

should be made to feel that the use of the library is not only a privilege but a great honor. The teacher should frequently read choice selections to the school, making such comments as will give them a better understanding of the subject investigated and offer such criticisms as the case demands. That a library may be made of the greatest utility, the teacher should be not only familiar with its contents, and able to make

just criticisms and exhibit the beauties of the various works, but also to give some general instruction in respect to habits of reading, and the application of the knowledge acquired. A good library in the hands of such a teacher is a mine of wealth from which can be brought forth jewels of untold worth.

E. L. Ripley before the Michigan State Teachers' Association.

## LITERATURE.

THE first number of "*The Journal of Education and Agriculture*" for Nova Scotia is before us. The front page contains a neat view of the Normal and Model Schools of this province, situate in the picturesque village of Truro.

The articles under the head of Education contain a number of well arranged and well digested facts on the nature, importance and necessity of education; appeals made to parents, teachers and trustees, should not be lost sight of.

The Agricultural department of the

paper also contains much valuable information under this head,—thus rendering the work well worthy the patronage of the friends of Education and Agriculture throughout the province.

In a ~~very~~ <sup>well</sup> ~~done~~ <sup>done</sup> the work is well executed both in ~~its~~ <sup>its</sup> ~~general~~ <sup>general</sup> and typographical point of view, and is cheap,—five shillings per annum. We hope the Rev. Dr FORRESTER, the Editor, may meet with a full measure of success in his new and laborious undertaking.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE DOG.

ORDER.—*Carnivora*—or, Flesh-eating Quadrupeds.

THE dog belongs to the same family as the wolf. This tribe is distinguished from that of the cats by the form of the muzzle, the number and structure of the grinders, . . . and by the blunt claws, which are not drawn in and out.

The dog, in eastern countries, is seldom treated as a domestic animal; and hence scarcely shows any marks of that attachment, faithfulness, and obedience to his master, which make him among us, quite a favorite. In the east, the famished dogs run about the streets like beggars, and grumble if they do not get a full meal. They devour carrion, rummage the heaps of refuse, and even tear open graves to appease their ravenous hunger; and when criminals had been executed it was usual to throw their bodies to the dogs. Jer. xv. 3: 1 Kings

xiv. 11, xvi. 4, xxi. 23, xxii. 38: 2 Kings ix. 33, 36. In what contempt the dog was held by the Hebrews from the earliest times, is shown by the proverbial expressions we meet with in the Old Testament. Job xxx. 1: 1 Sam. xxiv. 14: 2 Sam. iii. 8, ix. 8: 2 Kings viii. 13. But after the times of the Maccabees, when the Jews had adopted, in some measure, Grecian customs, dogs were probably kept as domestic animals. Thus the Syrophenicean woman said to our Lord, "The dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table," Matt. xv. 27; and dogs are described as licking the sores of Lazarus, as he lay at the rich man's gate. Luke xvi. 21. Still, in the New Testament, the allusions to the animal are all expressive of contempt or abhorrence. According to the Mosaic law, dogs were unclean; flesh that had been torn by beasts was directed to be thrown to them. Exodus xxii. 31. Unholy men are termed dogs by our Saviour, in Matt. viii. 6: "Give not that which is holy unto dogs." The