



The English Journal of Education.

CONTENTS.

Belgium and its Schools (<i>continued</i>)	41	No. I., Cooking.—A First or Elementary Atlas. Engraved by S. Hall.—	
Geography of Palestine. No. IV.	48	Stories for Summer Days and Winter	
General Examination of Training Schools,		Nights.—Cottage Cookery. By Esther	
Christmas, 1849 (<i>continued</i>)	52	Copley	60
Scottish Episcopal Church	54	Answers to Mathematical Questions ..	66
“Cheap” Reading in the Lancashire Cot-		Mathematical Questions	69
ton Factories	56	INTELLIGENCE.—Curious Comparison be-	
Outline of Course of Study at Bishop’s		tween State of Education in Canada	
College, Lennoxville, Canada	58	and New York.— Examination for	
NOTICES OF BOOKS.—Humboldt’s Aspects		Bachelor’s Degree in France.—Normal	
of Nature. Translated by Mrs. Sabine.		Training Institution	69
—Letters to a Lady. By Baron Hum-		To Correspondents	72
bolt. From German, by Dr. Stebbing.			
—The Finchley Manuals of Industry.			

* * * Communications, Advertisements, and Books for Review, to be addressed to the Publisher,

GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET STREET.

Advertisements.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH’S
HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

In 18mo. price 2s. 6d. half-bound, the Eighth
Edition of

A PLAIN and SHORT HIS-
TORY of ENGLAND for CHIL-
DREN: in Letters from a Father to his Son.
With Questions. By GEORGE DAVYS, D.D.,
Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Rivingtons, St. Paul’s Church Yard, and
Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,
(lately published,)

LETTERS on the ELEMENTS of
ROMAN HISTORY. (With Frontis-
piece.) 2s.

ENGLISH WORDS DERIVED FROM
THE LATIN AND GREEK.

In 18mo. 2s. 6d. cloth, a New Edition of

THE STUDENT’S MANUAL:
being an Etymological and Explanatory
Vocabulary of Words derived from the
Greek. By R. H. BLACK, LL.D.

By the same Author, New Edition, uniform,
5s. 6d. cloth,

A SEQUEL to the ABOVE: being a
Dictionary of Words derived from the Latin;
with amusing Illustrations.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, &
Longmans.

SOPHOCLES, WITH NOTES FOR
STUDENTS.

EDITED BY MR. LINWOOD.

In One Volume, 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

SOPHOCLIS TRAGÆDIÆ de-
nuo recognitæ, et brevibus in usum aca-
demiciæ juventutis Annotationibus instructæ.
Curante GULIELMO LINWOOD, M.A. Ædis
Christi apud Oxonienses Alumno.

By the same Editor, just published, 8vo.
price 14s. cloth,

ANTHOLOGIA OXONIENSIS.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, &
Longmans.

New Edition, in 18mo. price 2s. cloth.

PROGRESSIVE GEOGRA-
PHY, consisting of Four Courses, di-
vided into appropriate Lessons; with nume-
rous Exercises appended to each. By Ri-
chard HILEY, Head Master of the Leeds
Collegiate School; Author of “The Child’s
First Grammar,” “English Grammar,”
“English Exercises,” “Practical English
Composition,” “Latin Grammar,” “Arith-
metical Companion,” &c.

By the same Author, New Edition, price 9d.

FIRST LESSONS in GEOGRAPHY, for
Elementary Classes.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, &
Longmans.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS.

In imperial quarto, half-bound morocco, price 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS of NATURAL PHENOMENA, reduced from the Edition in imperial folio, for the Use of Colleges, Academies, and Families. By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.G.S., F.G.S. This Edition contains Twenty-five Maps, including a PALEONTOLOGICAL and GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the Art, expressly for this Edition, by Messrs. W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, and carefully Coloured under their superintendence; with DESCRIPTIVE LETTERPRESS, and a VERY COPIOUS INDEX.

JOHNSTON'S PHYSICAL ATLAS. In One Volume, imperial folio, half-bound in Russia or morocco, price 10*l.* 10*s.*

The Subjects are sold separately for School purposes; a List with Prices may be had from the Publishers.

EPITOME of ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE. For the Use of Schools and Young Persons. The Third Edition, in One Volume, post 8vo. price 7*s.* 6*d.* bound in cloth.

ATLAS to the EPITOME of ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE. Containing 11 coloured Maps, in crown 4to. price 7*s.*

EXTRACTS from GREEK AUTHORS. With Notes and a Vocabulary. By Sir DANIEL K. SANDFORD, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. A New Edition, thoroughly revised, in 12mo. price 6*s.* bound.

By the same Author,

RULES and EXERCISES in HOMERIC and ATTIC GREEK. To which is added a Short System of Greek Prosody. A New Edition, in 12mo. price 6*s.* 6*d.* bound.

By the same Author,

INTRODUCTION to the WRITING of GREEK. For the Use of the Junior Greek Classes in the University of Glasgow. A New Edition, 12mo. price 3*s.* 6*d.* bound.

CATECHISM of AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY. By JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M.A., F.R.S.S. L. and E., &c. &c. Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and Author of "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," &c. A New Edition, entirely rewritten, price 1*s.*

A HISTORY of the DISCOVERY of AMERICA. For the Use of Schools. From the French of LAME FLEURY. In sep. price 2*s.* 6*d.*

45, George Street, Edinburgh; and 37, Paternoster Row, London.

Published in 12mo. Eleventh Edition, price 5*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

ELEMENTS of ENGLISH COMPOSITION. By DAVID IRVING, LL.D. Lately published, in 12mo., price 3*s.* bound. **CÆSAR**, for the use of Schools, with Vocabulary, Notes, Map, and Historical Memoir. By W. M'DOWALL, Inspector of George Heriot's Schools, Edinburgh. Third Edition.

This is the only Edition with a Vocabulary
Edinburgh: William Whyte & Co. London: Loughman & Co., and Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; of whom, and of Houlston & Stoneman, may be had all the Books and Maps of the Scottish School Book Association, lately presented to the ROYAL FAMILY, and graciously received.

THE GENUINE EDITION.

Seventy-fifth edition, with numerous illustrations. 18mo. price 8*s.* bound.

BLAIR'S UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR; or, General Grammar of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Knowledge. With 600 Questions.

The QUESTIONS, separate. 18mo. 8*d.* sewed.

The KEY to the QUESTIONS. 18mo. 9*d.* sewed.

The public are cautioned against spurious editions of this most popular work, none being genuine except the name of the publishers, Whittaker and Co., appears on the title-page.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE USE,

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN HENRY PARKER, OXFORD AND LONDON.

THUCYDIDES, with Notes, chiefly Historical and Geographical, by the late THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D. A New Edition, with Maps, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

THUCYDIDES, ex recensione I. BEKKER et T. ARNOLD. New Edition. 8vo. 14s.

HERODOTUS, Edidit THOMAS GAISFORD, S.T.P. Gr. Ling. Prof. Reg. Editio tertia, subinde emendata. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

SOPHOCLIS TRAGÆDIÆ, with Notes, adapted to the use of Schools and Universities, by THOMAS MITCHELL, M.A. late Fellow of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

The Plays may also be had separately at 5s. each.

ÆSCHYLI EUMENIDES, ad Codd. MSS. fidem recognovit et Notis maximam partem criticis instruxit GUL. LINWOOD, M.A. Ædis Christi Alumnus. Accedunt Viri Summi Rev. C. J. BLOMFIELD, S.T.P. Notæ M.S. et aliorum selectæ. 8vo. 8s.

THE HISTORY of ROME, by TITUS LIVIUS. With English Notes, &c. Edited by C. W. STOCKER, D.D. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

ARISTOPHANIS AVES, recensuit et Commentario brevi instruxit F. H. BLAYDES, M.A. Ædis Christi Alumnus. 8vo. 5s.

ARISTOTELIS RHETORICA, with English Notes and Parallel Passages, by the Rev. F. PARSONS, M.A. Magdalen College. 8vo. 14s.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT, with English Notes. By the Rev. EDWARD BURTON, D.D. Third Edition, revised. 8vo. 14s.

A LATIN GRAMMAR for the use of Schools. By Professor MADVIG. With Additions by the Author, translated by the Rev. G. F. WOODS, M.A. of University College. 8vo. uniform with Jelf's "Greek Grammar." 14s.

A GRAMMAR of the GREEK LANGUAGE, chiefly from the Text of Raphael Kühner. By WILLIAM EDWARD JELF, M.A. Student of Christ Church. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Vol. II. Syntax, may be had separately.

* * * This Grammar is now in general use at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham; at Eton, King's College, London, and most of the other Public Schools.

LAWS of the GREEK ACCENTS. By JOHN GRIFFITHS, M.A. 8vo. sewed, 1s.

AN ESSAY on LOGICAL METHOD. By CHARLES P. CHRETIEN, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College. 8vo. 6s.

LECTURES on LOGIC. By C. E. MOBERLY, B.A. late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

ARTIS LOGICÆ RUDIMENTA. Accessit Solutio Sophismatum. In usum juventutis academicæ. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

NEW SERIES OF THE OXFORD POCKET EDITIONS OF THE GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS.

Æschylus. In the press.	Homeri Odyssea, &c. 3s.	Sallustius, 2s.
Euripides, 3s. 6d.	Horatius, 2s.	Sophocles, 3s.
Herodotus, 2 vols. 6s.	Livius. In the press.	Tacitus. In the press.
Homeri Ilias, 3s. 6d.	Phædrus, 1s. 4d.	Thucydides. 2 vols. 5s.
Virgilius, 3s.	Xenophon—Memorabilia, 1s. 4d.	

School Editions of the following are also now ready:

Virgilius, 2s. 6d.	Phædrus, 1s. 4d.
Horatius, 2s.	Sallustius, 1s. 4d.

This series of Greek and Latin Classics combines, to a greater extent than has hitherto been attempted in this country, accuracy of typography and purity of text with cheapness and portability. With this object one of the most recent and approved texts of each author has been implicitly followed, and the works are printed in a legible type, and strongly bound in cloth. Of some of the authors, such as Phædrus, Juvenal, and Aristophanes, expurgated editions are published for the use of Schools.

NEW AND APPROVED COLLEGE AND SCHOOL BOOKS

I.

Mr. C. D. YONGE'S NEW LATIN GRADUS ad PARNASSUM. For the Use of Eton, Westminster, Winchester, Harrow, and Charterhouse Schools; King's College, London; and Marlborough College. Post 8vo. price 9s. bound.

II.

Mr. C. D. YONGE'S NEW ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON; containing all the Greek Words used by Writers of good Authority. Post 4to. One Guinea.

III.

Mr. A. RICH'S ILLUSTRATED COMPANION to the LATIN DICTIONARY and GREEK LEXICON. With about 2000 Woodcuts from the Antique. Post 8vo. One Guinea.

IV.

The Rev. J. E. RIDDLE'S copious and critical LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON, founded on the German-Latin Dictionaries of Dr. William Freund. Post 4to. 50s.

V.

The Rev. J. E. RIDDLE'S complete LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Separately { The Latin-English Dictionary, 21s.
The English-Latin Dictionary, 10s. 6d.

VI.

The Rev. J. E. RIDDLE'S YOUNG SCHOLAR'S LATIN-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. Square 12mo. 12s.

Separately { The Latin-English Dictionary, 7s.
The English-Latin Dictionary, 5s. 6d.

VII.

The Rev. J. E. RIDDLE and the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD'S copious and critical ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON, founded on the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. Charles Ernest Georges. 8vo. 25s.

VIII.

BRADLEY'S EUTROPIUS; with Notes, Questions, and Vocabulary: greatly improved by the Rev. J. T. WHITE, M.A., Junior Upper Master of Christ's Hospital, London. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

IX.

The Rev. J. T. WHITE'S EDITION of XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, from the Text of SCHNEIDER: with English Notes. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

X.

BALFOUR'S EDITION of XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, from the Text of HUTCHINSON: with English Notes, Questions, &c. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

XI.

BARKER'S LEMPRIERE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY: revised, corrected, and improved by Dr. J. CAUVIN. 8vo. 12s.

XII.

Mrs. SLATER'S SENTENTIÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ; or, Complete System of Chronology. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

** CHART, to accompany the 'Sententiæ Chronologicae,' corrected to the present time: 2 sheets, coloured, 6s.; mounted, 9s. 6d.

XIII.

Mr. THOMAS TATE'S EDITION of EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of GEOMETRY, Books I. to III.; with useful Theorems and Problems, as Geometrical Exercises. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

XIV.

The Rev. J. W. COLENSO'S Arithmetic, designed for the use of Schools. New Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

** KEY, by S. Maynard, in the press.

XV.

The Rev. J. W. COLENSO'S ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA, for the use of Schools. New Editions of Part I. 12mo. 4s. 6d. and Part II. 6s.; or, Complete in One Volume (for Teachers and University Students), 8vo. 12s. 6d.

XVI.

KEITH'S TREATISE on the USE of the GLOBES, improved by Dr. ALFRED TAYLOR, Mr. LE MESURIER, and Prof. MIDDLETON. 12mo. Plates, &c. 6s. 6d.—KEY, 2s. 6d.

XVII.

Mr. EDWARD FARR'S SCHOOL and FAMILY HISTORY of ENGLAND, to the Eleventh Year of Queen Victoria. New Edition, improved. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

** Messrs. Longman & Co.'s ANNUAL SCHOOL CATALOGUE, corrected to January, 1850, containing the full titles, sizes, and prices of about Three Hundred New and Approved College and School Books, is just published, and may be obtained gratis of all Booksellers, or will be forwarded, free of postage, on application to Messrs. Longman & Co.

NEW HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FOR SCHOOLS.

In 12mo. price 6s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF EUROPE, and her Dependencies, during the last Four Centuries. For the Use of Young Persons and Schools. By the Author of a "History of France." Edited by the Rev. JOHN SEDGWICK, M.A. Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; and One of the Masters in the Ordinance School, Carshalton.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place.

THE CHILD'S GUIDE to KNOWLEDGE; being a Collection of Useful and Familiar Questions and Answers on Every-day Subjects, adapted for Young Persons, and arranged in simple and easy language. By a Lady. 18th Edition, greatly enlarged. 18mo. 3s. half-bound.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d. cloth lettered, large imperial.

DR. VOGEL'S ILLUSTRATED GENERAL and PHYSICAL ATLAS, combining the advantage of a Physical as well as General Atlas. Comprising 9 Maps, beautifully engraved on steel, and finely coloured, with 300 Drawings of Animals, Plants, &c. With Descriptive Letterpress. Recommended by the Minister of Public Instruction, Berlin, to be used in German and Prussian Schools.

ILLUSTRATED OUTLINES to the above, price 2s. the set, sewed, printed on fine drawing paper.

Price 1s. 6d.; or cloth, 2s.

GOVER'S ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL and GENERAL ATLAS. 8 Maps, large quarto, carefully coloured. By the Editor of the "University Atlas of the Middle Ages," "Compound Atlas," "World at the Reformation."

"An entirely new feature, representing on the common school map the more striking features of the botany and meteorology of the globe, as well as the more remarkable points of its structure. This additional information does not interfere with purposes of reference; and the explanatory letterpress is at once clear and concise."—*Spectator*.

"Here for eighteen-pence the learner has all that is necessary, and much useful information into the bargain; we heartily wish it success."—*Educational Times*.

In preparation, price 2s. 6d. cloth lettered.

RUDIMENTARY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, with Numerous Questions, for the use of Schools. Containing 8 Maps on steel, carefully coloured. By the Editor of the "University Atlas of the Middle Ages," "Compound Atlas," "World at the Reformation," "Epitome of Physical Geography."

London: Edw. Gover, 9, Princes Street, Bedford Row; Whittaker & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Aylott & Jones.

Just published, 4th Edition, price 2s.

SUGGESTIVE HINTS TOWARDS IMPROVED SECULAR INSTRUCTION; making it bear upon Practical Life. Intended for the use of Schoolmasters and Teachers in our Elementary Schools, for those engaged in the Private Instruction of Children at Home, and for others taking an interest in National Education. By the Rev. RICHARD DAWES, A.M. Vicar of King's Somborne.

London: Groombridge & Sons, 5, Paternoster Row.

MR. VALPY'S SERIES of SCHOOL BOOKS.

* * * New and improved editions of Mr. Valpy's Series of School Books (now published, by assignment from Mr. Valpy, by Messrs. Longman & Co.) comprising Greek-Grammar and Delectuses, Latin Grammar and Delectuses, Virgil's Works and Homer's Iliad with English Notes, &c.; and other Elementary Classical Works and Editions of all the usual Greek and Latin Classic Authors read or taught in Schools, will be found enumerated in Messrs. Longman & Co.'s "School Catalogue for 1850."

London: Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

QUESTIONS in ARITHMETIC, for the Use of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Birmingham. By WILLIAM THROWER, one of the Arithmetical Masters of the School. 2s. bound.

* * * This Work contains upwards of Six Thousand Questions in the various Rules of Arithmetic, conveniently arranged.—Also,

The **ANSWERS** to the above. 3s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Birmingham: James Henry Beilby.

8vo. cloth, price 4s.

EDUCATIONAL OUTLINES, and other **LETTERS on PRACTICAL DUTIES**; to which is added, A Journal of a Summer's Excursion made by the Author and her Pupils.

London: Groombridge and Sons, 5, Paternoster Row.

ELLIOT'S MATHEMATICAL WORKS FOR SCHOOLS.

ELLIOT'S GEOMETRY and MENSURATION. 8vo. 5s.

KEY for the above. 8vo. 4s.

ELLIOT'S LOGARITHMS and TRIGONOMETRY. 8vo. 5s.

KEY for the above. 8vo. 3s.

