

those who seek the material which the genius of the novelist can kindle with the glow of life, are very far afield. The cities, towns and hamlets of Canada; the salt sea that washes her coast and the fresh water seas she encompasses; her rivers and forests; and the checkered tide of her people's life are all rich with the suggestive memories of unrecorded worth. The heroism of the U. E. Loyalist; the endurance of the Pioneer; the courage of the Fisherman; the romance that lingers round the dawn of our history; the historic scenes and associations which fill the middle ground; and the never ending play of pride and passion, of modesty and virtue which meets the eye in the every day life of our people, imprinted, as they all are, with their genius and the character of our country, invite the master hand and the skilled touch to quicken them with literary life. No Nova Scotian at all acquainted with Halifax could fail to recognize the faithfulness of description and portraiture which mark the well-told "Tales of a Garrison Town." From the fine relation of generous and chivalrous self-denial by which "Crossway" saved his friend; through the romance of "The Fall of the D'Arcys"; the boisterous humour of "The Reverend Washington Ham's Triumph" and "The Corporal's Trousers"; the graphic and stirring strength of "Court Martialed," and the touching pathos of "A Soldier's Funeral," the reader will be led at a pace that never wearies, but on the contrary is bracing and exhilarating. Our only regret on closing the pages of these bright typical and enjoyable Canadian stories, is that our country has lost these clever sons in whose work she cannot, however, lose her pride.

THE LOVE OF THE WORLD: A Book of Religious Meditation. By Mary Emily Case. New York: The Century Company. 1892.

In this dainty little volume the learned professor of Latin and Greek, at Wells College, states in the preface that "this book is neither theological nor argumentative. It is not a systematic treatment of any theme, but merely, as is indicated in the title, a jotting down of scattered thoughts, grouped under more or less appropriate headings." The thirty topical headings which indicate the contents of its sixty-two pages are varied in subject, for instance I. treats of "The Love of World," III., "The Dandelions," VIII., "By the Waterfall," X., "Society," XI., "Books." From the time when the inimitable "Imitation of Christ" first appeared till the present day, books of devotion have been constantly provided, stamped by the mental and moral characteristics of their respective authors; tinged by their peculiar tenets; and voicing their varied experiences. This latest of them is by no means the least. Fresh in thought, clear in expression and direct in aim, it cannot fail in its uplifting mission. Writes the author: "He who looks at natural beauty as looking at it with God has a noble fellowship. He need never fear loving it too much. Perhaps we dishonour the Maker by loving it too little. We walk too carelessly in his sanctuary, though all his messengers, the poets and prophets, from the beginning have warned us to beware.

And every common bush afire with God;  
But only he who sees takes off his shoes.

And again under the caption, "The Kingdom": "If a man will take his place in that kingdom and work together with God and his fellow-men to put an end to sin and suffering, he shall live and grow, and he shall yet rejoice to see the kingdom come. If a man will cut himself off from that fellowship, and try to attain to something by himself, he shall fail. He may take his ease in his wealth, and care not who is poor while he is rich; he may take his ease in his learning, and care not who is ignorant while he is learned; he may take his ease in his religion and care not who is lost if he is saved; he may take his ease in his virtue, and care not who is wicked if he is upright. He will lose his own soul. Neither his money, nor his learning, nor his piety, nor his virtue, shall save him. There is no life for any single man apart from the life of all other men."

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Edited by Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D., of Yale University. Springfield, Mass.: G. and C. Merriam and Company.

Speaking of the "American Dictionary of the English Language," Mr. R. O. Williams observes: "In the seventy years following the first publication of Johnson's Dictionary nothing had appeared which embodied a general improvement of that work; it had been bettered in one place or another by patches. Webster's American Dictionary had so much in it that was original that it might properly be regarded a new dictionary; with all its crudities, its definitions made it a very important contribution to English lexicography."

That the "Unabridged" was a considerable advance upon this, no one will care to dispute, and the volume before us is undoubtedly in every respect a development of the latter. The three editions, culminating with the "International," are in line with each other; improvements there are, and valuable additions, but the foundation is the work of Noah Webster. The particular value of the present edition is due to the fact that it has been written not only for the scholar, but for the student. It is useful to the business man and to the lawyer, as well as to the savant and to the litterateur. It has not been

designed for a particular class, and is perhaps the most eminently useful book that can be purchased for the money. All this necessarily implies certain limitations. "The *aura* of Webster's dictionaries," as a recent reviewer in the *Atlantic Monthly* has pithily and shrewdly remarked, "though scholarly, is unliterary; perhaps necessarily so. Over them all is the strain of a laboured attempt to reconcile the academic and the popular." This being granted, the work is an achievement of which any editor may well be proud.

