

tion contained in these pages. It is a perfect mine of curious lore. It records the mythic history of the grim old Castle, from 989 B.C., where "Ebrauke, ruler of Britayne—as testifieth Policronica—edifyde the Castell of Maydens, now called Edinbrough" Assuredly the Castle rock must have been a stronghold far back in prehistoric times. The history of the old fortress may be said to be a history of Scotland, and, in large part, of England as well. The story of its battles and sieges, its tumults and strifes, its marriage pageants and funeral pomps, brings the dead past very vividly before us. Of Edinburgh, as of another Old World city, may it be said :

Quaint old town of toil and traffic ;  
Quaint old town of art and song ;  
Memories haunt thy pointed gables,  
Like the rooks that round thee throng.

After giving the public history of the ancient capital from the earliest times to the present day, the volume devotes a series of interesting chapters to its domestic history. Under the head of Law and Order, it describes the "tulzies" and bickers ; the riots and mobs of opposing factions, and of the turbulent populace, which were in the stormy times of civil strife so frequent an occurrence. The beggars, "fulzie," city guard, and town pipers, are all duly immortalized. The chapter on social habits and recreations describes the sumptuary laws, the games and revels, and popular amusements of mediæval and more recent times. The drinking customs, not only of the convivial townsmen, but of grave ministers and elders, left much to be desired in the way of temperance reform. But in recent times, Dr. Guthrie and other leading Edinburgh divines were also foremost workers in the temperance cause.

A chapter of nobler record is that on Edinburgh literature and art. Certainly, no city in Europe has better claim to the name of the Modern Athens than this ancient borough. The group of noble busts and statues of her great men in Princes Street Gardens can be paralleled, so far as we know, only by the statues of the famous sons of Florence in the courtyard of the Uffizzi Palace.

Our author then proceeds to describe the public buildings and institutions of Dun-Edin, with their historic associations and memories. Of these, two are among the most interesting in Europe—the grim old Castle at one end of the town, and the