These works are copiously illustrated, contain no extraneous matter, and are compiled and printed so as to suit beginners or advanced pupils. Specimens free by post.

Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., London.

SCHOOL BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co.
AND OTHER PROPRIETORS.

ARNOLD'S (Rev. T. K.) **ELLI-SIAN EXERCISES**, adapted to the First Part of the Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth. KEY. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

BELLENGER'S MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION; containing Elementary Phrases, and new easy Dialogues, in French and English. 19th Edition, carefully revised and improved, with peculiar Rules for the Pronunciation of Consonants at the end of Words. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

BLAND'S (Rev. R.) **ELEMENTS of LATIN HEXAMETERS and PENTAMETERS**. 19th Edition, accurately revised and corrected throughout. 12mo. 3s. cloth lettered. KEY. 12mo. 5s. cloth lettered.

BUTLER'S (JOHN OLDING) **GEOGRAPHY of the GLOBE**; containing a Description of its several Divisions of Land and Water. To which are added, Problems on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, and Questions for Examination. With Alterations and Additions by J. ROWBOTHAM, F.R.A.S. 8th Edition, corrected to the present time. 12mo. 4s. 6d. roan lettered.

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES, translated into English, by WILLIAM DUNCAN, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen. 12mo. 7s. cloth lettered.

EDWARDS' ACCENTED ETON LATIN GRAMMAR, with the Addition of Notes, the *accents* and *quantity*, and an entirely new Version of all the Latin Rules and Examples. 23rd Edition, carefully revised and corrected. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth lettered.

EDWARDS' ETON LATIN ACCIDENCE, with the Stress and Quantities correctly marked. 11th Edition. 12mo. 1s. cloth lettered.

EDWARDS' LATIN DELECTUS; or, First Lessons in Construing; adapted throughout to the Rules of Syntax of the Eton Latin Grammar, Rule by Rule; with a Directrix, a *Clavis Verborum*, and *Clavis of Proper Names*. 10th Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth lettered. KEY. 12mo. 4s. cloth lettered.

EDWARDS' SENTENTIÆ SELECTÆ: Select Latin Sentences for Progressive Lessons in Latin Construing. 3rd Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth lettered. KEY. 12mo. 4s. cloth lettered.

EDWARDS' EXEMPLA GRÆCA MINORA; or, First Series of Examples to be turned from English into Greek: forming easy and progressive Exercises, illustrative of the Rules of Syntax of the Eton Greek Grammar, Rule by Rule, with an English and Greek Vocabulary of all the Words. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth lettered.

EDWARDS' ODES of ANACREON, the **TEIAN BARD**, literally translated into English Prose, from the best Text; with the Original Greek, Metres, Ordo, and English Accentuation, and Critical and Explanatory Notes. 12mo. 6s. boards.

EDWARDS' GREEK DELECTUS; or, First Lessons in Greek Construing: adapted to the Rules of Syntax of the Eton Greek Grammar; with Notes on some Peculiar Passages, and a *Lexicon Verberum*. 5th Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth lettered. KEY. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth lettered.

JACOBS' (FREDERICK) LATIN READER, Part I.: a Selection of Classical Beauties, from Phædrus and the best Latin Historians. 11th Edition, with the addition of the Quantity where requisite, and of Notes. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth lettered.

JACOBS' LATIN READER, Part II.: Selections from the Works of Cicero, Livy, Nepos, Justin, and others, by which the pupil is at once introduced to the fine passages and pure writers of antiquity without encountering difficulties beyond his strength. 7th Edition, with, in many instances, the Quantity and Notes. 12mo. 3s. cloth lettered.

LEVIZAC'S DICTIONARY of the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in conformity with the last edition (1835) of the Dictionary of the French Academy: in Two Parts, in which are introduced many Thousand useful Words not to be found in any other French and English Dictionary; with a Copious Introduction on the Pronunciation of the French Language, and on the Varieties of the declinable Parts of Speech. By M. DE LEVIZAC. Revised and amended by N. LAMBERT. 14th Edition. 12mo. 9s. roan lettered.

Le NOUVEAU TESTAMENT de NOTRE SEIGNEUR JESUS CHRIST. Imprime sur l'Édition de Paris publiée en 1805 revue et corrigée avec soin d'après le Texte grec. Large print, stereotype, for Schools. 12mo. 4s. roan lettered.

MARTINELLI'S ITALIAN and FRENCH, and FRENCH and ITALIAN DICTIONARY, in Two Parts. Abridged from Alberti's; for the use both of Italians and French. Revised by M. SANTAGNELLO. 6th London Edition. 2 vols. 10s. sewed; or, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. roan lettered.

PHÆDRUS' FABLES CONSTRUED, for the use of Grammar Schools. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

PHÆDRI AUGUSTI LIBERTI FABULÆ ÆSOPLÆ, ad Editionem Schwabii, pæne descriptæ. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.

N. B. This is the only edition of Phædrus which corresponds exactly with the "Phædrus construed for the use of Grammar Schools."

SCHREVELIUS' GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON (VALPY'S), translated into English: with many New Words added. Edited by Dr. MAJOR, Head Master of King's College, London. 7th Edition, improved by the further addition of many Words, and a much extended variety of Meanings. 8vo. 15s. cloth lettered.

SCHOOL BOOKS PUBLISHED BY SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & Co.—CONTINUED.

VOLTAIRE'S HISTOIRE de CHARLES XII. Nouvelle Edition, stéréotypée revue et corrigée par M. CATTY, à l'usage de l'Académie Royale et Militaire de Woolwich. 12mo. 4s. roan lettered.

WANOSTROCHT'S GRAMMAR of the FRENCH LANGUAGE; with Practical Exercises. Revised and enlarged by J. C. TARVER, Eton. 21st Edition. 12mo. 4s. roan lettered.

KEY to the EXERCISES in the above. New Edition, revised by J. C. TARVER. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

WILLIAMS' PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT; or, Miscellaneous questions in General History, Literature and Science. New Edition, enlarged and embellished with Plates, 12mo. 5s. roan lettered.

WILLIAMS' PARENT'S CATECHISM; forming an easy and amusing Introduction to General Knowledge. 6th improved Edition, with numerous cuts. 18mo. 2s. cloth.

YEATES' CONCISE HEBREW GRAMMAR, in which the Accidence is more fully illustrated by Tables of Paradigms of the Verbs and Nouns, than in other Elementary Introductions to the Philology of the Old Testament. New Edition. By the Rev. F. BIALLOBLOTZKY, Ph.D. Royal 8vo. 5s. cloth lettered.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, in ENGLISH, by SPELMAN. Cyrus' Expedition into Persia, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, translated from the Greek of Xenophon, by E. SPELMAN. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

PHILLIPS'S GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL WORKS FOR SCHOOLS.

GOLDSMITH'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS; or, Outline Maps, to be filled up by pupils. In two parts. Oblong 4to. Price 3s. 6d. each, sewed. The same, on a larger scale, for room in writing. Price 5s. 6d. each.

ATLASES, to accompany the Copy-books. Demy 4to., 6s. 6d. plain, and 8s. 6d. coloured; royal, 12s. plain.

PRIOR'S VOYAGES ROUND the WORLD, with 100 engravings. Twentieth edition. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR of BRITISH GEOGRAPHY, with maps and views. 18mo., 4s. 6d. bound.

CLARK'S HUNDRED WONDERS of the WORLD, with 100 engravings. New edition. 12mo. 10s. 6d. bound.

SQUIRE'S GRAMMAR of ASTRONOMY and the PHENOMENA of the HEAVENS, with numerous engravings. Royal 18mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

BLAIR'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. With numerous engravings and woodcuts. 18mo. price 6s. 6d. bound.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

PHILLIPS'S FIRST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, in 18mo., sewed.

LONDON PRIMER. By Mrs. PELHAM. 90th edition. 6d.

FIRST CATECHISM of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. 9d.

BOSSUT'S FRENCH and ENGLISH WORD-BOOK. 1s.

BOSSUT'S FRENCH and ENGLISH PHRASE-BOOK. 1s.

BOSSUT'S FIRST FRENCH GRAMMAR. 2s. 6d. cloth.

BOSSUT'S EXERCISES in FRENCH SYNTAX. 3s. cloth.

BOSSUT'S ITALIAN WORD-BOOK.

BOSSUT'S ITALIAN PHRASE or IDIOM-BOOK. 1s.

BOSSUT'S LATIN WORD-BOOK, 1s.

BOSSUT'S LATIN PHRASE-BOOK. 1s.

BLAIR'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with many hundred questions and exercises, systematically arranged. Price 2s. 6d. bound.

ADAIR'S QUESTIONS on MURRAY'S GRAMMAR. 18mo. 1s. sewed.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

PHILLIPS'S HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS FOR SCHOOLS.

ROBINSON'S GRAMMAR of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, with 500 Questions. New edition. 18mo. price 3s. 6d. bound.

ROBINSON'S ABRIDGMENT of HUME and SMOLLETT'S HISTORIES of ENGLAND, with 140 engravings. 12th edition. 12mo., 9s. bound.

ROBINSON'S MODERN HISTORY of all NATIONS, brought down to the Treaty of Vienna. New edition. 12mo. 6s. bound.

ADAIR'S QUESTIONS on the Current Editions of GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. 18mo. 1s. sewed.

GOLDSMITH'S BIOGRAPHICAL CLASS-BOOK, containing 500 Lives, from Homer to 1820. Arranged as Lessons for every day in the year. With numerous portraits. 16th edition. 12mo. 7s. bound.

RUNDALL'S GRAMMAR of SACRED HISTORY, with maps and engravings. 18mo. 4s. bound.

NIGHTINGALE'S ACCOUNT of all RELIGIONS, with 100 engravings. 10th edition. 12mo. price 10s. 6d. bound.

BARROW'S 500 QUESTIONS on the NEW TESTAMENT. 18mo. 1s. sewed.

BARROW'S 500 QUESTIONS on the OLD TESTAMENT. 18mo. 1s. sewed.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

RE-ISSUE IN MONTHLY PARTS.

On the 1st of February, 1850, will be published in medium 8vo. Section I., price 6s., of a

DICTIONARY of GREEK and ROMAN BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY. By Various Writers. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Editor of the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Illustrated by 560 Engravings of Coins and Medals.

The Re-issue will be completed in Nineteen Monthly Sections, at 6s. each.

The Complete Work, in Three Volumes Medium 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, will continue on sale, price £5 15s. 6d.

** A Prospectus will be sent by post (free) to any one writing for it.

London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower Street, and Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row; and John Murray, Albemarle Street.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

Published by

J. MASTERS, ALDERSGATE STREET.

ENGLISH HISTORY for CHILDREN. From the Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of Queen Victoria. By the Rev. J. M. NEALE, M.A. A New Edition, revised. 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.: School Edition, 1s. 8d.

CATECHISM, to be learnt before the Church Catechism, for Infant Schools. New Edition, carefully revised. Price 1d. (2d. by post), or 6s. 6d. per 100.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on the HISTORICAL PARTS of the PENTATEUCH. For the Use of Families, National Schools, and the Lower Forms in Grammar Schools. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A., F.L.S., Head Master of the Grammar School, Helston, Cornwall. Demy 18mo. price 1s. strongly bound in cloth.

An **INTRODUCTION** to the STUDY of MODERN GEOGRAPHY. Carefully compiled; including the Latest Discoveries, and a Chapter on Ecclesiastical Geography. By the Rev. HENRY HOPWOOD, M.A. With a Map coloured to show the Christian, Heathen, and Mahometan Countries, English Possessions, &c. Price 2s. 6d.

The **CHILD'S GEOGRAPHY.** By the Rev. HENRY HOPWOOD, M.A. This work will be found to contain, in a small compass, all the more interesting and important facts of Geography, in connection with sound religious principles. Price 1s. stiff cloth cover.

HISTORY of ROME. By the Rev. SAMUEL FOX, M.A., F.S.A. Price 3s.

HISTORY of SPAIN. By the Rev. BENNETT G. JOHNS, Head Master of Dulwich Grammar School. Price 2s. 6d.

EASY DICTATION LESSONS. In Prose and Verse. Original and selected. By the Rev. B. G. JOHNS, Head Master of

Dulwich Grammar School. Price 1s. cloth, or 1s. 6d. by post.

LESSONS on the GLOBES, on a Plan entirely new, in which, instead of being separately studied, they are taken together in Illustration of Terrestrial and Celestial Phenomena; with Original Familiar Explanations of the ever-varying circumstances of our Planet and the Solar System generally. Illustrated by Fifty-eight Engravings on Wood. By T. H. HOWE. Demy 12mo. price 6s.

MENTAL EXERCISES for JUVENILE MINDS. By ELIZA WAKEFIELD. Demy 18mo. strongly bound. Second Edition. Price 2s. With the Key, 2s. 6d. The Key separate, 6d.

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS classed under heads, and interspersed with History and General Information. Adapted for the Use of Classes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Schools, and to the purposes of Private Teaching. By J. BEZANT. Demy 18mo. strongly bound, price 2s.

A KEY to the above, price 2s. bound in leather.

READING LESSONS for the HIGHER CLASSES in GRAMMAR, MIDDLE, and DIOCESAN SCHOOLS, selected and arranged by the Rev. W. B. FLOWER, B.A., Curate of Stoke Damerel. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

This has been pronounced a most useful work by the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Exeter, Lichfield, &c.

PLAIN READING LESSONS from SCRIPTURE HISTORY; with Questions on each Chapter, adapted for Parish Schools. By a Country Vicar. In royal 18mo. cloth, price 8d.

TABULAR VIEW of the KINGS of ISRAEL and JUDAH, and of the Kings of Syria, Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt, mentioned in the Scripture. By the Rev. W. J. JENKINS, Fellow of Balliol College, Assistant Curate of St. George's, Ramsgate. Demy 4to. price 5s.

An **OUTLINE** of the CONSTITUTION and HISTORY of the CHURCH. In Question and Answer, adapted for Schools. By Rev. S. W. MANGIN, B.A., Curate of Bathwick. Price 4d.

PHILLIPS'S WORKS OF REFERENCE.

COXHEAD'S READY RECKONER for all Trades, with interest and other tables. 18mo. price 2s. bound.

The **SAME WORK**, with farming and surveying tables, of convenience in all agricultural concerns. 18mo. 3s. bound.

MACKENZIE'S FIVE THOUSAND USEFUL RECEIPTS, in all the domestic arts and practical household sciences. New edition. 12mo. 10s. 6d. bound.

The **FARMER'S CALENDAR**, detailing the business of every month in the year. By ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq. A revised edition, in a thick volume, 12mo. 12s. bound.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

BELGIUM AND ITS SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATION."

(Continued from page 4.)

THE nomination of M. Rogier to be Minister of Public Instruction was accounted an insult by the Roman Catholic, or Church of Belgium, party. The clergy felt convinced that he and his colleague, M. Lebeau, were determined to make a great effort—not so much to give an impulse to popular education as to make religious instruction of secondary importance. In spite however of their efforts, such had been the shock given to the church by the unnatural development of the conventual system and the exaggerated claims of some ecclesiastical corporations, that the ultra-liberal ministry, on bringing forward their budget, obtained a vote of confidence by a majority of ten voices in the chamber of representatives. The church-party were not disheartened by this defeat: they appealed to the senate, the house of lords of Belgium. The moderation of that body proved to be the safety of their cause. It would have been unbecoming in them to have rejected a budget voted by the house of representatives; but they moved an address to the Crown, expressing their anxiety concerning the condition of the country. This address was voted by a majority of four, and the ministry retired, having produced a considerable effect on public opinion in all the great towns of the kingdom.

After some vain attempts to reconstruct the cabinet, which were regarded by its most distinguished members as a conspiracy to break up the party which had composed it, M. Nothomb received instructions to form a ministry. It is said, by some, that he took care to place in it no man more able than himself. Its distinguishing characteristic, in the eyes of its enemies, was compromise; in the estimation of its friends, moderation. It would be uninteresting to your readers were I to discuss the various phases which public opinion presented during this period, or the difficult part which King Leopold, a Protestant in religion, and a revolutionist as far as Belgium is concerned, had to play. It is sufficient to state, generally, that the church-party, aided by their indomitable energy and self-denial, have been successful in their plans; that, whatever is the theory of popular instruction, it is practically in the hands of the parish priests; and that a *concordat*, as to the primary normal schools, is carried out—the principal of each being a priest, nominated by the Crown, but really selected by the bishop of the diocese in which the school is situated. The per-

fect liberty of instruction, guaranteed by the constitution, has been preserved inviolate. No certificates and vexatious licences are required, as in France. These points are generally regarded as having been virtually settled during the ministry of M. Nothomb, a ministry the strength of which lay in its combining the Church and the Moderate parties in Belgian politics.

* * * * *

Dec. 26th. To-day I have had a long conversation with —, a gentleman who has a perfect knowledge of Belgium; but, as he is an ardent Protestant, it may be presumed that his opinions concerning the political relations of the Church of Rome in that country must be taken with some reservation. He tells me, that the great difficulty of the constitutional government of the country is the independence of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. According to an arrangement, which, strange to say, dates from the days of Napoleon, all the high clerical functionaries are appointed directly by the Pope. They in turn appoint the curés, &c. So that the government is surrounded by a well-endowed hierarchy, intermeddling, in a thousand subtle ways, with political affairs; yet not at all connected or sympathizing with the state. The consequence is, incessant hostility and heartburnings between the secular and ecclesiastical powers. The secular is sometimes less religious than it would otherwise be, because the ecclesiastical is overreaching. There comes every now and then a crisis, when it is doubtful whether for a time the country should be subjected to a sacerdotal despotism or an infidel ultra-liberalism. A great practical evil results from this state of things: the nationality of Belgium is often imperilled. The heart of the Jesuits is not in Flanders; it is over the hills, in Rome. Belgium may be a province of Holland, or a department of France, or an extension of the Rhenish provinces. What does it matter to them, so that the doctrine of the papal supremacy is maintained, and the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin.

