

change, sold in London the other day. It is so excessively rare that no perfect copy is known to exist, and the one under notice had the title and first few leaves supplied in fac-simile, as also was the map. With all these disadvantages, to which was added the one of being a "grubby" copy, it fetched £120.

The Inter-State Publishing Company, of Chicago and Boston, have issued a new edition of "The Supplemental Dictionary," by Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D. It is claimed that this dictionary contains nearly 35,000 words, phrases, and new definitions of old words, not found in the latest editions of Webster's or Worcester's Unabridged. It is uniform in size and style with Webster's Unabridged, and contains 530 pages.

There was recently offered for sale in London, a copy of James Granger's "Biographical History of England," issued in three volumes in 1824, and extended to nineteen volumes. The additions comprise upward of 4,500 portraits, views, drawings and autographs. Among them is a verse by Robert Burns addressed to Syme, accompanying a present of a dozen of porter, which reads as follows:

"O had the malt thy strength of mind,
Or hops the flavor of thy wit;
'Twere Drink for first of Human Kind,
A gift that e'en for Syme were fit."

—Jerusalem Tavern, Monday evening [179].

D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, announce for September, *An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning's Poetry*, by Hiram Corson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at the Cornell University. The work will include, with additions, the papers on "The Idea of Personality, as embodied in Browning's Poetry," and on "Art as an intermediate agency of Personality," which Prof. Corson read before the Browning Society, in London, and which received high commendation from the poet. Several pages will be devoted to Browning's favorite art-form, the Dramatic Monologue, and to the characteristics of his diction, especially those which sometimes occasion obscurity, if the reader is not familiar with them. In addition to the selections from his works, with explanatory notes, the editor will present exercises of a number of poems, without the texts; also a bibliography of Browning Criticism.

Literary Reviews.

PAUCULA: A few Simple Latin Syntax Rules for Lower and Middle Forms. By H. Awdry, M.A., Assistant Master at Wellington College. (Livingtons, Waterloo Place, London.)

A very useful little primer for tyros in their struggle with the intricacies and crookedness of Latin construction.

FIRST NATURAL HISTORY READER, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. This is a charming little book for the little ones who are just beginning to read. The words are nearly all of one syllable, the type and illustrations are beautifully clear, and the matter is simple and well adapted to the child-mind. Children are sure to read it with delight, and when they have read it through they will know more about the structure and habits of the cat, the dog, the pig, the sheep, the goat, etc., than many of their parents and grown-up friends. We scarcely know which most to commend, the design or the execution of this little work, which is one of the Boston School Series, and is published by the Boston School Supply Company.

SCHOOL BELLETIN PUBLICATIONS — PEDAGOGICAL BIOGRAPHY: No. 1, Schools of the Jesuits; No. 2, Comenius. By B. H. Quick. —NORTHERN'S MEMORY SELECTIONS.

The above come to us from the publishing establishment of C. W. Bardeen, publisher, Syracuse, N.Y. The tracts are very brief, but contain some interesting information with regard to the educational views and methods of the Jesuits and of Ascham, Montaigne, Raticli, Milton, Comenius, and other early school reformers. The Memory Selections embody an excellent idea. They are contained in packages of neatly printed cards. The Selections are brief, easily memorized, and many of them excellently adapted to fix themselves in the child-mind, and become useful, practical, and moral maxims amidst all the varied labors and temptations of adult life.

LECTURES IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR KINDERGARTNERS By Elizabeth P. Peabody. (D. C. Heath & Company, Boston.)

Miss Peabody and her work are too well known to need any elaborate introduction to our readers. The first of the eight lectures contained in this volume is the one which first interested the Boston public in kindergarten education. The other seven are those which Miss Peabody addressed during nine or ten successive years to the training classes for kindergarten teachers in Boston and other cities. The second deals with the natural exemplification of the idea which Froebel first embodied in a system, in the nursery. The two following show how "the nursery opens up into the kindergarten through the proper use of language and conversation with children, and finally develops into equipping the child's relations to his fellows, to nature, and to God." Miss Peabody adds that she has drawn many illustrations from own psychological observations of child-life, from which kindergarten teachers may learn how to study child life for themselves. The book is one

which every teacher, and especially every teacher of children, should read and ponder.

EASY ENGLISH PIECES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN PROSE. Adapted for the use of the middle forms in schools. By A. C. Champneys, M.A., and G. U. Randall, M.A., Assistant Masters at Marlborough College. (Livingtons, Waterloo Place, London.) Price 1s. 6d.