In a work of such encyclopædic proportions and pretensions, the varied and often curious information relegated to the numerous appendices and introductions becomes of much interest and importance. From the coloured plates of the arms and flags of various countries to the 3,000 illustrations at the end all is interesting and valuable. Without counting the various prefaces and a memoir of Noah Webster, we may note a revision of the invaluable "Brief History of the English Language," with its clear and concise notes upon the philological position and relations of the Anglo-Saxon, its literary character and its development into its present form. There is one admirable feature—the specimens of the language, including selections from Caedmon, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Bible, Layamon's Brut, the Ormulum, Robert of Gloucester, Piers Plowman, Chaucer and Tyndale's New Testament. This is appropriately followed by a list of Indo-Germanic—or Aryan—roots, compiled by Professor August Fick, of Breslau University. The "Guide to Pronunciation" and "Orthography" departments are retained.

In the appendices the list of etymologies of geographical names, which the Unabridged of 1864 contained, is now left out—not an altogether happy omission. The Pronouncing Gazetteer is full and valuable, while the Biographical Dictionary is condensed and improved, deaths as late as 1889 being recorded. An especially good feature of this edition is the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction, in which improvements have been made, though it is still far from perfect. In the Dictionary proper, many improvements have been made. The philology of the Unabridged, though respectable, was not always irreproachable and a number of awkward, and sometimes positively inaccurate, derivations were given. This department has been greatly improved. For instance, Professor Skeat pointed out that in giving the etymology of the word "course," a number of parallel forms were given quite unnecessarily, as it is sufficient to say that it comes from the Old French *cours*, and that from the Latin *cursus*. The International has adopted the suggestion, and gives the simpler and clearer etymology. On the other hand, *cock* is given as coming "from the Anglo-Saxon *coc*, of unknown origin." But Professor Skeat in his Dictionary has shown that *coc* was a late Anglo-Saxon word, and is borrowed from Old French, which, in its turn, derives the word from the Greek through the Latin. *Lady*, again, is simply given as derived from *lād*, loaf, ignoring Professor Skeat's remarks on the probable derivation of the suffix *dige* from *dege*, a kneader.

The definitions are excellent. Many changes have been made, and many additional meanings given, but condensation has been applied wherever possible, and the result is that the volume is not materially increased in size.

Substantially bound, clearly printed and well illustrated, this is a most useful work, and the International will long enjoy the thorough trust and popularity accorded to its predecessors, the original Webster's and the Unabridged.

*Greater Britain* for October is "a Pan-Britannic and Anglo-Saxon Olympiad Number." The editor, Mr. J. Astley Cooper, in an opening article discusses the proposition and is very sanguine as to its ultimate establishment. Already an invitation has been extended to Mr. Cooper by Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Secretary Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to co-operate with the American Committee in conducting the tournament to be held at the Chicago Fair for the championship of the world. Other features of the scheme are discussed in this number, as "Britannic Scholarships," by Professor Hudson Beare, the naval aspect of it by Lieut. Bellairs. Sir Theophilus Shepstone and others also aid the scheme by their approval.

THE November *Wide Awake* opens with an illustrated article on "Some British Castles," written by Oscar Fay Adams, a fine full-page picture of "Marmion's Defiance to Earl Douglas at Tantallion Castle," is the frontispiece. Alexander Black's descriptive paper on "The Babies of the Zoo" at Central Park, illustrated by Irene Williamson, is very interesting. Edith Robinson's story "Raglan's Substitute"; Mary Selden McCobb's Thanksgiving story, "Why She was Thankful," and "Mabel's Election Day," by Ellen Strong Bartlett, add to the attractiveness of the number. The serials, "The Coral Ship," by Kirk Munroe, and "That Mary Ann," by Kate Upson Clark, end with this number, and a new volume of *Wide Awake* will begin with the December number.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for this month is quite up to the average. "More Than Kin," by Marion Harland, is pleasantly and, at times, poetically written, full of delicate situations, with an excellent moral. Those who are familiar with Venetian life will read with interest an illustrated article "In a Gondola," by Ellen Olney Kirk. A paper on the progress made in "Cricket in the United

States," by George Stuart Patterson, is well worth a perusal by all lovers of that genuine English game. Among the journalist series for this month we have a clever article on the indispensable "Sporting Editor," by J. B. McCormick, a well-known authority in sporting circles, and an interesting paper, also illustrated, on "Form in Driving," by C. Davis English. The magazine thoroughly sustains its reputation throughout.