* * * * *

Dec. 28th. I visited the CENTRAL SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, under the direction of the communal administration of the city of Brussels. The Chief Director, M. Hancart, obligingly conducted me through the various departments of the establishment. It is a large and handsome building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and stands beyond the barriers of the city, near the end of a noble street, the RUE ROYALE, which may fairly vie with the celebrated CALLE D'ALCALA at Madrid. Those who are acquainted with Clifton and Bristol may imagine the site very well, if they suppose themselves standing in the playground of the Clifton National School, with the Belgian railroad beneath instead of the Bristol river, the

hill at Brussels being not so steep as that at Bristol. The class-rooms occupy a range of rooms on the ground floor, alternating with the *SALLES D'ETUDES*. They are nine in number, and large and lofty, but deficient in warmth and ventilation. Everywhere one encountered a strange fetid smell, as of breathed air, burnt in passing over the ill-constructed stoves. On the first floor is a magnificent chamber, divided by Corinthian columns into three aisles. This is used ordinarily as a dormitory, and contains, with two adjoining apartments, between sixty and seventy beds; but, on grand occasions, it is turned into a saloon, where prizes are distributed. Each bed has a little washhand-stand, but no curtains or boarding separate it from the next. Perfect silence is observed when the pupils are in the room; and a master sleeps at each end of the apartment.

The object of this institution is to prepare the pupils—1. For inland commerce, for foreign commerce and the management of mercantile shipping, bookkeeping, banking, and manufactures. 2. For the mechanical arts, for chemistry, &c. 3. For the upper military college, for that of military engineering, &c. 4. For the royal navy. 5. For the construction and practical management of railroads.

The educational course is divided into two parts: the former comprehends the preparatory studies; the other, those that are special. To the former is added a purely elementary course for the very young pupils. The upper division again contains two sections: that of commerce, and that of industry. This last includes studies designed to prepare the pupils for the special schools of the government. In the lower division, the purely elementary classes are taught reading, writing, the elements of counting, and those of grammar. The preparatory course of the first year includes the French language, the Flemish language, sacred history, the geography of Belgium, the fundamental principles and operations of arithmetic, writing, and linear drawing. That of the second year, the French and Flemish languages, as before; the English and German languages, general history, general geography and arithmetic, writing and drawing. That of the third year, French, Flemish, English and German, general history and geography, as before; the higher parts of arithmetic, algebra to equations, plane geometry, trigonometry (the fundamental operations), writing, and drawing.

Having gone through this preliminary course, the pupils are regarded as being ready for the higher division of the school.

When the pupil has arrived at this division, he commences the special studies. He chooses one of two sections,—that of industry or commerce. If intended for the former, he con-

tinues algebra as far as logarithms and the calculation of interest and annuities. He studies spherical trigonometry, and geometry—spherical, analytical, and descriptive. If designed for commerce, his attention is turned to the calculation of annuities, to exchanges, to the public funds, and bookkeeping. Both sections pursue the study of the French language and literature, general history, and that of Belgium; physics—their general properties, caloric, electricity, and galvanism; inorganic chemistry, with experiments; natural history, botany, and zoology.

In the fifth year, the pupils of the industrial section pursue the study of algebra and analytical geometry; and begin statics and industrial mechanics, topography, land-surveying, planning, &c., and architectural design. They also have a course of much practical advantage, called TECHNOLOGY, or the explanation of the difficult terms used in science. But if a youth is intended for agriculture, he omits the geometry and algebra of this year, and studies in their place the elements of physiology and vegetable anatomy, meteorology, the properties of soils, agricultural chemistry, farming implements, rural architecture, &c., &c.

During the same period, the pupils in the section of commerce learn bookkeeping, partnership accounts, the nature of mercantile companies, &c., the history of commerce—both among the ancients and moderns,—and calligraphy; while those of both sections work at physics, magnetism, optics, organic chemistry with experiments, political economy, industrial and commercial geography, natural history, mineralogy and geology, and commercial legislation.

In the sixth year, the industrial section goes on to the applications of descriptive geometry, physics and chemistry in relation to manufactures, industrial mechanics, constructions, metallurgy and the management of mines, the physiology and health of man, the elements of astronomy, the drawing of machines. But those designed for agriculture omit the course of metallurgy, physics and industrial chemistry, and confine their attention to the study of agriculture.

A complete course of Latin and Greek is given to those pupils whose parents desire it. A card is sent home every quarter to the parents of the pupils, describing fully the progress of their sons. Quarterly examinations are held; and a public exhibition takes place every year.

The time table has nothing that distinguishes it from similar documents. The pupils attend divine service, at the Roman Catholic or Protestant church, as the case may be. There is family prayer in the establishment. The chaplain (of course a Roman Catholic clergyman) is assisted by the director (a

layman), in superintending the religious education. Among other duties, he prepares the youths for their "first communion." The pupils are not allowed to leave the grounds, unless accompanied by their parents or friends; or, at stated intervals, in the company of the "MAITRES D'ETUDES."

* * * * *

Dec. 30. To day I have spent some hours in exploring the great Jesuit College in the RUE DES URSULINES at Brussels. It consists of two vast hotels, the one purchased, and the other erected, by the self-denying efforts of the priests who preside over it. They are twelve in number, and divide among them the varied course of instruction which is given to their pupils; besides eight Bollandists, who are supported by the Belgian government (as I understood), and whose sole duty it is, according to the law of their society, to enrich the lives of the saints of the Romish calendar, with new details, drawn from their own personal investigation.

On entering the door of the establishment devoted to the instruction of the EXTERNES, or Day-scholars, we were shown into a little waiting-room, embellished with the portraits of two Saint-Bishops, each wearing that peculiar aspect in his countenance, which seems to be stereotyped on pictures of the Roman Catholic clergy, and which one wishes to describe by a less offensive word than cunning sanctity. The room was scrupulously neat and clean. By-and-by the Director of the College, LE PERE BOONE, one of the most learned men of Belgium, and one of the most eloquent preachers, entered, to whom I presented a letter of introduction from a gentleman residing in the city. In him one could perceive nothing of the painful appearance which characterizes the portraits to which I have referred. Mild, courteous, and gentlemanlike, without an atom of pretence or assumption, it is not surprising that he gains great influence over his pupils. He accompanied us through the various rooms of the college. On the ground floor is a series of class-rooms and *salles d'études*. Some are appropriated to general studies, such as the classics and modern languages: others are assigned to special studies; for instance, in one was a set of plaster casts, and among them the bust of Mons. Dupuis, of Parisian celebrity; in another, a large black board, ruled for musical exercises; and adjoining it were eight little rooms, with thick walls between them, and in each a capital cottage pianoforte. Every room was handsomely, not to say richly, furnished. The large *salles d'études* (study-rooms) are fitted up with desks of solid oak, and the seats are covered with leather, reminding one of the schoolroom at Radley Hall, near Oxford, but much more splendid, as far as the furniture is concerned. These desks are all placed on the

flat floor, and are in single rows, so that the students do not face each other. The characteristic of firmness, solidity, and of *real material*, pervades every department of the institution. At the termination of every passage one meets some emblem designed to illustrate Roman Catholic doctrine or practice: first, a large statue of the Blessed Virgin with the Infant Redeemer, and two candles burning all day long before it; next, a crucifix; next, a picture of some martyrdom, with the most painful circumstances strongly depicted in the foreground. The dining-hall is a handsome apartment, ornamented with copies of pictures of the great masters; among these the Immaculate Conceptions of Murillo were most conspicuous. I could almost have imagined myself in the convents of Seville or the galleries of Madrid. The Jesuit fathers, however, have not given to their college the appearance of a cloister. There is a vast apparatus for gymnastics, in a large room, roofed with glass, and two excellent billiard tables adorn the *SALLE* devoted to recreation. At the end of the room used for declamation is an ample stage, with side scenes, a proscenium, and drop-curtain; quite as elaborate as those of the little theatre at Blenheim palace. Each establishment has a chapel, with a most delicious organ; and in neither are there any very prominent or offensive features of Romish superstition. There is, for example, only one altar in each, and that not obtrusively decorated with finery. The library in the Hotel of the *EXTERNES*, or Day-boys, is the humblest chamber of the house in point of decoration, but by far the richest in point of contents. It shows the spirit of the Fathers. If they had but money and opportunity, they would soon rival the Bodleian, or the *BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE* of Paris itself.

The dormitory is, perhaps, the most complete of the kind I ever saw. It consists of one vast chamber, divided by handsome and solid oak partitions into sixty little bed-rooms, which face each other. Every little bedroom (as at Stonyhurst) contains a narrow couch, most scrupulously and delicately clean, and a washhand-stand and basin, and may be completely closed up by white curtains, which hang from an ornamental frontal of oak, and when I saw them were folded and festooned on each side, in the French manner, so as to give a most charming effect to the whole apartment. Down the centre of the room runs a long wooden construction, consisting of a series of well carved cupboards or wardrobes, of the same height as the dormitories, and completely separating the two lines of them. Each cupboard opens with two doors: the one half contains the coats, shoes, &c., of the pupils; the other, divided into shelves and drawers, his linen. In the middle of these bedrooms is one somewhat larger than the rest, in which a master sleeps.

It is not otherwise distinguished from those around it. The space over the wooden partitions to the ceiling is ten feet at the least, so that there is not any want of ventilation. In all my educational travels I have never seen a series of buildings more beautifully adapted to their use than this Jesuit College of the RUE DES URSULINES. It is the more important, both morally and politically, as being so near to the French frontier. The Jesuits, virtually driven from that country by the laws which control public instruction, can here educate the French youth, and propagate Anti-Gallican opinions. I could not help reflecting,—Oh that the men who have founded this college with such living earnestness, such boundless zeal and perseverance, could be detached from the peculiarities, I had almost said, the abominations of Jesuitism. What an occasion of deep sorrow to every Christian mind, that men so wise, so prudent, so self-denying, should carry a lie in their right hands!

“These Jesuits,” said an eminent Protestant gentleman to me, “have a great and true principle at the foundation of their system of education—the principle of religion; but they spoil all by teaching, not only the distinctive doctrines of the Church of Rome, but the detestable maxims of their own casuists. They not only talk of faith while they tax your credulity, but of duty and obedience while they permit you to lie and to murder. Their pupils often learn to contradict in age the system which has outraged their reason and their conscience in youth. They become the champions of infidelity and revolution. Voltaire was educated at the college of LOUIS LE GRAND, then under the exclusive direction of the Jesuits. The same had been the early career, if I remember rightly, of Robespierre, the cost of whose education at Paris was defrayed by the Bishop of Arras.” And then, after some moments of silent reflection, remembering the ruin of his own family during the first French Revolution, he added,—“What, in the order of Divine Providence, is to be the eventual fate of the continent of Europe? Religion is being gradually detached from education, both public and private, both of the rich and the poor. Chivalry, with its bright spirit of subordination and honour, is gone; feudalism gone;—what remains as the great instrument of civil government and the security for social tranquillity? Public opinion?” . . . “Why do you ask?” added another; “by-and-by we shall see. Probably, as far as France, Germany, and Italy are concerned, BRUTE FORCE.” Such are the almost invariable reflections of thoughtful men, wherever one meets with them abroad. I have conversed with Girondists at Bordeaux, with Parisians, with Austrians at Vienna, with Prussians at Berlin, and always one hears the same sentiment, in the same words, THE MILITARY—THE MILITARY! —“LE TEMS PRESENT EST GROS DE L’AVENIR.”

GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE.

No. IV.

(Continued from page 425, Vol. VII.)

THE territory of the tribe of Naphtali lay eastward from Asher, and northward from Zebulon. Of the latter tribe Jacob had said, "Zebulon shall dwell at the haven of the sea," *i. e.*, of the Sea of Galilee; and concerning Naphtali, which occupied one of the most fertile portions of Upper Galilee, the words of Jacob, according to their best approved rendering, gave the figurative description of "a spreading terebinth, sending forth goodly branches." The fertility of the lot of Naphtali may also have been referred to in that exclamation of Moses, "O Naphtali, satisfied with favour, and full with the blessing of the Lord;" but these words may perhaps be regarded as having some reference to the times, when the darkness around Zebulon and Naphtali was dispelled by the presence and preaching of the Son of God. At all events, the most interesting scriptural topography of these territories has reference to the days of the Incarnation, when Cana and Nazareth in the tribe of Zebulon, and Capernaum, Chorazin, Bethsaida, Magdala and Tiberias, on the borders of Zebulon and Naphtali, became distinguished as scenes of the public ministry of Jesus. We may, however, just advert to the more ancient towns—Kedesh, Hazor, and Harosheth, in the region of Naphtali, as being associated with the history of Sisera, captain of the host of Jabin, king of Canaan, and of Deborah and Barak, who delivered Israel from that monarch's long-endured oppression. At Kedesh-Naphtali, one of the forty Levitical cities, and of the six cities of refuge, Barak, prompted by Deborah the prophetess, assembled ten thousand men of Zebulon and Naphtali, to go forth against Sisera. Hazor, a seat of Canaanitish sovereignty in Jabin's time, was then won for the tribe of Naphtali; and at Harosheth of the Gentiles, another city in Jabin's dominions, the pursued monarch was entirely defeated.

Of the more modern towns which we have mentioned as pertaining to Zebulon and Naphtali, the greater number lay on the western coast of the Sea of Galilee.

Capernaum, one of them, was probably in the north of that triangular plain, between the mountains and the lake, called the land of Genesareth. After the commencement of our Lord's public ministry, Capernaum was most frequently his residence. There, in the house of Simon Peter, the mysterious virgin-born humanity of Jesus found sustenance and shelter. And cruel as we may deem the ravages of time, that have crumbled into dust that home, beneath whose roof the mighty prophet of Galilee was so long a guest and a benefactor,—yet Capernaum, so distinguished above all other localities of Palestine by the frequent manifestation of Christ's glory through mighty works, that it was said to be exalted unto heaven, was by the rejected Messiah doomed to a desolation correspondent to its abuse of privileges; and so strictly have the words of prophetic wrath been verified, that no Scripture topographer has satisfactorily indicated to us a fragment of Capernaum's ancient structures. The scene where the centurion's servant and the

nobleman's son were rescued from impending death, appears to have been itself sepulchred, rather than worn away or demolished. Dead as it was in its unrighteousness, it seems as if Heaven's mandate concerning it had been, "Bury the dead out of my sight."

We are similarly unassured respecting the precise sites of Chorazin and Bethsaida, two other towns on the western shore of the lake, and not far from Capernaum. "Wo unto thee, Chorazin!" is the only writing that records the existence of such a place; and little more is added respecting Bethsaida. This latter was the native town of Andrew, Peter, and Philip, but must not be confounded with another Bethsaida, on the north-east of the lake, where the five thousand were miraculously fed. All traces of Chorazin and Bethsaida, as well as of Capernaum, are lost. The vale of Genesareth, which once spread fertility around it, is tenanted by a people unconscious of their tread being upon the dust of judgment-stricken habitations: the Arabs, generally so tenacious of ancient names, having no knowledge or indication among them of such towns ever having existed. And prone as we may be to lament that no vestiges remain of scenes on which Heaven's intercourse with our world was so signally manifested, there is melancholy and awful satisfaction here afforded us respecting the prophetic veracity of Holy Writ; and even the darkness of oblivion, that shrouds the once privileged localities, is the very light in which we see traced the proofs of inspiration.

The town of Magdala was, perhaps, the Migdal-el of the days of Joshua (xix. 38), and it is now probably supplanted by the Moslem village of Mejdal, at the south end of the vale of Genesareth. Mary the Magdalene is generally considered to have been a native of Magdala.

South from Magdala, on the south-west border of the lake, was situated the town of Tiberias, now named Tubariyeh. The earliest notice we have of this place is in the New Testament. It was built chiefly by the tetrarch Herod Antipas, and received from him the name Tiberias, in honour of his friend and patron, the Roman emperor Tiberius. The encouragement given by Herod to settlers in this town, and the partiality of his administration concerning it, soon rendered it the chief city of Galilee; and the voluntary submission rendered by this place to Vespasian was probably the reason why the Jews, after the destruction of Jerusalem, were allowed and encouraged to reside in it. As a consequence of that privilege, it became a celebrated seat of Rabbinical learning. The French had occupation of Tiberias for a short time, during the invasion of Syria by Napoleon; and, like most other important towns in Palestine, it has prospered and declined repeatedly. It is now slowly recovering from the effects of an earthquake, which happened in 1837, on New Year's Day, and which almost converted the city into a heap of ruins; and although the chief sufferers in this calamity were Hebrews, that people still venerate Tiberias, as the holiest city in Galilee.

South of Tiberias, about half an hour's journey, are the celebrated baths, or hot-springs, of Ammaus, which are much frequented at certain seasons of the year by inhabitants of Syria.

Such were the principal cities on the western shore of Lake Genesareth in our Saviour's time ; and mournfully does their present condition commemorate the advent of Israel's spiritual King. Heaven itself has constructed the monuments that tell of the greatness of that prophet who had no honour in his own country, who came unto his own, and his own received him not. Ruin is his dread remembrancer ; and it has been even already more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon, than for most of those cities wherein he did signs and wonders, and spake as never man spake ; for, whereas the Phœnician cities have, in some degree, survived the ravages of time, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida,—more highly privileged, and more grievously ungrateful,—have utterly disappeared from the earth.

