

here at "York, U.C.," the compiler's name appeared thus: "James G. Chewett, Philomath's"—given, by printer's misapprehension, in 1827, as "Phil'o-Math's." On this, as on "philologos," appended to Bailey's name, I used to gaze, without properly understanding the expression.)

Bailey's Dictionary, like Minsheu's, is a mine of curious, miscellaneous matter. In the dearth of books in former years one used often to fall back on Bailey at leisure moments, and there is no saying how much Bailey had to do with the prime shaping of one's ideas and notions. His little discourses on English proverbs, scattered up and down throughout the first volume, were always favourite reading. "A cat may look upon a king," one was told, "was a saucy proverb generally made use of by pragmatical persons who must needs be censuring their superiors, and take things by their worst handle and carry them beyond their bounds; for though peasants *may* look at and honour great men, patriots and potentates, yet they are not to spit in their faces." Again, "The Belly has no ears." "This proverb," Bailey remarks, "intimates that there is no arguing the matter with hunger, the mother of Impatience and Anger. It is a prudent caution not to contend with hungry Persons or contradict their quarrelsome tempers by ill-timed apologies or Persuasions to Patience. It is a lecture of civility and discretion, not to disturb a gentleman at his repast, and trouble him with unseasonable Addresses at Meal-times." Other items from Bailey, in either the first or second volume, are these:—Crank, a sea-term; a ship is said to be crank when she cannot bear her sail, or can bear but a small part, for fear of oversetting." By a metathesis from this, I suppose the recent application of the term in the United States has come. A graphic sea-expression is given in "she carries

a bone in her mouth," which is said of a ship "when she makes the water foam before her in sailing." "Caudle," we are told, is "a confection made of ale or wine, eggs, sugar and spices, to be drank hot:" hence the name chaud, calidus. Another fearful confection, or rather concoction, was called Mum. "Black-mail" is a "rent either of money, corn, or cattle (paid formerly in the northern counties of England) to some persons in power inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with moss-troopers or known Robbers, to be protected from those ravagers." Sleep is explained to "consist in a scarcity of spirits, which occasions that the orifices or pores of the nerves of the brain, whereby the spirits us'd to flow into the nerves, being no longer kept open by the frequency of the spirits, shut up of themselves." "Tockawaugh" is "a wholesome and savoury root growing in Virginia." "Gin-seng" is "a wonderful plant growing in Tartary, which, in effect, makes the whole *materia medica* for people of condition, being too dear for the common people." (It was expected once that Canada would export gin-seng in quantities.) A "raccoon" is "a New England animal something like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur. It sleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out at nights when the moon shines to feed on the sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs." I observe in Bailey accentuation marks inaccurately placed on a few classical words, as in Serapis, for example, umbilicus, querela, bitumen, which unfortunately must have established a wrong pronunciation of the said words in some quarters.

(d) *Dyche*.—I place by the side of Bailey the excellent Dictionary of Thomas Dyche, "Schoolmaster at Stratford-le-Bow," greatly resembling Bailey's book in arrangement and type and size. The speciality of