This little book is just what its title describes. The selections seem to have been made carefully and with good judgment. They are arranged in three parts, graduated in respect to difficulty. Parts I. and II. are mostly either translations from easy Latin authors for re-translation or are similar in style and language. Part III. contains passages from ordinary English writers such as Hume, More, Prescott, etc. The student will be greatly aided in his task with these by the notes, which contain many hints and helps for adapting them to Latin idiom. The book will be very useful for junior Latin classes.

SELECT ORATIONS OF CICERO—Chronologically arranged, covering the entire period of his public life. Edited by J. H. and W. F. Allen and J. B. Greenough. Revised and illustrated edition, with a special vocabulary prepared by Professor Greenough. (Boston: Ginn & Company.)

This is a new edition of the work which is well known as one of Allen & Greenough's Latin Series. It contains in all thirteen orations, with introductions to connect them. The notes, it is claimed, have been thoroughly re-written in the light of the most recent investigations and the best experience of the class-room. Topics of special importance, such as the Antiquities are treated fully in brief essays or excursions, printed in smaller type. A full-page portrait of Cicero, a full-page view of the Forum as it was in 1835, and a double-page map of the Forum, showing the location of things in Cicero's time, are among the illustrations. The binding is neat and substantial, and the letterpress beautifully clear. So far as we are able to judge from cursory examination, the notes and vocabulary are accurate and scholarly, as well as brief and to the point. There is, perhaps, too much help given to the pupil in the shape of free translation, and not enough of suggestive criticism; but others, no doubt, might judge differently. On the whole, the authors have produced a valuable text-book.

SHELDON'S ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, With Oral and Written Exercises (Sheldon & Company, New York and Chicago.)

We received some time since the advanced sheets of Parts I. and II. of this novel book, which we have now received complete. It forms one part of Sheldon's Two-book Series, the other part, Sheldon's Complete Arithmetic, having been previously issued. Apart from the superior and elegant letterpress, illustrations, and binding, the two chief features of the book which strike us as novel are the pictorial marginal illustrations and the very large number of examples it contains. The first of these is a pleasing and desirable innovation. The constant reference to the individual objects represented in the pictures, as illustrative of the numbers introduced, cannot fail to simplify the arithmetical processes, and aid the young mind in its first efforts to grasp the mystery of abstract numbers. But we have never yet been able to see what is to be gained by filling page after page with the iteration and reiteration of such petty oral questions as any one worthy to be a teacher of babes can frame off-hand by the thousand. The early introduction of fractions and treating them at the same time and in the same way with units is a point to be commended. There is really no difference in kind between arithmetical processes as performed upon fractions and the same processes as performed upon whole numbers. If this fact is rightly understood and used by the teacher, the pupil will be spared a little later on the great effort required to understand the rules for multiplication and division of fractions.

OUR GOVERNMENT: HOW IT GREW, WHAT IT DOES, AND HOW IT DOES IT. By Jesse Macy, A.M., Professor of History and Political Science in Iowa College. (Boston: Ginn & Company.)

This is an admirable little book. We could wish we had its counterpart for the use of schools in Canada. If some one would give us such a book, it might well replace any one of several which might be named whose study is now compulsory. Whether viewed from a practical or theoretical standpoint; whether as an instrument for developing the intelligence and the thinking faculty, or a means of fitting the future citizen for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship, we know few studies more worthy of a place on the school programme than that of the constitution and mode of government under which we live, together with the character and working of local institutions of every grade. The little work before us provides a hand-book for such studies for the schools in the United States. It sets forth in language remarkable for its clearness and simplicity the nature of all the governmental institutions of the Republic and their relations to each other. In so doing it follows the historical method. It thus shows that the civil polity of the nation is not a piece of machinery invented for its purpose, but a thing of growth. As has been well said by one of the critics of this little book:—"It treats of the facts and realities of government. It begins where government begins—with the primary, fundamental groups. It progresses in the proper order of logic and history to the higher and more elaborate forms of political organization." Those who have not had their attention directed to the subject would be surprised to find how very imperfect is the acquaintance of very many good citizens of either sex with the structure and working of our political system in its more complicated forms. If such a book as this, adapted to our own schools, were put into the hands of all the children of suitable age, and intelligently studied, the next generation might be in a large measure free from this reproach and hindrance to good citizenship. Meanwhile, it may be observed that from the many points of similarity between our institutions and those of the United States, as well as from the fact that Mr. Macy's work incidentally, and by way of comparison or contrast, explains many features of the British system, this work may be read with profit by Canadian teachers and students.