Of Cana and Nazareth, towns in the tribe of Zebulun, no mention is made in the Old Testament. Like many other localities, which New Testament events have rendered interesting, they appear to have been reserved for a sudden emergence from obscurity, when they should acquire glory by the condescension and humiliation of the Son of God. Mean as these villages have ever been, with reference to any earthly criterion of greatness, it is to such spots as these that our minds are directed for the contemplation of celestial perfection made tangible and imitable. There spiritual truth alighted from those viewless heights, which oriental fable dreamed of as the abode of the ever-flying fowl, and became footed that it might walk the earth, and manifest forth the glory of the only-begotten Deity. And it seems as if the selection of such scenes for Immanuel's sojourning had been designed to signify that truth delights to dwell with the lowly in heart, and reaps its richest fruits among the poor in spirit.

Nazareth—the village whereof even an unprejudiced Israelite said, “ Can any good thing come out of Nazareth ? ”—was, for about thirty years, the dwelling-place of the Messiah, and thus occasioned his being called a Nazarene. The circumstance of our Saviour having conformed to the Jewish law, in not entering upon his ministry till thirty years of age, exposed him to the invidious impatience of his townsmen, when he eventually stood up in their synagogue, and applied to himself the prophecy of Messiah's heavenly consecration. They, who ought to have gloried most in the advent of the Deliverer, were mad enough to attempt to throw him headlong from the brow of the hill on which their city was built ; while he, according to the simple majesty of the evangelic language, “ passed through the midst of them, and went his way.” We do not find Nazareth invested by the gospel narrative with the attractiveness of a scene of miracles ; and we may presume that a very obdurate spirit of rejection actuated the inhabitants of a district where Jesus had so long been regarded as the unpretending son of Joseph the carpenter. As the brethren of David, when he appeared as the champion of Israel, contemptuously said to him, “ Where hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness ? ” so did the men of Nazareth, remembering the obscurity that had veiled the condition of Christ's earlier life, repudiate his profession of being a heaven-appointed messenger. And such was the ingratitude which met the condescension of a great and glorious Being, who, honouring Nazareth by his long

residence in one of its dwellings, was content to bear the reproach of being called a Nazarene.

But the rejection of the Saviour, in the days of his personal manifestation at Nazareth, has given place to such outward veneration of the locality, as is not wholly prompted by the love of truth. For many things which time has hidden or destroyed, the monks of Nazareth have found substitutes to present to travellers, as mementoes of the Saviour's history. A church, occupied by Romish friars, is said by them to enclose the site of the virgin mother's habitation; while it is affirmed that the Santa Casa itself (the holy house in which Mary reared the Saviour of the world) is now at Loretto, whither it was miraculously translated by angelic hands. They determine the very spot where the Virgin stood to listen to the annunciation, and the workshop in which was earned the livelihood of the holy family. Nature, however, has preserved the only "sacred places" that may be identified; and of these it is interesting enough that we are able to specify, with probability, that eminence from which our Lord was to have been cast down, and the fountain from which the mother of our Lord was accustomed to draw water. Indeed, it must be exciting enough to look upon any of those permanent features of nature, amidst which "God manifest in the flesh" was a familiar wanderer; and Nazareth, though now reduced below its former humble enough condition, has sufficiently maintained its position to assure us respecting the identity of objects amidst which the youthful Jesus meditated the execution of his heavenly Father's business.

There are now about 3000 residents at Nazareth, the greater portion of whom are Christians. It stands on the side of a hill, on the north of the great plain of Esdraelon, and consists, for the most part, of stone buildings with flat roofs. Fig-trees, olives, and vines luxuriantly surround it; and the crops of corn in its neighbourhood are among the finest in Palestine.

A small town, about four miles N.E. of Nazareth, corresponds to the ancient Cana of Galilee. This place was distinguished by our Lord's first miracle, the conversion of water into wine, a marvel which was designed to constitute a foundation of his great claim to be accounted "the Lord from heaven." No faith was antecedently demanded as a condition of performing that miracle. Inert, unconscious matter was made the subject of it, that thereafter, when the great leading feature of his mighty works—benevolence—was to be developed, the recipients of his omnipotent mercy might be dealt with according to their faith,—a faith which the preparatory miracle at Cana was designed to inspire.

Such vessels as were used for ceremonial cleansing at the marriage feast are still in use in the neighbourhood of Cana. They are formed of the compact limestone so abundant in the country; and some of them are so old as to have an appearance suitable for the imposition which asserts them to be those in which the miraculous transmutation took place. But, although faith must withhold from those relics the degree of veneration which is claimed for them, it cannot be unmoved or unprofitably actuated, while there is presented a testimony so inte-

resting as the existence, in this locality, of vessels similar to those which contained the first palpable demonstration of the Redeemer's almightiness.

The second of our Lord's miracles in Galilee was performed also at Cana, when the nobleman of Capernaum besought Jesus for the restoration of a dying child. And, though we read of no other mighty works having been performed at this place, it has lingered into modern existence, surviving the disappearance of Capernaum, in which so many signs and wonders were exhibited. The nobleman of Capernaum and his son have their graves also hidden in oblivion; but Cana remains a cenotaph to the memory of the man who believed the word which Jesus had spoken, and returned to make his home the scene of Christian gratitude and worship.

J. H.

GENERAL EXAMINATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

CHRISTMAS, 1849.

VIII.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

SECTION I.

1. GIVE directions for preparing whitewash for a cottage. How long will it take to dry? How should flannel be washed to prevent it from shrinking?
2. Give full directions for preparing rush candles, and calculate the expense of burning one five hours daily during the winter quarter.
3. Give receipts for cooking, sheep's head and meat pudding, and compare the expense and nourishment with a dinner of potatoes, bread, and cheese.
4. Give full directions for keeping poultry, and make an estimate of the expense and profit in your own county.

SECTION II.

1. Give receipts for preparing linseed and mustard poultices, and directions for applying leeches, and for purifying water.
2. Give receipts for preparing arrow-root and sago, and write full directions for general conduct in a sick-room.
3. Write a letter of advice to a young nursery-maid on her work and conduct, and tell her how to dispose of 30s. in supplying herself with clothes.
4. Estimate the cost of furnishing a cottage of three rooms in the most economical manner.

SECTION III.

1. Enumerate the different kinds of minerals, and describe one or more of the most useful and common.
2. Enumerate the different parts of a plant, and describe any common plant, accurately, and as in giving a lesson.

3. Give an accurate account of the potato plant.
4. What plants or trees are principally used for food? Describe the distribution of the cereal grasses.

SECTION IV.

1. Name the four grand divisions of animals, and the subdivisions of mammalia.
2. Classify the common birds of England, and describe the habits and structure of one of the migratory birds.
3. Into how many classes are articulated animals divided? To which do leeches, crabs, and glow-worms belong?
4. State the geographical distribution of the principal carnivorous and ruminant quadrupeds.

IX.—NOTES OF A LESSON.

SECTION I.

Prepare notes of a lesson on one of the following subjects:—On Truthfulness, Diligence, Punctuality, Cheerfulness, Private Prayer.

SECTION II.

Prepare notes of a lesson on the character of one of the following persons:—On the character of Jacob, Gideon, Miriam, Dorcas, Lydia, St. Luke.

SECTION III.

Prepare notes of a lesson on one of the following subjects:—On the manners and customs of the Anglo-Saxons, The topography of any city in England, The ancient remains in Great Britain, The topography of Jerusalem.

SECTION IV.

1. Describe the best arrangements for teaching a school of 80 girls, between 7 and 13 years old, with one pupil teacher.
2. What subjects should be taught? what time given to each subject? and with what text-books in such a school?

X.—SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

SECTION I.

1. Write a full account of the life of Moses, and compare his office, works, and character with those of our Saviour.
2. Give some account of those kings by whom idolatry was introduced or favoured in the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, and give instances of national judgment inflicted for this sin.
3. In what reigns did Hoshea, Amos, Isaiah, Jeremiah respectively deliver their prophecies? Give a full account of the lives of the two latter prophets, and state clearly the leading subjects of their predictions.
4. Give an account of the principal transactions in Palestine between the return from the Babylonian exile and the coming of Christ.

SECTION II.

1. Give an exact account of the Tabernacle of Moses. What allusions are made to it in the New Testament. Explain the typical meaning of its parts.

2. For what object does the ceremonial law appear to have been instituted? Give an account of the sacrifices that were offered by lepers on their recovery. How many kinds of sacrificial offerings are prescribed in the Pentateuch?

3. Name the prophets who lived between the time of Eli and Uzziah. Describe the characters of the most celebrated of them, and explain the peculiarities of their office.

4. Write out the leading prophecies that refer to the calling of the Gentiles; and give an exact explanation of the prophecy of the seventy weeks.

SECTION III.

1. Compile an exact account of our Lord's nativity and early life from the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; and give references to the prophecies fulfilled in those circumstances.

2. State, briefly and clearly, the lessons to be learned from those miracles of our Lord which are described by St. John.

3. In what respect do the four Gospel narratives agree and differ? Account for the differences, and state the principal characteristics of each of the Evangelists.

4. Give a full account of St. Paul's life, from his last visit to Corinth to his arrival at Rome.

5. Name the Epistles of St. Paul, according to the order of time. Give an account of the Epistles to the Thessalonians, to the Corinthians, and to Titus.

SECTION IV.

1. Explain the parable of the Unjust Steward.

2. State distinctly the doctrine of our Lord's person. Explain fully the threefold offices of Christ.

3. What special acts of worship are required under the Gospel? Give a full account of the habits of the early Christians from the New Testament.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF A SCHEME FOR TRAINING TEACHERS.

To all faithful Members of the Church in Scotland, with prayer that God may both stir up our hearts to every good work, and prosper the work of our hands upon us.

THE friends of education in the principles of the Episcopal Church of Scotland are respectfully informed, that there is at this time a very urgent demand for well-trained schoolmasters, to conduct efficiently the efforts that are being made to train the children of the poorer members of the Church in Christian faith and duty.

It is found that well-trained schoolmasters from England demand a

larger stipend than can generally be raised in this unendowed Church ; and, also, that the managers of the English Training-schools not unnaturally object to supply teachers (trained at the expense of English contributors) for schools situated beyond the limits of the country from which the contributions are drawn.

Under these circumstances, the Educational Committee of the Episcopal Church Society have deliberated on the best means of meeting the existing want, and they recommend the appointment (for a limited period) of a master competent to train any youths who may be selected in the several dioceses of this church, as seemingly well calculated for the important office of educating the children who may be placed under their charge.

It may seem needless to remark on the futility of building schools, unless teachers of sound faith and sufficient qualifications be found to take charge of them ; and yet it has been too generally taken for granted, that any person possessed of the most elementary knowledge, is competent to conduct a school for the children of the poor. A more reasonable view of the subject, it is hoped, is now finding its way in the conviction of all who take an interest in education ; and it is seen that a supply of competent teachers is the most indispensable condition for any successful efforts to establish efficient schools.

It is supposed, however, that if a well-qualified training-master were engaged for three years, and exhibitions provided for the youths who might be duly recommended for the benefit of his instructions, a sufficient number of schoolmasters would be provided for our present necessity ; and that if a demand should again arise, it may be met by a similar effort.

In securing this important object, an annual expenditure of about £300 will be incurred. The youths would employ their mornings in receiving the instructions of the master, and in the afternoon would acquire, under his direction, familiarity with the practice of teaching, for which opportunity would be afforded them, either in the mission school or other schools connected with our Church in Edinburgh.

The Committee of the Church Society have set aside the sum of £100 for this purpose. It may be confidently supposed that this grant will be renewed for the necessary period : and it is hoped that the remaining annual sum of £200 may be raised among such friends of Church Education as may be willing to guarantee subscriptions to that amount for the period of three years.

The Bishops of Edinburgh and Glasgow have very willingly acceded to the request of the committee, that they should undertake the office of making known as widely as possible the plan that has thus been thought advisable.

They have therefore drawn up the preceding statement, and very earnestly recommend this great and important object to all faithful members of the Church who have the means of giving aid in so benevolent and Christian an undertaking.

C. H. TERROT,
Bishop of Edinburgh.

W. J. TROWER,
Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

“CHEAP” READING IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON
FACTORIES.

EVERY London publisher knows that Lancashire furnishes no unimportant part of the literary market of England. I was very desirous of ascertaining, therefore, the species of works most in demand amongst the labouring and poorer classes. The libraries in the better parts of the town are of course stocked in much the same way as the libraries in the better parts of London. I wished to ascertain the species of cheap literature most in vogue, and accordingly applied to Mr. Abel Heywood, of Oldham Street, one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Manchester, who supplies not only the smaller booksellers of the town, but those throughout the county, with the cheap works most favoured by the poorer reading classes. The contents of Mr. Heywood's shop are significant. Masses of penny novels and comic song and recitation books are jumbled with sectarian pamphlets and democratic essays. Educational books abound in every variety. Loads of cheap reprints of American authors, seldom or never heard of amid the upper reading classes here, are mingled with editions of the early Puritan divines. Double-columned translations from Sue, Dumas, Sand, Paul Feval, and Frederic Soulie jostle with dream-books, scriptural commentaries, Pinnock's guides, and quantities of cheap music, sacred melodists, and little warblers. Altogether the literary chaos is very significant of the restless and all-devouring literary appetite which it supplies. Infinitely chequered must be the *morale* of the population who devour with equal gusto dubious *Memoirs of Lady Hamilton*, and authentic narratives of the *Third Appearance of John Wesley's Ghost*, duly setting forth the opinions of that eminent shade upon the speeches of Dr. Bunting.

So much for the *primá facie* aspect of Mr. Heywood's literary warehouse. I was courteously furnished with details of his business, which throw an unquestionable light upon the tastes of the operative reading world of Lancashire.

That species of novel, adorned with woodcuts, and published in penny weekly numbers, claims the foremost place. The contents of these productions are, generally speaking, utterly beneath criticism. They form, so far as I can judge, the English reflection, exaggerated in all its most objectionable features, of the French *Feuilleton Roman*. In these weekly instalments of trash Mr. Heywood is compelled to be a large dealer, as will appear from the following statement:—

Angelina
Almira's Curse
Claude Duval
Eardley Hall
Ela the Outcast
Gentleman Jack
Gambler's Wife
Gallant Tom
Lady Hamilton
Mazeppa
Mildred
Old Sanctuary
Royal Twins
String of Pearls
The Brigand
The Oath

Average 6000 weekly sale. All this mass of literary garbage is issued by Lloyd, of London, in penny numbers.

Of similar works, published also in numbers at 1*d.* per week, Mr. Heywood sells—

Adam Bell	200
Claude Duval (Dipple)	400
Court of London	1,500
Gretna Green	460
Love Match	750
Mysteries of London	1,000
Nell Gwynne	700
Perkin Warbeck	130

Of the penny weekly journals, some of them, such as *Barker's People*, are political and democratic, but the greater number social and instructive, the Lancashire sale is—

Barker's People	22,000
Reynolds's Miscellany	3,700
Illustrated Family Journal	700
London Journal	9,000
Family Herald	8,000
Home Circle	1,000
Home Journal	1,000
Penny Sunday Times	1,000
Lancashire Beacon	3,000
Plain Speaker	200
Potter's Examiner	1,500
Penny Punch	360
The Reasoner	160
Chat	200

Of these publications the *Lancashire Beacon* and the *Reasoner* are avowedly infidel. I have not had an opportunity of seeing the latter, but in the number of the former which I perused, I found nothing more fatal to Christianity than abuse of the Bishop of Manchester. The Lancashire mind is indeed essentially a believing, perhaps an over-believing one. Fanaticism rather than scepticism is the extreme into which it is most likely to hurry. In Ashton-under-Lyne Johanna Southcote's bearded followers still meet under the roof of the New Jerusalem. In remote districts astrologers watch the influences of the planets; and all quackeries, moral and physical—the remedies of Professor Mesmer or of Professor Holloway—equally find a clear stage and very great favour.

But to return to the cheap book trade of Lancashire. Of the better class of weekly publications, generally selling at 1½*d.*, Mr. Heywood makes the following returns:—

Domestic Journal	600
Eliza Cook's Journal	1,250
Chambers's Journal	900
Chambers's Information for the People	1,200
Hogg's Instructor	60
People's Journal	400

The cheap doubled-columned editions of Dickens's and Bulwer's books sell as follow:—

Dickens	250
Bulwer	200

The sale of *Punch* is 1200. The *Family Friend* sells 1500 monthly, at 2*d.*; the *Family Economist* 5000 monthly, at one penny.

Mr. Heywood informed me that the sale of cheap books has decidedly not increased in consequence of the ten hours' bill. The same assertion was made by another extensive, though much smaller, bookseller, in the vicinity of Garrett Lane. The department of the literary trade which alone seemed

to have received any impetus from recent legislation was the sale of copy-books which improved. The only classification of the purchasers of cheap literature which I found practicable to make was, that the comic or *soi-disant* comic publications were usually patronised by clerks and shopmen, while tales were inquired for by the working-classes, commonly so called. It is, indeed, by the links of a story that the operative taste seems to be most bound. For the encouragement of literary speculators, I may add, that every cheap book is sure of a sale in Lancashire—at first.

At the Library of the Mechanics' Institute, and at that of the Ancoats Lyceum, I was informed that the ten hours' bill had decidedly made no change in the reading habits of the subscribers.—*Morning Chronicle*.

OUTLINE OF A COURSE OF STUDY FOR PRESENT USE AT BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE, CANADA—FOR GENERAL STUDENTS.

[We insert this document as illustrative of the state of Church Education in Canada.—ED.]

FIRST YEAR.

Greek.—Xenophon's *Anabasis*—Euripides or Homer—Herodotus commenced.

Latin.—Cicero's Orations or Offices—Virgil's *Eclogues* or *Æneid*—Horace: *Odes*.

