

ers Association, 68 King street, west, Toronto. This composition is written in the style of the Sarabandes of the old masters, and is charming because of its innate musical simplicity, and quiet, unobtrusive, yet dignified character. It is not difficult of performance and can be used to advantage by both teachers and pupils.

"Spanish Dance," dedicated to Mr. H. M. Field, also by F. J. Hatton, is as its title indicates, of different characters from the Sarabande and has for its chief subject a theme both bold and energetic. It is interesting and throughout musical, is not difficult, and should find many admirers. The episode in C minor, page 3, which has a musette character, is somewhat reminiscent of Grieg, yet without its characteristic of Spanish music, because of its quaintness and innocent naivete. F. J. Hatton is a talented and interesting composer, and her works give evidence of ripe musicianship.

"Leona Valse," by Wm. Caven Barron, (Anglo-Canadian Publishers.) These waltzes are well written, being melodious and sprightly. The introduction is charming, and is made use of again towards the end in the Coda in an effective manner. We predict for "Leona" a splendid success, as its composer is a well-known musician and pianist, who writes intelligently for his instrument.

LIBRARY TABLE.

THE THYRSOS OF DIONYSOS AND THE PALM INFLORESCENCE OF THE WINGED FIGURES OF THE ASSYRIAN MONUMENTS. By Charles S. Dolley, M. D.

The above monograph is a reprint of a paper read by Dr. Dolley before the American Philosophical Society in the early part of the present year. Dr. Dolley argues that the conical flower cluster of the palm, as conventionalized in sculpture as the thyrsus tip, was mistaken by the later Greeks for the pine cone, and that they and subsequent writers have been ignorant of the peculiar relations of the date palm to the primitive Dionysiac cult. Those who will be unconvinced by the force, and ingenuity of the learned Doctor's contention, will readily admit the industry, culture and literary charm with which he has invested it.

THE MUNICIPAL INDEX. By Allan Malcolm Dymond, Toronto: The Carswell Co. Ltd. 1893.

Mr. Dymond has in this very useful compilation, prepared an index to the provisions contained in the revised statutes of Ontario (1887), and the annual volumes of statutes for subsequent years, affecting municipal corporations, their councils, and officers. No member of the legal profession, or other person, whose duty it is to refer to the statute law of the Province of Ontario relating to municipal matters, can doubt the necessity for such an index. Mr. Dymond has given us a clear, comprehensive, and well arranged compilation. The order is alphabetical, and the general treatment is quite satisfactory. To many who are so often perplexed by the bulk and disarray of our municipal statute law, this index will prove a positive boon.

ISLAND NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs.

We have before referred to the chief story of this volume when it appeared in the Illustrated News. "The Beach of Falsetra: Being the narrative of the South-Sea Trader"—is a strong and vigorous piece of dramatic realism. In it no doubt the author has vividly portrayed the rough, brutal life—a life of avarice, lust and crime—with which renegade whites have so often marred many of the fairest scenes of God's creation, and made the simple virtues of the savage saintly in comparison. "The Bottle Imp" and "The Isle of Looe" are two allegorical tales which

with the first named story complete the volume. In these three stories we have the magic of Mr. Stevenson's style, the mystic power of his imagination, and that subtle grace of description—whether it be of character, incident or scene—which suggests even more than it expresses and leaves a lasting impress on the mind. In the story of the rough trader, Wiltshire, and his life and death struggle with his competitor, the villain Case, as in the two Polynesian allegories named, the author has drawn his material from his surroundings and his pictures are those of the southern sea. They are drawn no doubt from life, but we are not over fond of having certain phases, even of real life openly revealed though at the hand of a consummate master of fiction and in a style that leaves nothing to be desired, save the use of it in that connection.

STRAIGHT SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHER HUMAN BEINGS. By H. Van Dyke, D.D. Price \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: W. Briggs. 1893.

These sermons were preached before the Universities of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, and seem well adapted for "young men and other human beings" to whom they were addressed. We have just a touch of affection in this phrase, as in the title of the volume, and we are bound to add, that the sermons throughout are slightly affected by this talent. It is a pity because they are in many ways extremely good. There is good matter in them. They are so practical in tone and tendency as hardly ever to excite opposition; and they are well and forcibly expressed. The subjects are, A Man, Faith, Courage, Power, Redemption, Abraham's Adventure, Solomon's Choice, Peter's Mistake, Good Over All, and The Horizon. The sermons will thoroughly repay perusal.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830. By Imbert de Saint Amand. Price \$1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. 1893.

