Wells and the Great Sahara," by Lieutenant Scroeder, are papers of equal and varied interest, as are also "The Origin of the Gypsies," and "Prehistoric Records." There are a sketch and portrait of Professor Benjamin Silliman and the editorials and popular miscellany are unusually full and attractive. The conductors of this valuable periodical seem determined to keep the lead in their supply of entertaining and substantial reading for the people.

#### HOW THE EARTH WAS FIRST MAPPED OUT.

What these early maps were we do not know, but can form a reasonable conjecture. The earth at that time was supposed to be a flat circular plain, or disk, the broadest part being from east to west, which was entirely surrounded by an ocean, or great river, that washed it upon all sides. In about the centre of this plain Greece was supposed to be situated. The great central sea of the inhabited region was the Mediterranean. The farthest point known at the west was the Straits of Gibraltar, then called the Pillars of Hercules. The southern part comprised the north of Africa as far as the deserts, while the region north embraced the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, and an unknown hyperborean land farther to the north, with the Euxine and Caspian Seas at the northeast. The farthest eastern point known was about the western limit of India. This was what would then be contained in a map as a representation of the earth. The sun was supposed to pass under and around this flat plain, which was then the mode of accounting for the changes of day and night. The space beneath was supposed to be a great vault, called Tartarus, the abode of the spirits of the wicked among men, as the region corresponding to it, above the plain, was the heaven, or abode of the gods. The unknown regions beyond the Pillars of Hercules was filled up with creatures of the fertile imaginations of the Greeks. To the northwest and north were the Cimmerians, a people living in perpetual darkness; and the hyperboreans, a race supposed to be exempt from toil, disease, or wars, who enjoyed life for a thousand years in a state of undisturbed serenity. To the west of Sicily were the enchanted islands of Circe and Calypso, and the floating island of Eolus. A little to the north of the Pillars of Hercules was the entrance to the infernal regions; and far out in the Western Ocean, beyond the limits of the known earth, was the happy region called Elysium, a land of perpetual summer, where a gentle zephyr constantly blew, where tempests were unknown, and where the spirits of those whose lives had been approved by the gods dwelt in perpetual felicity. Here, also, were the gardens of the Hesperides, with their golden apples guarded by the singing nymphs, who dwelt on the River Oceanus, which was in the extreme west, and the position of which was constantly shifted as geographical knowledge increased.—From "Maps and Map-making before Mercator," by Chief-Justice Daly, in *Popular Science Monthly* for February.