In Mr. Blaine's opening article in the *North American Review* for November, speaking of pensions, he says: "The amount we contribute for pensions is larger than the amount paid by any of the European nations for a standing army." Mr. Blaine touches upon some of the points of interest in "The Presidential Election of 1892," from the Republican standpoint. The Hon. W. F. Harrity, on the other hand, gives reason for his opinion that the next President will be a Democrat. A very striking article is that by Lord Playfair entitled "Waste Products made Useful." The learned writer says: "The object of this article is to show that, as science advances, it sweeps up dirt from the wrong place and deposits it in the right place." This able article is learned, lucid and instructive. Mgr. O'Reilly has a temperate proposition for the solution of the vexed school question. Col. R. G. Ingersoll has a characteristic contribution in this number on "Renan."

THE November number of *Cassell's Family Magazine* is opened by an attractive serial, "Barbara Melvale," which is followed by an illustrated paper on "The Chapel of the Pyx," a mysterious chamber beneath Westminster Abbey. "Two Popular Styles of Art-Needlework" is an interesting paper for the family. "The Courtship of Fireman Deane" is a readable story. "Our Belongings: the Girls" is for mothers. Mrs. Cuthell's serial, "Lady Lorrimer's Scheme," grows in interest. "An Artist's Haunt" describes with pen and pencil the beautiful little village of Bosham on the English coast. "Another Indian Tale," by Arthur Milton, refers to the East Indians. "How We Came Down from the Stilts" bears on Alpine travel. Lovers of natural history will be interested in "What I Found in a Rock Pool." This is followed by the fashion letters from London and Paris for the fair sex and a full gatherer.

VICTOR HUGO looks out from the frontispiece of *Scribner's* for November. Henry James contributes the opening article on "The Grand Canal." Venice will never cease to be attractive. A smoothly flowing poem is "The Two Backgrounds," by Edith Warner. The article entitled "Conversations and Opinions of Victor Hugo," by Octave Uzanne, is founded on some unpublished papers found at Guernsey, where Hugo resided. This peep behind the scenes of the great French poet's life will find many appreciators. A fac-simile of a page of the journal of François Hugo showing Victor Hugo's interlineations, accompanies the article. "Racing in Australia" is described in an illustrated article by Sidney Dickinson. In an unsigned poem entitled "Betrothed" we find such rhymes (?) as "Said" and "Maid," and "Wreath" and "Death." Mr. W. C. Brownell's contribution on "Realistic Painting" in the series on "French Art" is critical and competent and is finely illustrated.

*St. Nicholas* for November is the first number of a new volume. It is opened by a beautiful children's poem by Whittier—how solemn and touching these words:—

And when at last upon life's play  
The curtain falls, I only pray  
That hope may lose itself in truth,  
And age in Heaven's immortal youth,  
And all our loves and longings prove  
The foretaste of diviner love.

"Polly Oliver's Problem" is the title of a new serial by Kate Douglas Wiggin. John Burroughs contributes a fine descriptive paper on "A Young Marsh Hawk"; William O. Stoddard, chapters I. and II. of "The White Cave," a bright engaging story; Felix Leigh, a captivating fairy story entitled "The Giant in Fragments"; Elizabeth F. Bonsall, a beautifully illustrated paper on "Winter at the Zoo." Delightful poems, sketches, articles, stories, illustrations, fill this excellent number and promise a continued round of enjoyment for the readers of the new volume of this favourite juveniles' magazine.

GRAPHICALLY written, instructive and enjoyable is the masterly sketch of "The National Traits of the Germans, as seen in Their Religion," contributed by Professor Otto Pfeleiderer, of the University of Berlin, to the October issue of the *International Journal of Ethics*. "A one-sided, strong individualism has always been the strength as well as the weakness of the Germans," says the learned Professor. Again he says: "The peculiar phase of Protestant Christianity, in which the influence of the German spirit is seen in contradistinction to the Roman, Greek, and Semitic, has developed along a line growing more and more distinct throughout the three centuries of Protestant history, gradually freeing itself from the alloy of mediæval Catholic Christianity with which it was at first mixed in so large proportions. The obvious inference is that the German element in Protestantism will triumph completely over every foreign admixture, whether Romanism, Hellenism, or Semitism." Father Huntington, in his earnest and vigorous paper on "Philanthropy and Morality," says that "behind laws there is a changeless and righteous law, and that even if the 'highest crime be written in the highest law of the land,' it may yet be known and branded as a crime, because there is in the souls of even plain and ordinary men the witness to an eternal right." Mr. Leonard West argues for the settlement of international quarrels by