A NEW edition, re-written and re-arranged, has been issued of E. L. Anderson's popular work on "Modern Horsemanship" (Putnam's Sons), which originally appeared in 1884. Professor Anderson is a thorough master of his art, having spent some thirty years in its study and practice in the various countries of Europe. As a result, he has originated a very distinct school of horsemanship, and the present volume is a description of his methods. For the purpose of bringing out certain points the book has been re-arranged in three parts, the first of which is devoted to the needs of ordinary riding, such as the mount, the various gaits, etc.; the second to a method for the training of the saddle-horse; and the third to the purely ornamental movements of the riding-school. Professor Anderson's style is concise, and his explanations are clear and explicit. The book is most admirably illustrated with forty autotype reproductions of instantaneous photographs, which show a given position at a glance more clearly than several pages of verbal explanation might do. Altogether, the book is a valuable one, and should interest all horsemen, from the lover of a quiet nag and a country road to the pupil of the *manège* and *la Haute Ecole*.

THE Rev. Henry Van Dyke's essays on "The Poetry of Tennyson" (Scribner) are marked by the sympathy and reverence that should characterize discussion of the subject, although a flippant note is struck here and there not exactly in harmony with the general tenor of the writer's observations. Even this, however, may be forgiven, when it results in so good a thing as the following, which refers to the reception given at certain hands to Lord Tennyson's later poems: "The slight critics who sneered at them as the work of an old man, and welcomed them with a general chorus of 'Go up, thou bald-head,' only condemned themselves, and made us regret that since the days of Elisha the bears have allowed one of their most beneficent functions to fall into disuse." We are especially thankful to Mr. Van Dyke for his interesting, if a little forced, comparison between Milton and Tennyson, and for the chapter which does such ample justice to what the writer calls "The Historic Trilogy"—that is, the three dramatic poems of "Harold," "Becket," and "Queen Mary." With his defense of the Arthurian idyls against the strictures of Mr. Swinburne we cannot agree. It seems to us that the latter has, with unerring artistic instinct, put his finger upon the radical defect of that otherwise remarkable series of poems.

THE useful "World's Workers" series (Cassell) is closed by a monograph on Dr. Arnold of Rugby, by Rose E. Selfe. This little volume is a panegyric rather than a serious attempt to appraise and clearly set forth the life-work of the great teacher. It presents, however, a fairly good outline of the Doctor's career, and the eulogy—though too persistent and high-pitched—has the eloquence of sincerity. We cheerfully recommend the work to those who do not care to attempt Dean Stanley's larger "Life." Dr. Arnold's fame as Head-Master of Rugby was largely the fruit of his high conception of the extent and meaning of the teacher's function—a vital function strangely belittled by an ignoble army of "Bradley Headstones" and dusty gerund-grinders. The common-law maxim, *in loco parentis*, was full of grave and kindly meaning to the Doctor; while to the "Tom Browns" of Rugby a school-master meant something more than a Latin grammar and a stick. To round out the character, to produce the well-balanced man—the gentleman in the true sense—was Dr. Arnold's aim; and "the fruit which he, above all things, longed for, was a 'moral thoughtfulness; the inquiring love of truth going along with the devoted love of goodness.'"

AN American edition has been issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company of M. Pierre Paris' compact "Manual of Ancient Sculpture," edited and translated by Jane E. Harrison. The work is a rapid survey, critical rather than historical, of the sculpture of Egypt, the Asiatic East, Greece, and Italy. The illustration is profuse, and, in the main, acceptable; and the bibliography and indexing are commendably thorough. About two-thirds of the volume is devoted to a *résumé* of the evolution of the Greek plastic art from the Archaic Xoana—rude sexless idols, rough-hewn from tree trunks or slabs of limestone—to the divine masterpieces of the Pheidian and the Græco-Roman periods. Modern research (the chief results of which are noted in the present treatise) is gradually bringing to light

work illustrative of this grand development, although the divergent chains which linked the sexless Xoanon to the array of marble divinities grandly typified for us in the Hermes of Praxiteles and the peerless Queen of the Louvre, are still far from entire. M. Paris' concise Manual, while intended chiefly for art students and amateurs, is admirably suited to the use of students of Greek life and history. The study of the Egyptian sculptures, although brief, is extremely interesting. It should be mentioned that the text has been augmented and corrected by the translator, whose work throughout is praiseworthy. The efforts of author and editor are well seconded by the publishers, who offer the Manual in a tasteful and substantial form.

A HISTORY of Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming, from 1540 to 1888, forms the latest volume in Mr. H. H. Bancroft's series, and covers the easternmost portion of the ground contemplated for that great historical enterprise. A few more volumes will complete this unparalleled series of histories, covering the Pacific Slope from Alaska to Central America. Each successive volume confirms the favorable opinion we have heretofore expressed of this important and invaluable series. Histories like those of Prescott, Parkman, or McMaster, these books are not; rather, they are storehouses of historical facts, gathered with infinite industry and pains, and collated and arranged with intelligent discrimination. The fulness of particulars is, in fact, almost bewildering; but these are brought into place in an orderly and systematic narrative, and made easily accessible separately by a good index in each volume. The work thus becomes at once a historical mine of unexampled richness in which the special student may delve, and a museum in which innumerable facts are classified and labelled for ready reference. (Published by the History Company, San Francisco.)

IN the form of a series of biographies of leading explorers, Dodd, Mead & Co. promise a complete history of geographical discovery. Each work will be from the hand of a competent authority; and while the style will be popular, the more serious intent of the general plan will not be lost sight of. The initial volume, a life of the brave and scientific Elizabethan navigator John Davis, by C. B. Markham, F.R.S., augurs well for its successors. The account of Davis reads like a romance; and while full of instruction, it is sufficiently spiced with adventure to please the most exacting admirer of the inventions of Mr. Clark Russell and his compeers. The volume is supplied with maps, charts, and a few illustrations.

THOSE who have hitherto regarded the hermit-people of Korea as a race of semi-barbarians will do well to read Mr. H. N. Allen's recently-published volume of "Korean Tales" (Putnam's Sons.) These tales, while displaying the naive invention and artlessness of folk-lore, have a unique flavor of their own, due to the isolation of Korean civilization. One is surprised to learn that the Koreans are peculiarly sensitive to the beauties of nature, their favorite pastime being to "wander about over the beautiful green hills," enjoying the charms of the landscape. This profound sense of natural beauty lends a poetic charm and freshness to their literature, enriching it with pleasing images, and insuring a ready play of fancy. Several of the stories are in the vein of "Uncle Remus"; and, oddly enough, we find our Machiavellian friend "Br'er Rabbit" at his old tricks in Korea. The literary merit of Mr. Allen's work is impaired by a lack of careful revision.

IN his "Life of Martin Van Buren" (Harper) Mr. George Bancroft gives us a broadly-sketched review of Van Buren's public career and policy, rather than a "Life" in the usual sense; and, while his work has its own special merits, it lacks the color and anecdotal quality which count for so much in biography. His standpoint is that of the advocate rather than that of the critic; and his "Life," in point of fulness and impartiality, seems to us inferior to that contributed by Mr. Shepard to the "American Statesmen" series. Of the accuracy of Mr. Bancroft's statement of facts, we have the warrant of Mr. Van Buren himself.