Mathematics.—Algebra, p. 1—Euclid up to B. XI. 20. Plane Trigonometry.*

Divinity.—Part of the Gospels—Old Testament: the Pentateuch.†

Hebrew (if desired).—Frey's Grammar—Book of Genesis.†

History.—Ancient: Grecian or Roman.

Composition.—English and Latin Prose.

SECOND YEAR.

Greek.—Herodotus continued—Euripides or Sophocles.

Latin.—Cicero: Philosophical works or letters—Virgil: *Georgics* or later Books of the *Æneid*—Horace, *Satires* and *Epistles*.

Mathematics.—Algebra, p. 2—Differential Calculus—Analytical Geometry (including Conic Sections)—Mechanics, p. 1.*

Divinity.—The Gospels continued—Old Testament: The Historical Books—Paley's *Evidences*.

Hebrew (if desired).—The Book of Psalms.

* Math. text books used, (those marked * need not be procured if not convenient).
Algebra—Wood's, *Hall's.
Plane Trig.—*Snowball's, *Hymer's
Conic Sect.—Hamilton's or Hymer's.
Integ. and diff. calc.—Hall's.
Mechanics—Whewell's.
Optics—Griffin's.

† *Divinity Students* will be required to read some books of the Septuagint version, and to attend the Hebrew Course.

History.—Grecian or Roman—(a sketch of each will be completed in two years).

Logic.—Aldrich's or Huysdhe's.

Composition.—English—Latin Prose and Verse—Greek Prose.

THIRD YEAR.

Greek.—Thucydides—Sophocles or Æschylus.

Latin.—Livy or Tacitus—Juvenal.

Mathematics.—Differential and Integral Calculus—Spherical Trigonometry and Plane Astronomy—Mechanics, p. 2 (including the Principles of Mechanism, and Civil Engineering)—Optics.*

Divinity.—The Acts—Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*—Prophecy.

Hebrew (if desired).—The Book of Isaiah.

History.—Modern, English—Chronology.

Rhetoric.—Whately's.

Moral Philosophy.—Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers—Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings—or Stewart's *Philosophy of the Human Mind*.

Composition.—English—Latin and Greek Prose and Verse.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES BY THE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

1st Year. The General Properties of Matter—Principles and Notation of Chemistry.

2nd ,, Physical Geography.

3rd ,, Electricity—Theories of Light, Heat, and Sound.

Lectures will also be delivered by the Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature on the following subjects :

Jewish and Biblical History and Antiquities,

The Hebrew Ritual,

Biblical Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature,

Symbolical language,

Rabbinical traditions, and reconciliation of apparently contradictory passages.

ADDITIONAL COURSE FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS.—FOURTH YEAR.

Greek Testament.—The Epistles.

Evidences.—Butler's Analogy.

Systematic Theology.—Burnet on the XXXIX Articles—Pearson on the Creed.

History.—Early Church—Mosheim—

,, Reformation—Burnet.

Liturgy and Ritual.—Wheatley on the Common Prayer—Hooker, B. V.

Controversy with Rome.—Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

Composition.—Preparatory to Sermon-writing.

Hebrew.—The Minor Prophets.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All Candidates for admission are requested to give the earliest possible notice to the Principal.

Candidates for admission will be expected to show a sufficient acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages, to be able to read and translate each language readily, and to translate English into Latin. They will be examined in Mathematics,* in the earlier books of Euclid and Algebra, and will be required to show a competent knowledge of the Bible, to translate the New Testament fluently from the original, and to answer questions both from the Old and New Testament. The judgment as to the sufficiency of the Candidate's attainments to be left in the hands of the Professor who examines him.—Rule vi. 1. a.

Every member of the College shall, on admission, lodge in the hands of the Bursar, a *deposit or sufficient security for the sum of £15*, for the payment of all College dues, which deposit or security shall be returned to him on his leaving College, unless he shall be indebted to the College.—vi. 1. d.

All Students will be required to provide themselves with a decent Gown and Cap, according to a prescribed fashion.—vi. 3. a. These may be had on the spot.

The expenses for *board, fuel, lights, and washing*, do not ordinarily exceed £27 10s., and the charge to each Student for tuition, room-rent, and the use of the Library, is £12 10s. per annum.

The rooms are all supplied with plain furniture,—each Student finds his own bedding.

Terms.—Michaelmas.—From September 1st, to December 20th.

Lent.—From January 20th, to the Thursday in Passion week.

Easter.—From the Thursday after Easter, to July 1st.

Notices of Books.

ASPECTS OF NATURE, IN DIFFERENT LANDS AND DIFFERENT CLIMATES; WITH SCIENTIFIC ELUCIDATIONS BY ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. TRANSLATED BY MRS. SABINE. In 2 vols. (London: *Longmans*).

THE German idioms, which so strongly mark the writings of Humboldt, are better translated in this work than in most others of a similar kind. Its varied contents must be read to be properly appreciated. We wish that every elementary teacher could enjoy the treat which we have experienced, in following the indefatigable traveller to the recesses of the primeval forests, to the boundless surface of the Steppe, and the lofty ridges of the Andes. If our readers derive any delight from the study of physical geography, they will be charmed with Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature." We cannot resist the temptation of quoting one

* The first three books of Euclid and Algebra to the end of Algebraic Fractions are required, together with an accurate knowledge of Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions in Arithmetic.

descriptive passage, because it may be made the foundation of a good gallery lesson :—

“Since the discovery of the new continent the Llanos have become habitable to men. In order to facilitate communication between the Orinoco country and the coasts, towns have been built here and there on the banks of the streams which flow through the Steppes. The rearing of cattle has begun over all parts of these vast regions. Huts, formed of reeds tied together with thongs and covered with skins, are placed at distances of a day’s journey from each other; numberless herds of oxen, horses, and mules, estimated at the peaceful epoch of my journey at a million and a half, roam over the Steppe. The immense multiplication of these animals, originally brought by man from the Old Continent, is the more remarkable from the number of dangers with which they have to contend.

“When, under the vertical rays of the never-clouded sun, the carbonized turfy covering falls into dust, the indurated soil cracks asunder as if from the shock of an earthquake. If at such times two opposing currents of air, whose conflict produces a rotatory motion, come in contact with the soil, the plain assumes a strange and singular aspect. Like conical-shaped clouds, the points of which descend to the earth, the sand rises through the rarefied air in the electrically charged centre of the whirling current; resembling the loud waterspout dreaded by the experienced mariner. The lowering sky sheds a dim, almost straw-coloured, light on the desolate plain. The horizon suddenly draws nearer; the Steppe seems to contract, and with it the heart of the wanderer. The hot dusty particles which fill the air increase its suffocating heat, and the east wind, blowing over the long-heated soil, brings with it no refreshment, but rather a still more burning glow. The pools which the yellow fading branches of the fan palm had protected from evaporation now gradually disappear. As in the icy north the animals become torpid with cold, so here, under the influence of the parching drought, the crocodile and the boa become motionless and fall asleep, deeply buried in the dry mud. Everywhere the death-threatening drought prevails, and yet, by the play of the refracted rays of light producing the phenomenon of the mirage, the thirsty traveller is everywhere pursued by the illusive image of a cool, rippling, watery mirror. The distant palm-bush, apparently raised by the influence of the contact of unequally heated and therefore unequally dense strata of air, hovers above the ground, from which it is separated by a narrow intervening margin. Half concealed by the dark clouds of dust, restless with the pain of thirst and hunger, the horses and cattle roam around, the cattle lowing dismally, and the horses stretching out their long necks and snuffing the wind, if haply a moister current may betray the neighbourhood of a not wholly dried-up pool. More sagacious and cunning, the mule seeks a different mode of alleviating his thirst. The ribbed and spherical melon-cactus conceals under its prickly envelope a watery pith. The mule first strikes the prickles aside with his fore feet, and then ventures warily to approach his lips to the plant and drink the cool juice. But resort to this vegetable fountain is not always without danger, and one sees many animals that have been lamed by the prickles of the cactus.

“When the burning heat of the day is followed by the coolness of the night, which in these latitudes is always of the same length, even then the horses and cattle cannot enjoy repose. Enormous bats suck their blood, like vampires, during their sleep, or attach themselves to their backs, causing festering wounds, in which mosquitoes, hippobosces, and a host of stinging insects, niche themselves. Thus the animals lead a painful life during the season when, under the fierce glow of the sun, the soil is deprived of its moisture!

“At length, after the long drought, the welcome season of the rain arrives;

and then how suddenly is the scene changed! The deep blue of the hitherto perpetually cloudless sky becomes lighter; at night, the dark space in the constellation of the Southern Cross is hardly distinguishable; the soft phosphorescent light of the Magellanic clouds fades away; even the stars in Aquila and Ophiucus in the zenith shine with a trembling and less planetary light. A single cloud appears in the South, like a distant mountain, rising perpendicularly from the horizon. Gradually the increasing vapours spread like mist over the sky, and now the distant thunder ushers in the life-restoring rain. Hardly has the surface of the earth received the refreshing moisture, before the previously barren Steppe begins to exhale sweet odours, and to clothe itself with *kyllingias*, the many panicules of the *paspalum*, and a variety of grasses. The herbaceous *mimosas*, with renewed sensibility to the influence of light, unfold their drooping slumbering leaves to greet the rising sun; and the early song of birds, and the opening blossoms of the water plants, join to salute the morning. The horses and cattle now graze in full enjoyment of life. The tall springing grass hides the beautifully spotted jaguar, who lurking in safe concealment, and measuring carefully the distance of a single bound, springs cat-like, as the Asiatic tiger, on his passing prey.

“Sometimes (so the Aborigines relate), on the margin of the swamps, the moistened clay is seen to blister and rise slowly into a kind of mound; then with a violent noise, like the outbreak of a small mud volcano, the heaped-up earth is cast high in the air. The beholder acquainted with the meaning of this spectacle flies, for he knows there will issue forth a gigantic water-snake or a scaly crocodile, awakened from a torpid state by the first fall of rain.

“The rivers which bound the plain to the South, the Arauca, Apure, and Payara, become gradually swollen; and now nature constrains the same animals, who in the first half of the year panted with thirst on the dry and dusty soil, to adopt an amphibious life. A portion of the Steppe now presents the aspect of a vast inland sea. The brood mares retire with their foals to the higher banks, which stand like islands above the surface of the lake. Every day the space remaining dry becomes smaller. The animals, crowded together, swim about for hours in search of other pasture, and feed sparingly on the tops of the flowering grasses rising above the seething surface of the dark-coloured wave. Many foals are drowned, and many are surprised by the crocodiles, killed by a stroke of their powerful notched tails, and devoured. It is not a rare thing to see the marks of the pointed teeth of these monsters on the legs of the horses and cattle who have narrowly escaped from their bloodthirsty jaws. Such a sight reminds the thoughtful observer involuntarily of the capability of conforming to the most varied circumstances, with which the all-providing Author of nature has endowed certain animals and plants.

“The ox and the horse, like the farinaceous cerealia, have followed man over the whole surface of the globe, from India to Northern Siberia, from the Ganges to the river Plate, from the African sea-shore to the mountain Plateau of Antisana, which is higher than the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe. The ox, wearied from the plough, reposes, sheltered from the noontide sun in one country by the quivering shadow of the northern birch, and in another by the date palm. The same species which, in the East of Europe, has to encounter the attacks of bears and wolves, is exposed in other regions to the assaults of tigers and crocodiles.

“But the crocodile and jaguar are not the only assailants of the South American horses; they have also a dangerous enemy among fishes. The marshy waters of Bera and Rastro are filled with numberless electric eels, which can at pleasure send a powerful discharge from any part of their slimy yellow spotted bodies. These *gymnoti* are from five to six feet in length,

and are powerful enough to kill the largest animals when they discharge their nervous organs at once in a favourable direction.

“The route from Uritucu through the Steppe was formerly obliged to be changed, because the gymnoti had increased to such numbers in a small stream that in crossing it many horses were drowned every year, either from the effects of the shocks they received, or from fright. All other fishes fly the vicinity of the formidable eels. Even the fisherman angling from the high bank fears lest the damp line should convey the shock to him from a distance. Thus, in these regions, electric fire breaks forth from the bosom of the waters.

“The capture of the gymnoti affords a picturesque spectacle. Mules and horses are driven into a marsh which is closely surrounded by Indians, until the unwonted noise and disturbance induce the pugnacious fish to begin an attack. One sees them swimming about like serpents, and trying cunningly to glide under the bellies of the horses. Many of these are stunned by the force of the invisible blows; others, with manes standing on end, foaming, and with wild terror sparkling in their eyes, try to fly from the raging tempest. But the Indians, armed with long poles of bamboo, drive them back into the middle of the pool. Gradually the fury of the unequal strife begins to slacken. Like clouds which have discharged their electricity, the wearied fish begin to disperse, long repose and abundant food are required to replace the galvanic force which they have expended. Their shocks become gradually weaker and weaker. Terrified by the noise of the trampling horses, they timidly approach the bank, where they are wounded by harpoons, and cautiously drawn on shore by non-conducting pieces of dry wood.

“Such is the extraordinary battle between horses and fish. That which forms the invisible but living weapon of this electric eel;—that which, awakened by the contact of moist dissimilar particles, circulates through all the organs of plants and animals;—that which, flashing from the thunder-cloud, illumines the wide skyey canopy;—that which draws iron to iron, and directs the silent recurring march of the guiding needle;—all, like the several hues of the divided ray of light, flow from one source; and all blend again together in one perpetual, everywhere diffused, force or power.”

LETTERS TO A LADY, BY THE BARON WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT. FROM THE GERMAN, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY DR. STEBBING. (London: *Arthur Hall*.)

WE cannot better explain the contents of this agreeable collection than by quoting the introduction entire. The letters themselves are chiefly pleasing on account of the graceful manner in which they describe the simple occurrences of every day:—

“Wilhelm von Humboldt was born in Berlin, on the 22nd of June, 1769. Having distinguished himself greatly at the University, he was early admitted to public employments. Such was his reputation in after years, for ability and virtue as a diplomatist, that he was successively Ambassador at Rome, Vienna, and London. At the Convention of Peace, assembled at Prague, he appeared in the character of Plenipotentiary, and was one of the principal ministers at the Congress held in the Austrian capital. After a life of long and useful labour, he died at his favourite villa in Tegel, near Berlin, on the 8th of April, 1836.

“While the brother of this celebrated man, Alexander von Humboldt, was engaged in those pursuits of science which have rendered him one of the greatest naturalists of any age or country, he was himself employed in

the study of profound classical and philosophic criticism. Notwithstanding his high official occupations, he found time to examine, with the minutest attention, the grand models of art, in all its various forms. He became the intimate associate of Goethe, Schiller, and the other distinguished writers of the age. They appealed to him in all matters where the success of their labours appeared to depend upon attention to the first principles of composition, or on a reference to the laws by which nature determines, as well as creates, what is beautiful. Thus eminent in some of the noblest paths of human exertion, Wilhelm von Humboldt was one of those men of whom we are always glad to cherish the minutest memorials. The letters of truly great men may generally be depended on as expressing their real feelings. If we wish to learn the character of inferior men who have thrust themselves into notoriety, we can have nothing worse than their letters for our guide.

“But there is more than an ordinary interest in these letters of Wilhelm von Humboldt. We must tell the brief story of the circumstances in which they originated. While the writer was still a young man, and pursuing his studies in the University, he enjoyed a short vacation at Pymont, a favourite bathing-place. There he met with a clergyman and his daughter. They spent a few days together in the ordinary intercourse usual to such retreats, when tastes and habits of thinking make people, though strangers, agreeable to each other. When the brief vacation which Humboldt allowed himself was ended, he returned to Gottingen; but neither he nor the young lady ever forgot their meeting at Pymont. It was not passion—it was not what is commonly called love—which had been awakened in their hearts. If such a thing be possible between two such people, it was friendship, the highest and most intellectual, just modified by incipient affection. They never met again till they were in the decline of life, and then only casually for a few hours. Humboldt married a lady of great accomplishments, of whom he was devotedly fond, and who died only a few years before himself. The lady to whom these letters were written also married, but we know less about her matrimonial felicity than of Humboldt’s. Her husband died after they had been married only five years. She was left with an ample fortune; but the period had arrived when the German states were thrown into confusion by the progress of the French armies. Circumstances had led her to Brunswick. She resided there some years; and when the public treasury was nearly exhausted, she was one of the first to answer the appeal made to those who possessed any wealth. Her fortune was intrusted to the state. Affairs became more and more involved. The Duke of Brunswick, in whose honour she had placed her chief reliance, died at Waterloo, and she eventually found herself a beggar. The state of her health prevented her making any active exertions for her own support. She had but few friends, and her case was one of equal hardship and sorrow.

“Wilhelm von Humboldt had now risen to the highest diplomatic rank, his noble character and influence were universally known. The feeling with which he had inspired our heroine’s heart was as ardent as ever. She trusted that he might not altogether have forgotten their three days at Pymont. Twenty-six years had now passed away, but time has little to do with any sentiment which has life and reality in it. There was reason to hope that the representative of a powerful state at the Congress at Vienna might be able to accomplish something for one who had so generously risked her whole fortune in the public service. She at length summoned resolution to address him. Her letter received an immediate answer. It was such a one as might have been expected from such a man. He could not effect anything with regard to her lost property; but he could fulfil the duty of a warm and faithful friend. The talents of his correspondent, her general tenor of sentiment and demeanour, had charmed him in their youth. This

sentiment was reawakened and increased, by the style of thought and feeling displayed in her letter. Obeying the dictates of his generous mind, he appealed to her friendship, and insisted that she should give up for the moment, every other consideration but that which regarded her health. He did not believe that with a character like hers, she could endure to live in dependence. He did not think it good that any one should yield to such a state, while the power of exertion remained. It was therefore his hope that the time would come when she would be able to employ her abilities in securing for herself an honourable maintenance. But, in the mean while, freedom from care was altogether necessary; and he therefore desired that she should accept from him such a sum as would provide for her comfort and tranquillity one entire year.

