

Federationists; the Hon. D. MacInnes on Canadian History; Mrs. S. A. Curzon, of Toronto, on Historical Societies. The Hon. A. MacKellar adds Recollections of Colonel Talbot; Mr. G. N. Mills, Reminiscences of Lord Elgin; while Mr. T. N. MacKenzie furnishes a Topographical Sketch of Hamilton. Finally, there are poems, Mr. W. T. White's Battle of Queenston Heights, Mr. G. H. Armstrong's Call to Battle, and Alexander Muir's Maple Leaf Forever. Societies such as the Wentworth are doing good service in preserving historical details that might otherwise perish, and in fostering the spirit of Canadian patriotism.

Blackfoot Lodge Tales, by George Bird Grinnell, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, and by William Briggs, Toronto. It is a handsome dark red and silver bound octavo, of 310 pages, and consists in large part of Blackfoot Folklore in three divisions. The first contains more or less true stories of adventure; the second, stories of ancient times, which are legendary and mythological; and the third, stories of Old Man or Nayu, who is just the Nenatsoju of the Ojibbeways. To these tales is added The Story of The Three Tribes constituting the Blackfoot Confederacy, with details as to their tribal organization, social and domestic customs, religious rites, warfare, and, indeed, as to everything that

concerns their past state and present condition. Mr. Grinnell, who has also written Pawnee Hero-Stories, is a friend of the Indian, and has had great success in inducing him to tell his legends and traditions, a thing the aborigines of America are very loath to do before strangers. The stories are told in excellent language, are most of them interesting, and the book, as a whole, is worthy to take its place among the best volumes of Folk Lore.

A chaste and elegant volume in external appearance, and a most readable and instructive one within, is Elizabeth A. Reed's Persian Literature Ancient and Modern, published, at the price of two dollars and a-half, by Messrs. S. C. Griggs and Company of Chicago. It has 420 pages and two illustrations, of which one is in gold and colours. The author has already acquired a deservedly high reputation, in Europe as well as in America, for her companion volume on Hindu Literature. Her twenty-two well-written chapters cover four periods, the most ancient being that of Early Tablets and Mythology. Here there is a great deal that is not Persian, but Babylonian and Assyrian; and, in spite of her indebtedness to Dr. Sayce, the writer is ignorant of the advent of Cyrus from Anzan. The second period is that of the Zend Avesta, or Bible of the Persians, which is discussed in three chapters. The author places its origin