We have noticed some earlier volumes in this very pretty series on the French Revolution, and the present one is as pleasant to read as any of its predecessors. They began with three volumes on Marie Antoinette, next came three on the Empress Josephine, then four on the Empress Marie Louise, after that, two on the Duchess of Angouleme; and now three on the Duchess of Berry, of which this is the last. Marie Caroline, Duchess of Berry, was daughter of Francis, King of Naples and wife of Duc de Berry, and second son of Charles X., who was assassinated a few years after his marriage and just before the birth of his son, the Comte de Chambord. The portion of the life of the Duchess, which is here told, relates to the period of the revolution of July. The painting is rather favourable to the royal family, especially to the King. We see here, as in the case of many revolutions, how easily they might have been averted, if something different had been done. It is said that the republic does not succeed in France. Certainly the various dynasties have given it every chance.

FROEBEL AND EDUCATION BY SELF-TIVITY. By H. Courthope Bowen, M. A. Lately Lecturer on Education at Cambridge. ABELARD AND THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF UNIVERSITIES. By Gabriel Compayre, Rector of the Academy of Poitiers, France. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. \$1.00 and \$1.25.

These are two new volumes of the "Great Educators" series, which, judging from those which have already appeared, promises to take a prominent place among works on the history and theory of education. The name of Froebel is especially associated with the Kindergarten move-

ment, the principles of which largely pervade what is called the New Education. Mr. Bowen, after giving a brief account of the life of Froebel, deals with the leading principles of Froebel's famous work, "The Education of Man," and afterwards gives a fairly complete statement and discussion of Froebel's principles and methods in their bearing on physical, intellectual and moral training. Like all Froebellians, Mr. Bowen is somewhat too enthusiastic to be entirely judicial. The service rendered by Froebel to the cause of primary education entitles him to the foremost place among educational reformers; but it is a little too much to claim that in psychology and the science of human nature, he fairly ranks with the greatest of philosophers. Had Mr. Bowen independently examined the psychological principles of primary education, we think he would have modified his view that "the introduction of written symbols (figures) belongs properly to transition classes;" and would probably have given us some reasons for asserting—"with Froebel and his followers"—that in primary arithmetic—subtraction and division should precede addition and multiplication. However, Mr. Bowen has produced a book on Froebel and his principles and methods, which will be of great value to teachers as well as interesting and profitable to the general reader.

The author of this second volume is a well known French educationist. Several chapters of the book are devoted to each of the four important topics: The Origin of the Universities; The Organization of the Early Universities; The Course of Study and the Methods of Teaching; and The General Spirit and Influence of the Early Universities. M. Compayre modestly claims to have given merely a sketch which touches on important questions pertaining to a vast subject without exhausting any of them. He has admirably accomplished his difficult task. We see the universities in their historical development as hearts of knowledge—such knowledge as there was in those days; as professional schools, especially in theology, law and medicine, and gradually becoming great centres of culture. Properly enough the University of Paris holds a prominent place in the author's treatment of his subject, because of its essential connection with the University movement. And this again with freedom of enquiry. He regards Abelard as the real founder of the University of Paris, which served as the model and prototype of most of the other universities of the middle ages; and beyond doubt, Abelard, in his system of teaching and disputation in his spirit of independent enquiry may be regarded as the typical figure of the great University movement. On the whole M. Compayre's book seems to us to be the best exposition of its subject in the English language.

PERIODICALS.

W. H. S. continues to send out his gossip, entertaining and by no means un-instructive brochures from the press of Samuel Usher, Boston.

The Portrait Catalogue of the Cassell Publishing Company is both attractive and serviceable. Here you find out only the names of recent works of popular writers, and their prices, but in many cases portraits of their authors. The catalogues of some enterprising publishers can almost be classed among works of art.

The World's Fair Electrical Engineering is an illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the interests of electricity at the Chicago Exhibition. The April number has a portrait of Dr. Elisha Gray, chairman of Congress of Electricians; an article by R. H. Pierce, chief electrical engineer; as well as general notes, and other matter of special interest to electricians.

Cassell's Magazine for May besides the serials "The Island of Six Shadows" and "A Romance of Man," has no less than four complete stories and eleven miscellaneous papers, apart from "Chit Chat on