“The mode in which the offer was made, rendered the boon inestimably precious. It was effectual to the delivery of a noble and elegant mind from overwhelming distress. The only return for which Humboldt asked, was the continuance of the correspondence thus commenced. His character, both as a man and a philosopher, is singularly exhibited in the wishes which he expressed respecting the kind of information which he looked for in the letters of his friend. He desired a minute description of familiar objects; of persons known in former times; of all, in short, which could help to give distinctness and substance to the thoughts and fancies which had been suggested to his mind.

“Some considerable interval broke the continuity of the correspondence, but it was carried on to within a very short period of Humboldt’s death. His afflicted friend long kept the letters as a treasure, the value of which was increased by their being peculiarly her own. Such, however, was the consolation, the improvement, and general good, which she had derived from these letters, that she was, at length, induced to arrange them for publication. This task was completed but a little while before her own death. Few people can read the history of the correspondence, or the correspondence itself, without being thankful that they have been preserved.”

THE FINCHLEY MANUALS OF INDUSTRY. NO. I. COOKING; OR, PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL TRAINING FOR THOSE WHO ARE TO BE SERVANTS, WIVES, AND MOTHERS; MANAGEMENT OF THE KITCHEN, PLAIN COOKING, BREAD MAKING, BAKING, BREWING, PICKLING, &c. PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF THE TRINITY, AT FINCHLEY. (London: *Masters.*)

THIS volume is in the right direction. We imagine we see the first class of girls in a country national school, instead of being decorated with a pewter medal, presented each with a copy of this manual, or with some similar treatise, when they can explain the methods of practical and economical cookery which are here recommended. If the recipes were largely adopted, the diet of our peasantry would be wonderfully improved. We await with much interest the publication of the rest of the series.

A FIRST, OR ELEMENTARY, ATLAS; FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS: CONTAINING TEN MAPS, ENGRAVED BY S. HALL. (London: *Longmans.*)

THIS is really a wonderful achievement in its way. Here are ten maps, printed on steel with great clearness and beauty and well

coloured, for eighteen-pence. When such is the case, surely an attempt will be made by every national schoolmaster to persuade his boys of the first and second classes to put by a halfpenny for thirty-six weeks, that they may possess an atlas of their own.

STORIES FOR SUMMER DAYS AND WINTER NIGHTS. VOL. I. (London: Groombridge and Sons.)

THESE are lively and pleasing stories, of which the most fastidious cannot complain. They have been already stolen from our library table and carried off by a party of young readers, pleased with their pretty binding and pictures. Messrs. Groombridge will soon earn the gratitude of parents, teachers, and children, if they continue to send forth books like that which we are now describing.

COTTAGE COOKERY. BY ESTHER COPLEY, AUTHOR OF "COTTAGE COMFORTS," ETC., ETC. REPRINTED FROM THE "FAMILY ECONOMIST." (London: Groombridge and Sons.)

Mrs. COPLEY has long enjoyed a large reputation as a good, practical writer of books such as that now before us. We have not tried all her recipes, but we are informed by some, very competent to judge of them, that they are very economical, and make very good dishes.

ANSWERS TO THE MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

QUES. 51.—*Proposed by Mr. O. Clazey, Durham.*

A PERSON has two vessels, one of which contains 12 gallons of rum, and the other 20 gallons of water: how many gallons must he transfer out of each, so as to render the spirit in each vessel of equal strength.

Answered by Mr. F. R. Crampton.

Here each vessel must contain the same proportion of spirit to water.

$$\text{Quantity rum in 1 gal of mix.} = \frac{12}{12+20} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ gal.}$$

$$\text{,, 20 ,,} = \frac{3}{8} \times 20 = 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ gal.}$$

which is the quantity of liquid that must be transferred from each vessel into the other.

QUES. 52.—*Proposed by Mr. Elsee, Henley.*

What must be the diameter of a spherical ball, made of copper $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch thick, so that it may just float in the air, when filled with hydrogen gas.

Answered by Mr. John Elliott, Lamesley.

Let x = the diameter of the ball, $p = \cdot 5236$, the specific gravity of copper = 8.9, of common air = $\cdot 0012$, and of hydrogen gas = $\cdot 0001$, then

$$\text{Solidity of the ball} = p x^3$$

$$,, \text{ cavity} = p \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3$$

$$,, \text{ shell} = p \left\{ x^3 - \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3 \right\}$$

$$\text{Weight of displaced air in oz.} = 1.2 p x^3$$

$$,, \text{ copper} = 8900 p \left\{ x^3 - \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3 \right\}$$

$$,, \text{ hydrogen gas} = \frac{p}{10} \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3$$

And, that the ball may merely float in air, we must evidently have

$$1.2 p x^3 = 8900 p \left\{ x^3 - \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3 \right\} + \frac{p}{10} \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3$$

$$\text{or, } 8898.8 x^3 = 8899.9 \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)^3$$

$$\therefore 20.72258 x = 20.72343 \left(x - \frac{1}{50}\right)$$

$$\therefore x = 487 \text{ in. or } 40\frac{7}{12} \text{ ft. the diameter of the ball.}$$

QUES. 53.—*Proposed by Mr. Tate, Twickenham.*

There are two trees a and b feet high respectively, and d feet apart: what path must a person pursue so that they may always appear of the same magnitude. Determine also the position of the person when the trees appear of the greatest magnitude.

Answered by the Proposer.

Let AB and CD represent the two trees; N and M the two positions of the observer when situated on the line AC or AC produced; and P any other position: join PA , PB , PN , PD , PM , NB , ND , and MDB .

Because $\angle ANB = \angle CND$, the triangles ANB and CND are similar; in like manner, because $\angle APB$

$= \angle CPD$, the triangles APB and CPD are similar;

$$\therefore AB : CD :: AN : CN \dots (1)$$

$$\text{and } AB : CD :: AP : CP \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore AP : CP :: AN : CN \dots (3)$$

In like manner, from the similar triangles ABM and CDM , we have

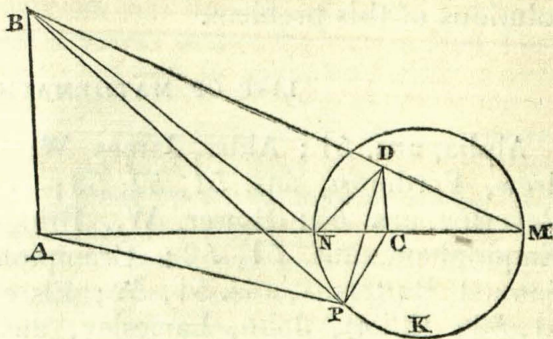
$$AB : CD :: AM : CM \dots (4),$$

but by proportion (2),

$$AB : CD :: AP : CP,$$

$$\therefore AP : CP :: AM : CM \dots (5).$$

Now from proportion (1) it follows (Euclid, Book VI., Prop. 3) that the line PN bisects the angle APC ; and from proportion (5), that the line PM bisects the angle CPK *; that is,



* The line PK or AP produced has been inadvertently omitted in the figure.

$$\begin{aligned} \angle NPC &= \angle NPA, \\ \text{and } \angle MPC &= \angle MPK, \\ \therefore \angle MPC + \angle NPC &= \angle MPK + \angle NPA; \\ \text{but } APK &\text{ is a straight line,} \\ \therefore \angle MPC + \angle NPC &= \text{a right angle;} \end{aligned}$$

therefore, (Euclid, Book III. Prop. 31,) the locus of P is a circle, of which NM is the diameter.

To find the Diameter NM.—Put $a = AB$, $b = CD$, and $d = AC$; then from proportion (1), we have by composition,

$$AB + CD : CD :: AN + CN : CN$$

$$\therefore CN = \frac{CD \cdot AC}{AB + CD} = \frac{bd}{a + b};$$

similarly from proportion (4), we find

$$CM = \frac{CD \cdot AC}{AB - CD} = \frac{bd}{a - b};$$

therefore, by addition, we have

$$NM, \text{ or the diam.} = \frac{bd}{a + b} + \frac{bd}{a - b} = \frac{2abd}{a^2 - b^2}$$

To Find the Position of the Maximum Angle.—When the angle APB is a maximum, its tangent $\frac{AB}{AP}$ will also be a maximum. Now as AB is constant, $\frac{AB}{AP}$ will be a maximum when AP is a minimum, that is, when AP becomes AN; therefore N is the position of the observer when the angle is greatest.

Mr. Rule, Mr. O'Clazey, and Mr. J. Elliott gave good analytical solutions of this problem.

LIST OF MATHEMATICAL ANSWERS.

Alpha, ans. 51; Alder, James, Worsley, ans. 51, 52; Allen, Andrew, Fordmoss, ans. 51, 52, 53; Brown, John, Liverpool, ans. 51; Beverley, ans. 53; Bower, W., Bridgnorth, ans. 51; Barnacle, G., Empingham, ans. 51, 52; Crompton, F. R., ans. 51, 52; Dyer, Samuel, Battersea, ans. 51, 52; Elsee, C., Henley-on-Thames, ans. 51, 53; Elliott, John, Lamesley, ans. 51, 52, 53; H. G. ans. 51; Nero, Berwick-on-Tweed, ans. 51, 52; O'Clazey, John, Shincliffe, Durham, ans. 51, 52, 53; P. H., Newcastle, ans. 51, 52; P. E., Lamesley, ans. 53; Prismord, Tewkesbury, ans. 51, 53; Rule, Geo., Whickham, ans. 51, 53; Royds, Emma, Hollingsworth, ans. 51, 52; Royds, Hollingsworth, ans. 53; Royds, James, Belfield, Rochdale, ans. 51, 52, 53; Rule, Thomas, Durham, ans. 51, 52, 53; Righton, Wm., Jun., Ripley, ans. 51; Righton, Wm., Ripley, ans. 52; Sothern, Thomas, Burtonwood, ans. 51, 52; Salter, John, Durham, ans. 51, 52, 53; Spooner, William, Rugby, ans. 51; Wilson, Thomas, Sa-bergham, ans. 51, 52, 53; W. M. T., ans. 52, 53.

NEW QUESTIONS,

TO BE ANSWERED IN OUR NUMBER FOR MARCH, 1850.

QUES. 54.—*Proposed by J. H.*

A certain square pleasure-ground, containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, has in its centre a circular sheet of water, covering 1 rood, 20 perches: find the length of the paths reaching from each of the angles to the water's edge.

QUES. 55.—*Proposed by Oswald, Fordmoss, Northumberland.*

Find two fractions whose sum is $\frac{1}{2}$, and product $1\frac{5}{12}$.

QUES. 56.—*Proposed by P. E., Lamesley.*

The locus of the points of intersection of all the tangents drawn to a given circle, and containing a given angle, is the circumference of a circle concentric with the given one. Determine the radius of this circle when the tangents intersect at an angle of 60° .

Intelligence.

CURIOUS COMPARISON BETWEEN THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN CANADA AND NEW YORK.—The whole population of the state of New York is upwards of three millions; the whole population of Upper Canada may be set down at one-fifth of that of the state of New York. Now the amount of money raised by county assessment in the state of New York in 1847 was 275,000.00 dollars; while the amount raised in Upper Canada in the same way was 91,820.60 dollars,—*one-third* the amount raised in the state of New York, in the same way and for the same purpose.

Again, the amount paid in *rate-bills* for teachers' salaries in the state of New York for 1847 was 462,840.00 dollars; the amount paid in rate-bills in Upper Canada for the same purpose was 122,174.00 dollars,—more than *one-fourth* that of the state of New York.

Furthermore, the amount arising from the State School Fund and legislative appropriation in the New York state for 1847 was 275,000.00 dollars; the amount of legislative grant in Upper Canada for the same purpose was 84,000.00 dollars,—

nearly one-third the amount granted in the neighbouring state, with a population more than five times that of Upper Canada.

The school system of Upper Canada has been in existence but *seven* years; that of the state of New York has been in operation *five times seven* years.

These facts are an appropriate reply to the attacks which have been made upon our present school system, and they cannot fail to be grateful to the feelings of every friend of general education in Upper Canada.

There is, however, one point of comparison in the Common School expenditures of the two countries, which must cause the deepest pain to every patriotic Canadian. In the state of New York, in 1847, the state appropriated 55,000.00 dollars, and the people raised, by local assessment, 38,000.00 dollars for *Common School Libraries*; while not a farthing has yet been appropriated by our legislature for the same object in Upper Canada; I hope, before the beginning of another year, we shall have reason to congratulate our country in this respect also, in comparison with that of our American neighbours.

EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN FRANCE.—The Government has followed up its initiative in the education question, of the abolition of the *certificat d'études*, by an appendant to that measure in the shape of new regulations for the examination for the Bachelor's degree, adopted in conformity with the deliberations of the Council of the University, recently held on that subject. It would have been, perhaps, not uninteresting to you, just as the new Oxford examination is again out, to have seen the regulations in full, but as they occupy seven or eight columns of the *Moniteur*, I can only send you some general notions of their contents. The French University is making a move directly in the opposite direction to ourselves; we, it appears, are extending, while they are contracting, the circle of their examinations; the present statute (if I may call it so) being intended "to reduce and simplify the programme hitherto in use." There cannot be much doubt as to what sort of men the present system of University education has produced in France; men, not only of unsound principles, but withal thoroughly inefficient in statesmanship and the higher walks of life, however they may distinguish themselves as geologists, chemists, or men of science. It is to be hoped Oxford will take warning and not receive a bias in the same direction; and yet the Modern History school display, *tant soit peu*, a tendency that way. The new regulations fix the age at which a candidate may present himself for examination at sixteen at the least. The subjects are threefold: Latin version, explanation of Greek, Latin, and French authors, and *viva voce*, or *questions orales*. For the Latin version, two hours are given, and dictionaries are allowed. The Greek authors consist of parts of Homer, Sophocles, Plato, Demosthenes, and Plutarch; the Latin, of parts of Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Tacitus, Sallust, and Livy; the French, of Corneille, Racine, Molière, Bossuet, Fénelon, Montesquieu, Voltaire (Charles XII.), and some others. The parts of each class of authors are divided into and mark-

ed with twenty numbers; these numbers are put into an urn, one is drawn out by the secretary of the examining board at each step of the examination, and the candidate is put on at that portion of the author marked by the number drawn. The *viva voce* examination is exceedingly diffuse in its subjects, and consists of *Literary Questions*, embracing Poetry and Eloquence, divided into twenty questions or headings, such as the principal forms of Latin and Greek verse—the division of Rhetoric—What are the general qualities of style? &c. *Questions in Philosophy*, embracing Metaphysics, Logic, Morals, and Theology, with thirty headings, such as—Of Ideas in general—Conscience—Judgment, &c.—The attributes of God—The destiny of Man—Immortality of the Soul, &c. *Questions in the History of Philosophy*, such as—Give an account of Socrates from the *Memorabilia*—Analyze the Baconian Philosophy of Method, Experience, and Induction. *Questions in Ancient and Modern History*, in *Middle Age and Modern History*, each with thirty headings, embracing all the principal events of each. *Questions in Geography*, physical and political, on a wide scale. *Questions in Mathematics and Cosmography*, including Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra (to simple equations); and, lastly, *Questions in Physics and Chemistry*, elementary, of course. The same rule of drawing a number to decide upon what head of the subject the candidate is to be questioned is observed throughout all these divisions. The examination is to last three-quarters of an hour at the least, and to each successful candidate a certificate is to be given, marked with the words *très bien, bien*, or *assez bien*, to show how he has acquitted himself. This certificate is finally transmitted to the Minister of Public Instruction, and by him the diploma of Bachelor is conferred. Without seeing all the different questions or headings given on each subject (as a sort of guide, I presume, to the student of how deep he is expected to go into it), you will hardly be able, I fear, to form an accurate notion of the real strength

of the test ; but the number of subjects is not a little startling, when one considers that the candidate's age rarely exceeds that at which a man enters at Oxford, and the irresistible conclusion is that it must give rise to a system of cramming. Ample evidence of this is seen in the booksellers' shops of the *Quartier Latin*, in all of which you find numberless copies of a work entitled "Manual to the Baccalaureat," into which is crammed as much of the above subjects as a candidate is supposed to require. I believe all make use of it, for those subjects, at least, in which they take no interest or pleasure ; in so diffuse an examination these must be numerous, and the whole of such time is, of course, utterly wasted, or worse.

The great evils of the Bachelor's degree in France seem to be, first, the diffuseness of the studies for it in boys of sixteen or seventeen ; and, secondly, the universality of it, enacted as it is for almost all respectable callings. "The public education of France," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "unclasses (*déclasse*) and displaces every body. The reform wanted is one which, while respecting democratic equality, will introduce into education principles of classification such as nature herself shows us." The *Presse* goes a good deal further ; speaking of the abolition of the *certificat d'études*, it says in its quaint way, "Why not abolish the Baccalaureat as well ? What purpose does it serve ? To unclass the people, to impoverish families, to stimulate presumption, to obstruct the professions, to multiply mediocrities ; it is the communism of intelligence : let primary instruction be extended indeed to all ; but that the University should pass the same level over so many unequal intellects is what we cannot understand." The *Univers* quotes and approves the above, showing how nearly all parties agree on the subject.—*Guardian*.

NORMAL TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The usual examination of the students has taken place during the past week, and the reports of the examiners testify to their increased

advancement, in both the religious and secular departments of study. The examination in Scripture, the Liturgy, and Ecclesiastical History, was conducted by the Rev. F. Close and the Theological Master of the Cheltenham College. It is truly difficult to over-estimate the fruits that may be anticipated from the diffusion over the land of persons thus carefully nurtured in the truths of the Gospel, and in a real and intelligent attachment to the Church. At the close of the half-year, presentations were made, and addresses delivered to the principal and vice-principal of the institution, in token of the affection and esteem in which they are held by the present or late students. The presentation to the principal consisted of a very handsome and complete set of robes, manufactured at Oxford ; and that to the vice-principal, of a large and beautiful silver inkstand, with a suitable inscription. A collection of £5 was also handed in for the Church Missionary Society. We subjoin one of the addresses which accompanied the presentations :—

"To the Reverend Charles Henry Bromby, Principal of the Cheltenham Church of England Training College.

"DEAR AND REVEREND SIR, — We, the undersigned Members of the Committee appointed by the Students of the Cheltenham Church of England Training College for the purpose, do (on behalf of all the Students who are now, and have been connected with the Institution) desire respectfully to present to you, our beloved Principal and Pastor, a feeble token of our love and esteem.

"We are all desirous of offering to you our most grateful thanks for the kind instructions communicated by you to us, with so much zeal and ability, and only lament if there has not been on our part a corresponding energy and application. Our prayer and desire is, that our future labours may testify, that we have received sufficient at your hands to fit us for the efficient discharge of the important duties of that station of life to which it may please God to call us.

"Your kind and paternal affection has never been more manifest than on those occasions on which you have found it necessary to reprove, showing how much you had at heart our real welfare and best interests.

"The cheerful and ready manner in which the ex-students, both male and female, have responded to the call, and the high tone of affectionate feeling expressed towards you in their letters to our Treasurer, had you seen them, would, we are assured, have cheered your heart as it did ours.

"We trust that the choice made for the Presentation will not be deemed inappropriate. And when we consider your faithful ministrations, we cannot but thank God that it has been the happy lot of many of us, just leaving for the first time the habitations of those dear to us, to have been placed under the instructions of one whose zeal for the emancipation of the Soul from Nature's darkness, gives us the great privilege of hearing from Sabbath to Sabbath, and on other occasions, the 'glorious Gospel of the blessed God,' free from the mixture of unscriptural doctrines or other innovations of the age, and which alone 'maketh wise unto salvation.'

"May a gracious and loving God long continue to spare your most valuable life, both for the sake of dear Mrs. Bromby and your beloved children, and for the great and holy cause of God and his Church, that we and all who may be privileged to

go out from this Institution may be encouraged to live consistent and godly lives, and show that our first zeal for the cause of Christ's little ones has not been slackened by our stay under your judicious and parental authority; but that the spark has been fanned into a flame, which shall enlighten future generations, do honour to the Institution over which you so eminently preside, and bring glory to the name of God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Wishing our kind Mr. Bodley, yourself, and family the compliments of the season,

"We beg to subscribe ourselves,

"Dear and Rev. Sir,

"Yours, most affectionately,

"JOHN WATERWORTH, *Treasurer.*

"THOMAS COLLINSON, *Secretary.*

Committee:

"WM. JOHN BULLOCK,

"JOHN HARRIS,

"WILLIAM MILLWARD,

"WILLIAM JAMES HANBLING,

"J. H. GREEN,

"JOSEPH BIRD.

"P.S. It was intended to have presented the testimonial on the 19th inst., but hearing you were likely to leave Cheltenham next week, we resolved to seize the present opportunity. Dec. 15th, 1849."

The inscription on the inkstand presented to the Vice-principal was as follows:

PRESENTED TO
THOMAS BODLEY, ESQUIRE,
VICE-PRINCIPAL OF THE CHELTENHAM CHURCH
OF
ENGLAND TRAINING SCHOOL,
BY THE STUDENTS, AS A TOKEN OF THEIR
ESTEEM AND AFFECTION,
19th Dec. 1849.

To Correspondents.

ERRATA.—In the article on the Bradford Church of England Schoolmasters' Association, inserted in our last, were several typographical errors: for Dr. *Bromet*, read *Burnet*; for *national* philosophy, natural philosophy; and for *Cormon's* grammar, *Connon's*.

We beg to thank Mr. George Holmes and Mr. James Hill, for their valuable papers of "Solutions."

We recommend Mr. J. W. Sice to advertise in the journal, or to proceed to the Training College, Battersea, as a student, according to the new arrangements, for one or two terms.

W. J. M.—Under consideration.

Our best thanks are due to Wm. Waterworth. It will give us great pleasure to number him among our regular correspondents.

We have not room for E.'s earnest letter.

The Title-page and Index will be given in the next number.

**NEW, INTERESTING, AND IMPROVED
 EDUCATIONAL WORKS,
 FOR ELEMENTARY AND PROGRESSIVE INSTRUCTION**

IN FAMILIES AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS VARTY,

Educational Depository,

YORK HOUSE, 31, STRAND, LONDON.

AND SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS IN THE UNITED
 KINGDOM.

Animal Kingdom at one View, on 4 sheets

———— Synoptical Table
 Alphabets on Sheets, various sizes
 Arithmetical Tables on Sheets and Cards
 Astronomical Diagrams, 4 sheets
 Baker's Charts—Books and Lessons
 Chart, Historical, of Kings of England
 Chronological Pictures of British History
 Cheap Prints for Infant Schools
 Church Catechism on Sheet and in Book
 Christ an Example for the Young
 Copy Slips, every variety
 Cartoons of Raffaele
 Circle of Knowledge (The Child's)
 Conversations for Sabbath Evenings
 Easy Introduction to the Animal Kingdom
 Elementary Reading and Spelling, Sheets
 ———— Geography, on Sheets
 Graduated Simultaneous Instruction (Secular
 and Religious)
 Graphic Illustrations of Animals
 Grammar, in Sheets and Book
 Geography of the Holy Land, by Archdeacon
 Wigram
 Hand Atlas for Bible Readers, by Hughes
 Harmony of the Gospel
 Harmony of the Four Evangelists
 Hills of England and Wales
 Illustrations of Scripture (Prints)
 Interrogatory British Geography
 Job and his Friends (a print)
 Lessons on Scripture Prints
 Memorial Scripture Copies
 Mimpriss's Charts, Books, Lesson Sheets, &c.

Miscellaneous Books

Models (Cabinet) of Jerusalem, Sinai, and
 Tiberias
 Model to Illustrate Geographical Terms
 Maps (Educational) General Geography
 ———— In Outline
 ———— Scripture Geography
 ———— Combination Maps
 ———— Dissected, Large and Small
 Pocket Maps for Bible Readers
 Preceptive Illustrations of the Bible
 ———— Continuation Series
 Puzzles for Children
 "Peace be to this house," a print
 Pictorial Old and New Test. two prints
 ———— Illust. of the Life of our Lord
 ———— Pilgrim's Progress
 Physical Map of the World, large size
 Prayers on large Sheets
 Prints to illustrate Bible and Natural Hist.
 Reading Disentangled, 37 sheets
 ———— Lessons on Sheets, a great variety
 Spelling Lessons on Sheets
 Scriptural Poems
 Scripture Prints, the greatest variety
 School Account and Register Books
 ———— Apparatus
 Tabular View Old Test.
 Tabular View of European Geography
 Teacher's Manuals
 Texts of Scripture for Walls
 Varty's Series of Improved School Account
 Books
 Wild and Domestic Animals (Prints)

GRAMMATICAL FORMS and ILLUSTRATIONS of LANGUAGE ;
 For Teachers and Pupils. By CHARLES BAKER. Comprised in Twenty Tablets, each 3 feet
 3 in. by 2 feet 2 in., mounted on calico, ready for rollers, 2*l.* This course is framed on the
 established principle, that examples are more effective than abstract rules with young minds.

A Catalogue sent free on application, by post, or through any Country Bookseller.

London : Published by Thomas Varty, Educational Depository, 31, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED

LONDON

NEWS



(ESTABLISHED IN 1842.)

CONTAINING ESSAYS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS;
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, THE DRAMA, & SCIENCE;
SPORTING INTELLIGENCE;

AND

A COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED RECORD OF ALL THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THIS Weekly Newspaper has now been established nearly EIGHT YEARS; and has, from the first Number, steadily increased in circulation, which now extends all over the Civilized World. The merits of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it is presumed, are, therefore, well-known and appreciated. Its vast circulation, which is larger than that of any other newspaper, has only been established by unremitting attention, and unsparing cost in every department of its management; and the Proprietors and Artists pledge themselves that every exertion shall be made to excel, in the Illustrations, what has already been accomplished.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains, every week, many Engravings, all new and original, and executed in a superior style, as no expense is spared to ensure the finest pictures to be procured by the process of Wood Engraving.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will, during the year 1850, contain a quantity of Fine Art Engravings. Several new arrangements will commence with the New Year; and these, it is expected, will make this Journal more beautiful and useful even than its past Volumes.

EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR, 1850, WILL BE GIVEN

A SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME

To all REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from this date. This View of Rome has been carefully drawn by Artists specially engaged in that City; and the utmost care has been taken to have the Drawings engraved in the best manner.

A New Printing Machine is constructing, the more readily to supply the increasing demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is published in London every Saturday, stamped to go free by Post, at 6d. per copy; and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and Newsvenders. Complete sets of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may be had, as all the Numbers are reprinted; and, if wished, the back Numbers may be had in Volumes bound.

TERMS.

FOR PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Half-Year	0	13	0
Year	1	6	0

VOLUME 1, PRICE ONE GUINEA.

Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
and 13, Price 18s. each.

COVERS FOR BINDING THE VOLUMES,
WITH EMBLEMATICAL EMBELLISH-
MENTS, 2s. 6d. each.

PORTFOLIOS FOR KEEPING THE NUM-
BERS CLEAN, Price 4s. EACH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY ALL BOOKSELLERS and at the OFFICE,
198, STRAND. Post-office Orders for Subscriptions should be made payable to
Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand.

Just published, in 18mo. price 1s. 3d. sheep,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By WILLIAM STEWART.

"It commends itself by its simplicity, comprehensiveness, and precision. The arrangement is neat, the rules clear, and the exercises judicious."—*Guardian*.

In fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth gilt.

The TRUE END of EDUCATION and the Means adapted to it; in a Series of Familiar Letters to a Lady entering on the duties of a Private Governess. By MARGARET THORNLEY.

"The diction is always neat and often elegant; the reasoning is clear, vigorous, and independent-minded; the erudition is rich yet chaste, everywhere abundant but nowhere obtrusive; and the moral tone is exalted, refined, and eminently Christian."—*British Mother's Magazine*.

In 12mo. price 3s. 6d. bound in sheep,

A HISTORY of SCOTLAND. By the Rev. THOMAS THOMSON, F.S.A. Scot. For the use of Schools.

"We have no hesitation in saying it is the best School History of Scotland which has yet been published."—*Educational Journal*.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

PHILLIPS'S CLASS BOOKS, &c.

BLAIR'S MODELS of JUVENILE LETTERS, English, French, and Italian. New edition. 12mo. 4s. bound.

The BOOK of TRADES. Illustrated by seventy wood engravings. 20th edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

BLAIR'S REGISTERS of the CONDUCT, STUDIES, and MORALS of PUPILS, Personal and Comparative, for boys' schools and girls' schools. 4to. price 1s. each, sewed.

ROBINSON'S THEOLOGICAL, BIBLICAL, and ECCLESIASTICAL DICTIONARY. 3rd edition, enlarged. In one thick vol. 8vo. cloth, with maps, 28s.

HAMILTON'S ELEMENTS of the ART of DRAWING, with above 100 examples, plain and coloured. 21s. half-bound.

MITCHELL'S UNIVERSAL CATECHIST; consisting of separate catechisms of all the arts and sciences, and principal objects of a liberal education, with engravings. 12mo. 7s. bound.

PHILLIPS'S FIVE HUNDRED QUESTIONS, forming an Interrogative System of Instruction, applied to all the educational works published by Sir Richard Phillips. Post 4to. 2s. each.

A KEY to EACH SET. 9d. each.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

Just published, Fifth Edition, revised, price 3s.

THE POETICAL PRIMER: consisting of Short Extracts from Ancient

and Modern Authors, selected and arranged for the use of Children. By Mrs. LAWRENCE. 18mo. cloth.

Also, by the same author, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

CAMEOS from the ANTIQUE; or, the Cabinet of Mythology. Selections illustrative of the Mythology of Greece and Italy, for the use of Young Persons, and intended as a Sequel to the Poetical Primer. 18mo. cloth.

AND

PICTURES, SCRIPTURAL and HISTORICAL: or, the Cabinet of History; with Poetical Selections, Religious and Moral, for the use of Young Persons; the concluding Sequel to the Poetical Primer. Second Edition, revised. 18mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

The above 3 vols., large paper, cloth extra, 12s. 6d.

Liverpool: Deighton & Laughton. London: Whittaker & Co.

Just published, 18mo. boards, 4s. 6d.

AN ANALYSIS of PEARSON on the CREED, with Examination Questions. By Rev. J. GORLE, M.A., Rector of Whatcote, Warwickshire.

A COMMENTARY on the ACTS of the APOSTLES, with Examination Questions. By Rev. W. TROLLOPE, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Also, by the same author, A COMMENTARY on the GOSPEL of ST. LUKE, with Questions. 12mo., boards, 4s.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the LITURGY of CHURCH of ENGLAND. 12mo. boards, 3s.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. 12mo. bds. 3s. 6d.

Printed and sold by J. Hall, Combridge, and G. Bell, Fleet Street, London.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Teachers, and others interested in the Education of the Young, is especially directed to the two following Books, which will be found eminently suited for Tuition:—

I.

A COLLECTION for the USE of SCHOOLS, from the Works of Sir Walter Scott; comprising Historical, Descriptive, and Moral Pieces, Lyrical and Miscellaneous Poetry. Fourth Edition. 1 vol. crown 8vo. bound, 3s. 6d.

II.

HISTORY of SCOTLAND. By Sir WALTER SCOTT. Fifteenth Edition. 2 vols. crown 8vo. bound, 10s.

Each volume may be had separate.

* * This Edition is extensively used in the Schools under Government superintendence.

R. Cadell, Edinburgh; Houlston and Stoneman, London; and every Bookseller in Town and Country.

Just published, price 4s. 6d. ; also, Part I.
price 3s. 6d.

PINACOTHECÆ HISTORICÆ
SPECIMEN: sive Illvstrivm Qvo-
rvndam Ingenia, Mores Fortvnæ ad Inscryp-
tionvm Formam Expressæ. Avctore F.
KILVERT, A.M. Pars. Secvnda.

"I am struck with the successful endeav-
our, in each case, to say much in few words,
—those words remarkably select, and ex-
pressive, and appropriate,—exhibiting the
noble characteristics of the Latin language
as compared with every other, ancient or
modern. This is a rare excellence, and,
therefore, I mention it first. But it is not the
greatest merit of your performance. There
is a truth in the delineation of character, and
a devotion to rectitude and virtue in your
moral estimate, quite as remarkable as the
felicity of diction by which the varieties of
each portrait are denoted. You have also
escaped the snare to which brevity (according
to Horace's well known line) is exposed—ob-
scurity."—*Extract from a letter of the late*
Bishop of Llandaff.

Londini : G. Bell, 186, Fleet Street.

PHANTASMAGORIA.

A MUSEMENT and INRTRUC-
TION by means of CARPENTER &
WESTLEY'S improved PHANTASMA-
GORIA LANTERNS, with the CHRO-
MATROPE and DISSOLVING VIEWS,
and every possible variety of Sliders, includ-
ing Natural History, Comic, Lever, Move-
able, and Plain Astronomical, Views in the
Holy Land, Scriptural, Portraits, &c. &c.
No 1 Lantern, with Argand Lamp in a Box,
2*l.* 12s. 6d. No. 2 Ditto, of larger size,
4*l.* 14s. 6d. A pair of Dissolving-View
Lanterns, No. 2, with Apparatus, 1*l.* 11s.
The above are supplied with a Lucernal Mi-
croscope and 7 Sliders, at 3*l.* 6d. extra.
The Lamp for the No. 2 Lanterns is very
superior. (The price of the Lanterns is
without Sliders.)—A very superior set of
Astronomical Sliders, just published in 30
Single Sliders, with Book, 4*l.* 14s. 6d.

Lists of the Sliders and Prices upon appli-
cation to the Manufacturers. Messrs. CAR-
PENTER & WESTLEY, Opticians, 24, Regent
Street, Waterloo Place, London.

A SHORT and CERTAIN
ROAD to a GOOD HAND-WRIT-
ING : being a Series of Copy Books, having
on every alternate line appropriate and care-
fully written copies in pencil-coloured ink, to
be first written over and then imitated. By
GEORGE DARNELL. Price 6d. each.

Grant and Griffith, St. Paul's, and all
other Booksellers.

APPROVED EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

THE MODERN BRITISH PLU-
TARCH ; or, Lives of Men distinguished
in the Recent History of our Country. By
the late Dr. W. C. TAYLOR. Second Thou-
sand, with a new Frontispiece. 12mo. price
6s. cloth.

BUTLER'S OUTLINE MAPS and

KEY ; or, Geographical and Biographical
Exercises, with a set of Coloured Outline
Maps. 27th Edition. Price 4s.

HUGO REID'S FIRST BOOK of GEO-
GRAPHY, specially adapted as a Text-
Book for Beginners, and as a Guide to the
Young Teacher. 18mo. 1s.

"One of the most sensible books on the
subject we have met with."—*Educational*
Times.

LES JEUNES NARRATEURS ; or,
Moral Tales in French ; with a Key to the
Difficult Words and Phrases. By M. DE
LA VOYE. 18mo. 2s. cloth.

Grant and Griffith, St. Paul's Church
Yard.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

New Edition, in One Vol. 8vo. 12s.

A UNIVERSAL PRONOUNC-
ING and CRITICAL FRENCH-
ENGLISH DICTIONARY, upon an en-
tirely new plan ; containing above 30,000
Terms, Names, Acceptations, Phrases, Modes
of Expression, and New Words, not in any
Lexicographer : to which is added, a Dic-
tionary of French and English Sea Terms and
Phrases, for the Use of the Navy. By N. G.
DUFIEF.

Also, a New Edition, in 2 vols. post 8vo.
price 16s.

DUFIEF'S NATURE DISPLAYED in
her MODE of TEACHING FRENCH.

New Edition. 5s. cloth.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS (in Greek) :
with a Summary and an Index of Proper
Names. By G. LONG, Esq.

New Edition. One thick Vol. 12mo. 6s. 6d.
cloth boards.

HERODOTUS : accurately reprinted
from the text of SCHWEIGHÆUSER ; with Re-
marks on some of the various Readings of
the MSS., and on the Text of Schweighæuser
and Gaisford. By GEORGE LONG, Esq.,
A.M., Professor to University College.

A LIST of the most popular FOREIGN
EDITIONS of the GREEK and LATIN
CLASSICS, including the Tauchnitz and
Leipzig, edited by DINDORFF, BEKKER, &c.,
at reduced prices, may be had gratis.

Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, 37,
Soho Square.

Just published, the Sixth Edition of

THE MANUAL OF BOOK-
KEEPING ; or, Practical Instructions
to the Manufacturer, Wholesale Dealer,
and Retail Tradesman, for keeping and ba-
lancing their books in an easy and simple
manner. To which is added, for the use of
Schools and Young Persons, a complete Set
of Account Books for an entire Year. By
an experienced CLERK.

London : George Bell, Fleet Street. In
cloth, 4s.

SCHOOL BOOKS BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Edited by THOMAS BOURN.

CHRONOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES. 12th Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS. 13th Edition, with Additions. By GEORGE FROST. 12mo. 6s. bound.

EXERCISES on the GLOBES and MAPS. With QUESTIONS for EXAMINATION, and an Appendix, by which the Constellations may be easily known. 15th Edition. 12mo. 6s. bound.

A KEY to the EXERCISES on the GLOBES. 2s. 6d. sewed.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY. 5th Edition. 12mo. 4s. bound.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES on the NEW TESTAMENT: describing the Principal Places in Judea, and those visited by St. Paul; and narrating the most important Occurrences recorded in the Evangelical Histories. With Maps. 6th Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.

ARITHMETICAL TABLES, &c. 23rd Edition. 8d.

London: Sold by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET STREET.

Nearly ready, 1 vol. 8vo. with Etched Frontispiece by Wehnert, and eight Engravings,

SABRINAE COROLLA; a Volume of Classical Translations, with Original Compositions, contributed by Gentlemen Educated at Shrewsbury School. Among the contributors are the Head Masters of Shrewsbury, Stamford, Repton, Birmingham, and Uppingham Schools; Andrew Lawson, Esq. late M.P.; the Rev. R. Shilleto, Cambridge; the Rev. T. S. Evans, Rugby; J. Riddell, Esq. Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; the Rev. E. M. Cope, H. J. Hodgson, Esq. H. A. J. Munro, Esq. W. G. Clark, Esq. Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; and many other distinguished scholars from both Universities. The work is edited by three of the principal contributors.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, with English Notes, Maps, and Itinerary. By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

"* * * We can confidently recommend Mr. Macmichael's edition of the Anabasis as the best school edition that exists in the English language, and we feel certain that it will satisfy every reasonable demand that can be made."—*Classical Museum*.

FIRST CLASSICAL MAPS, with CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES of GRECIAN and ROMAN HISTORY, and an APPENDIX of SACRED GEOGRAPHY and CHRONOLOGY. Second Edition. By the Rev. JAMES TATE, M.A., Master of Richmond Grammar School. Imperial 8vo. 7s. 6d.

RULES for OVIDIAN VERSE, with some Hints on the Transition to the Virgilian Hexameter, and an Introductory Preface, edited by JAMES TATE, M.A. Master of the Grammar School, Richmond. 8vo. sewed, 1s. 6d.

FIRST STEPS to LATIN VERSIFICATION, on a sheet, 6d.; folded in cloth, 1s.

PRINCIPLES of LATIN SYNTAX; or, the Construction of Words in Sentences. On a sheet, 6d.; folded in cloth, 1s.

FLORILEGIUM POETICUM ANGLICANUM; or, Selections from English Poetry, for the use of Classical Schools. 12mo. price 3s. 6d.

"The appearance of this volume is owing to the want, which has been often and vexatiously felt, of some collection of Classical English Poetry which might furnish the younger boys of our Grammar Schools with subjects for repetition, and the elder ones with materials for translation into Latin and Greek verse."—*Preface*.

"Carefully and judiciously executed, and the subjects are pleasingly and instructively diversified * * * * * by no means a common-place or every-day collection."—*English Journal of Education*.

SELECTIONS from HERRICK, for Translation into Latin Verse, with a short Preface. By the Rev. J. A. MACLEANE, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Principal of Brighton College. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

"We cordially recommend it as a book well adapted to promote a superior style of Versification to that which has hitherto prevailed even in the highest classes of our Grammar Schools."—*Educational Times*.

"The design of the compiler of this collection apparently is, to suggest modes of thought, and to supply the means of legitimate appropriation of ideas, to young students of Latin verse composition. Of all our English poets, there is perhaps no one whose poetry is so much imbued with the spirit of Horace and his contemporaries as Herrick. This is a judicious selection of the pieces best suited for the purpose in view; and it is prefaced with some remarks of a general nature on versification well calculated to assist in forming the taste and style of a learner."—*English Journal of Education*.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET STREET,

(Continued.)

The **PRINCIPAL TENSES** of **IRREGULAR GREEK VERBS**, of Frequent Occurrence. On sheet, 6d.; folded in cloth, 1s.

“*** This little sheet, as far as it goes, seems to afford the requisite help,—it is printed in a tabulated form, which we consider a great improvement, for the eye catches at once the word that is wanted. And it is of such a size that it may be affixed to the beginning and end of a lexicon or exercise book; or folded in cloth in an octavo shape. Its great merit is its brevity and clearness, and we have reason to know that it has been found exceedingly useful.”—*English Journal of Education*.

SELECTIONS from **PERCY'S RELIQUES** of **ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY** and from **EVANS'S OLD BALLADS**, with short Introductions and Notes from Percy, &c. By the Rev. H. TRIPP, M.A. Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. 12mo. 4s.

PRAYERS for **SCHOOLS** and **FAMILIES**. Compiled by the Rev. **ARTHUR MACLEANE**, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, Principal of Brighton College. 8vo. 2s.

SERMONS for **SCHOOLS** and **FAMILIES**. By the Rev. A. J. **MACLEANE**, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Principal of Brighton College. Foolscap 8vo. 6s. 6d.

“This volume of Sermons is of a different stamp from the generality of those which come under our notice. There is a vigour of thought and language throughout, without the slightest extravagance or exaggeration. There is no far-fetched strain of reasoning, nor any attempt at fine writing, but the mind of the reader is directed by a well-managed series of divisions to the principal doctrines and duties derivable from the passages under consideration.”—*English Review*.

The **CHORAL CLASS BOOK**; or, **Singer's Manual**: for Use in Churches, Families, Schools, and Choral Societies. By **THOMAS INGRAM**, of the Royal Academy of Music, late Conductor of the Motett Society, and Choral Master at the College, Brighton. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

“An ably written manual for the study of those who wish to attain to the knowledge of taking a part in the psalmody and vocal music of our church; a good book of this kind has long been wanting.”—*English Journal of Education*.

SELECT PSALM and **HYMN TUNES**: Ancient and Modern; for Four Voices, with Accompaniment. By **THOMAS INGRAM**. Imperial 8vo. 2s. 6d.

“The selection is a judicious one, comprising only such tunes as are of a solid and devotional character.”—*English Journal of Education*.

PSALTER and **CANTICLES** as **USED** at the **TEMPLE CHURCH**. By **JOHN CALVERT**. Printed with red lines. 12mo. 4s. 6d. Cheaply bound for Choirs, 12 for 30s.

ENUNCIATIONS and **FIGURES** belonging to the Propositions of the First Six and part of the Eleventh Book of Euclid's Elements, usually read in the Universities, prepared for Students in Geometry, by the Rev. **J. BRASSE**, D.D., new edition, sewed, 1s.

Tenth edition, reduced to 12s. bound,

GROVES'S GREEK and **ENGLISH LEXICON**, comprising all the Words in the Septuagint and New Testament and the Writings of the most popular Greek Authors; for the Use of Colleges and Schools. By the Rev. **JOHN GROVES**. 10th edition, with an English Greek Vocabulary.

Cowie, Jolland, & Co. 31, Poultry.

Just published, 66th edition, 2s. bound,

KNOWLES'S NEW SPELLING EXPOSITOR, containing Tables of Words from one to seven syllables, accentuated, explained, and divided; also Tables of Synonymous Words, Vulgar Anglicisms, Remarkable Events, Discoveries, and Inventions, Names of Men of Learning, and Genius, Chronological Events, &c. By **Mr. J. KNOWLES**. 66th edition.

Cowie & Co. 31, Poultry.

New edition, 3s. 6d. bound,

GOLDSMITH'S ENGLAND, by **DYMOCK**, continued to the Present Time, with Questions for Exercises, and Heads of the Sovereigns by Bewick.

Cowie, Jolland, & Co. and the other proprietors, of whom may be had, Dymock's Goldsmith's Rome and Greece. 3s. 6d. each.

CLASSICAL WORKS

BY THE REV. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Arranged under Numbers for Progressive Tuition.

1. HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK. 8th Edit. 3s. The object of this work (which is founded on the principles of imitation and frequent repetition) is to enable the pupil to do exercises from the first day of his beginning his Accidence. It is recommended by the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education as a useful work for Middle or Commercial Schools, and adopted at the National Society's Training College at Chelsea.
2. SECOND LATIN BOOK and PRACTICAL GRAMMAR. 4th Edit. 4s.
FIRST VERSE BOOK. An easy Introduction to the Latin Hexameter and Pentameter. In 12mo. 3rd Edit. 2s. Also Pt. II. containing additional Exercises. 1s.
3. HISTORIÆ ANTIQUÆ EPITOME, from Cornelius Nepos, Justin, &c. With English Notes, Rules for Construing, Questions, Geographical Lists, &c. 4th Edit. 4s.
- ECLOGÆ OVIDIANÆ; with English Notes, &c. 7th Edit. 2s. 6d. This work is from the 5th Pt. of the "Lateinisches Elementarbuch" of Professors Jacobs and Döring, which has an immense circulation on the Continent and in America.
- PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. 8th Edit. 6s. 6d. This work is founded on the principles of imitation and frequent repetition. It is at once a Syntax, a Vocabulary, and an Exercise Book; and considerable attention has been paid to the subject of Synonymes. It is now used at all, or nearly all, the Public Schools.
4. CORNELIUS NEPOS, Part I. With Questions, and an imitative Exercise on each Chapter. 2nd Edition. 4s.
VIRGILII OPERA, Vol. II. (Æn. 1—6.) Addita est Interpretatio ex Adnotationibus Heynii, Wunderlichii, Wagneri, Forbigeri, aliorum excerpta. In 8vo., 12s.
- ECLOGÆ HORATIANÆ, Pars I. (Carmina) 5s.; Pars II. (Sermones) 5s. Addita est FAMILIARIS INTERPRETATIO ex Adnotationibus Mitscherlichii, Doeringii, Orellii, aliorum excerpta. (The objectionable passages are omitted from this edition.)
- SECOND PART of the PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION, containing the DOCTRINE of the LATIN PARTICLES. With Vocabulary and an Antibarbarus. 8vo. 8s.
5. SELECTIONS from CICERO, with ENGLISH NOTES. Part I. (Orations). 4s.
Part II. (from the Epistles). 5s.
- ECLOGÆ HISTORICÆ; or, Selections from the Roman Historians. 4s.
- PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN VERSE COMPOSITION. Contents:—
1. "Ideas" for Hexameter and Elegiac Verses. 2. Alcaics. 3. Sapphics. 4. The other Horatian Metres. 5. Appendix of Poetical Phraseology, and Hints on Versification. In 8vo. 2nd Edition. 5s. 6d.
- HAND-BOOKS of GRECIAN and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Translated from Bojesen. By the Rev. R. B. PAUL and the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD. Price 3s. 6d. each.
6. LONGER LATIN EXERCISES. 4s.
- MATERIALS for TRANSLATING into LATIN. From the German of GROTEFEND, with Notes and Excursuses. 2nd Edition. 7s. 6d.
- ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR. 5s.; or, with Dialects, 6s. Dialects separately, 1s. 6d.
- FIRST GREEK BOOK; on the plan of Henry's First Latin Book. 5s.
- PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK ACCIDENCE. With easy Exercises and Vocabulary. 4th Edition. 5s. 6d.
- PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. 7th Ed. 6s. 6d.
This work, which is nearly on Ollendorff's plan, consists of a Greek Syntax founded on Buttman's, and easy Sentences to be translated into Greek, after given Examples, and with given Words.
- PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to GREEK CONSTRUING. 6s. 6d.
- LARGER GREEK GRAMMAR. 2nd Edition. 10s. 6d.
- OLYNTIAC ORATIONS of DEMOSTHENES. With copious Notes. 3s.
- DOEDERLEIN'S HAND-BOOK of LATIN SYNONYMES. In 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- HAND-BOOKS of ANCIENT and MEDIÆVAL GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY. 6s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.
- ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. 4th Edition. 4s. 6d.
- FIRST GERMAN BOOK; on the plan of Henry's First Latin Book. 5s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d.
- READING COMPANION to the FIRST GERMAN BOOK. 4s.
- FIRST FRENCH BOOK; on the plan of Henry's First Latin Book. 5s. 6d. KEY, 2s. 6d.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

WANTED, in a small Parish in the South of England, a good **SCHOOLMASTER** and **MISTRESS** of sound Church principles, with a sufficient knowledge of music to teach the children chanting, &c. The Mistress should be a good needlewoman, able to teach cutting-out, &c. It is a small agricultural population, therefore nothing more than the usual routine of National School Education is required. Salary £50, House and Garden.—Address B. M., care of Mr. Bell, 186, Fleet Street.

Seventh Edition, price 3s. 6d: or, with thirty Maps on steel, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

By JAMES CORNWELL, PH.D.

Also by the same, price 2s. 6d. plain, or 4s. coloured, A **SCHOOL ATLAS**;

Consisting of thirty beautifully executed maps on steel, in which is found every place mentioned in the author's "School Geography."

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; and Hamilton, Adams, & Co.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Now ready, Vol. II., royal 8vo., cloth boards, price 1*l.* 5s.

THE ROYAL PHRASEOLOGICAL FRENCH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By J. C. TARVER, French Master, Eton College.

French-English Part.

Vol. I., containing the English-French Part, may be had of all Booksellers.

Dulau and Co., Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho Square.

Price 6*d.*, stitched cover.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS of **EASTER, 1849.** Proposed by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, at the General Examination of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses; with references to the Works which supply the requisite Answers. By the Authors of "Solutions to the Questions of the First General Examination."

Also, price 2s. 6*d.*, cloth boards.

New and improved Edition of **HAMMOND** and **GOODALL'S "SOLUTIONS."**

"These are good answers, and the publication will show those who are preparing what to imitate. It is to be remembered, that they are not answers given by candidates, but model answers."—*Athenæum*.

"Teachers of all kinds, public or private, from the highest to the lowest, would learn much from the perusal of this volume. It will show them what is to be taught to their pupils, and consequently what should be learned by themselves."—*Critic*.

Sold at the National Society's Depository, Westminster. Either book sent post-free for the price in stamps or otherwise, by T. Ockenden, Holland Farm School, Kensington; or either Author.

Lately published, price 3s. 6*d.*

OUTLINES of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, designed for the Use of Schools. By **EDWARD HUGHES, F.R.G.S.**, Head Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital. With Eight Maps (engraved on steel and coloured) compiled by **WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.**, late Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers.

Also, now ready, Part I., price 1*s.*

A **MANUAL of EXPLANATORY ARITHMETIC**, including numerous carefully constructed Examples, for the Use of Elementary and other Schools, and Private Pupils. By **EDWARD HUGHES**, Head Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital, &c.

Also, price 1*s.* 6*d.* beautifully coloured,

A **SCHOOL ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**, consisting of Eight Maps, illustrating the natural features of the Globe, the distribution of Plants and Animals, and the Industrial Resources of various Countries. By **WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.**, &c. &c.

London: Longman and Co., Paternoster Row.

Recently published, price 9*d.* each plain, or 1*s.* coloured (size 20 inches by 16 inches),

MAPS for SCHOOLS and TEACHERS. By **W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.**, late Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers. Consisting of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Palestine, especially designed to illustrate the Physical Geography of the various Countries, and to facilitate the task of instruction.

Also, price 6*d.* each,

OUTLINE MAPS and BLANK PROJECTIONS, of correspondent size; consisting of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, British Islands, England and Wales, and Palestine, exhibiting the natural features, and designed for Elementary Instruction and Practice in Map-drawing.

Also, by the same Author,

In 1 vol. 8vo. with Plates and Diagrams, price 5*s.*

The **CONSTRUCTION of MAPS**; containing an Inquiry into the Principles of Mathematical Geography, and Rules for the formation of Map-Projections; with an Appendix on Physical Geography.

London: W. Hughes, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster Row.