

words which long were a puzzle to philologists, as for example, *acorn* (A.S. *acern*), *at, barn* (A.S. *bern* = barley + *ern* = a place), *eleven, gate, God, hide* (of land), *King, etc.* It is worthy of note, however, that though the word *Canadian* is given, the interesting etymology of the word *Canada* is left untouched. Cassell's dictionary is very meagre on this subject. Webster is entirely silent; so, curiously, is Dr. Murray, and so is the Imperial. Readers curious on this point may consult the first volume of the "Historical and Literary Transactions of the American Philological Society," (1816), also *Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, vol. 1, page 97, where the former is quoted.

There are many interesting words, interestingly defined in this second volume as, for example, *deism, Darwinism, evolution* (a column and a fourth), *coördinate* (a column and a half), *ecclesiastical*—but we must leave the investigation of these to our readers.

**PSEUDIGRAPHIA:** An Account of Certain Apocryphal Sacred Writings of the Jews and Early Christians. By Rev. W. J. Deane, M. A. Price 7s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; Toronto: McAlinsh. 1891.

One of the proofs of the increased interest in the historical method as applied to religion and theology is found in the greater attention recently paid to those writings which are known as apocryphal. Two things have always been quite clear, namely, that those writings were generically inferior to the canonical books, and yet that they had a certain historical value. But the fact that the Church of Rome had given to some of them a deuterocanonical character had prejudiced Protestant divines against them to such an extent that for a long time they had been almost totally neglected. The error of this course has been fully recognized of late years; and the true character of many of the books which had been published under the names of authors, who could not possibly have written them, has been examined and approximately ascertained. Among the most valuable of such books we may name the "Wisdom of Solomon" in our ordinary Apocrypha. But the students of early Christian History have wisely carried their researches a good deal further, and have brought to light a great deal of apocryphal literature produced immediately before the birth of Christ, and to a much larger extent in the second and third centuries after Christ. Among these are Apocryphal Gospels, Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypses. Our readers may be aware that a large collection of these books was edited by Tischendorf, the eminent New Testament critic; and they have been translated by Mr. B. H. Cowper and in the Ante-Nicene Library as well as in other forms. Mr. Deane, the author of the volume before us, has already done good service to these studies by his excellent commentary on the "Book of Wisdom"; and he has followed this up with a series of essays, most of them formerly published in magazines and reviews, in which he gives an account of some of the less known Pseudepigraphical or Apocryphal Jewish and Christian writings composed in the times immediately preceding or following the commencement of the Christian era. In these studies the author aims at giving a succinct account of these productions for readers who are not familiar with the originals. Mr. Deane divides these writings into three classes: Lyrical, Apocryphal and Prophetical, and Legendary; to which he adds a fourth class, called Mixed, and partaking of the characters of the other three. Every one of the documents described has features of interest; but two are perhaps of most extended interest to ordinary Christians, namely, the Book of Enoch, and the Sibylline Oracles. Every one knows that St. Jude quotes a prophecy of Enoch; and several of the early fathers spoke of such a book as being inspired; but it was not until Bruce discovered an Ethiopian version about 120 years ago that the book became known to modern scholars. A full account of its contents is given in the present work. The Sibylline Oracles are, on many grounds, of no less interest; and Mr. Deane tells us very nearly all that can be known of their history and contents. The book which he gives us is one of real value. We can only add the hope that he will furnish the public with the best texts which can be had of these precious writings, and with a good English translation. His commentary will then have its great value much augmented.

**THE LIFE OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.** By J. R. Thursfield. London and New York: Macmillan and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1891.

This is one of the series of Macmillan's Twelve English Statesmen. The book is well written and shows how Peel changed the old Tory party of the early part of the century into the Conservative party of modern times. A preliminary observation should be made in relation to Biography and History—unless an author has in his composition something of the statesman, he will often fail to do justice to statesmen—for if eminent as such, they are greatly above his plane. Peel was a man of great ability and force of character, and was very conscientious; but he was reserved and somewhat unsociable. The following is an instance of his distant manner. One of the leaders of the Opposition one day went up to him in the House of Commons with a proposition to facilitate business, but he met with a chilling repulse. The witty Lord Melbourne (afterwards Premier), on being told of this, observed: "Peel is a bad horse to go up to in the stable." Although Peel called himself a Conservative, practically he was almost a Whig. He was slow to learn and always required strong evidence

before he introduced any reforms. But when he did learn his lesson, he learnt it thoroughly. The story of his two great surrenders, namely, the admission of Catholics into Parliament and the Repeal of the Corn Laws, is clearly told. Our embryo statesmen should carefully study these. Although in both instances Peel had for years been opposed to these reforms, yet when he was convinced that they were absolutely necessary, he exhibited rare moral courage by personally carrying them through. He could have shirked the tasks, and left them for others to perform—possibly to fail. Nineteen out of twenty statesmen would have done this, and thus have avoided the painful severance of private friendships caused by his preferring his country to his party. His conduct should be compared with that of some of the British statesmen in recent years. In the case of the Repeal of the Corn Laws his personal influence with moderate Conservatives and with the great Duke worked wonders. After great victories have been won, it is customary to underrate the difficulties surmounted. But it is certain that it was only the combined influence of Peel and Wellington that carried the measure through the House of Lords. In a recent issue of THE WEEK, Mr. Castell Hopkins has admirably championed the British peerage. As evidence on his side, it should be stated that the majority of the peers who voted for the abolition of the Corn Laws firmly believed that every one of them would pecuniarily lose heavily by it. Yet, without any flourish of trumpets, they preferred the public welfare to their private interest. It was one of the noblest political passages-of-arms in all history. Is there any known instance at Washington of a majority of either House firmly believing that each member would lose a large sum by any particular measure, and yet voting for it? Mr. Thursfield has omitted a well-known fact illustrating Peel's character. He always nervously avoided anything approaching to theatricalism. Once when there was some great question pending, and Peel was under great mental stress, one of his colleagues without warning accidentally entered Peel's sanctum, and saw him on his knees praying. Fortunately the intruder was able to retire without being noticed. His colleague firmly believed that Peel in his trouble was praying to God for guidance. The scoffers of this generation may laugh at this, but sympathizing and wiser men comprehend its full meaning. Mr. Thursfield, in praising Lord Aberdeen, who was Peel's Foreign Secretary, is unjust to Lord Palmerston who in foreign affairs was a great statesman. For the minister who repeatedly "out of the nettle danger plucked the flower safety" is fairly entitled to be ranked as such. Had he been Foreign Secretary in 1853 the Crimean War would have been averted. Mr. Thursfield omits the striking point of Peel's speech when the great battle was fought, whether Parliament approved or disapproved of Palmerston's foreign policy as a whole. Referring to Palmerston he said: "We are all proud of him," although he felt compelled to vote against him. The author puts it incorrectly that "Aberdeen subsequently failed to avert the Crimean War." Practically, Aberdeen, who was then Premier, unwittingly caused the Crimean War. A cautionary despatch had been sent by the Foreign Secretary to St. Petersburg to the effect that under stated circumstances the Emperor must not rely upon British neutrality. After the Russian ambassador had been apprised of the nature of the missive, and knew that it had been sent off, Lord Aberdeen very foolishly overruled his Foreign Secretary and recalled it; and thus led the Czar to believe that under no circumstances would England intervene. In such questions grandmotherliness is out of place. The Emperor subsequently complained he had been misled, and that, if he had known the real truth, there would have been peace. Had Palmerston been Foreign Secretary it is certain that there would have been no Crimean War. For under such circumstances Lord Melbourne's remark as to Peel would have been applied and Aberdeen would have discovered that "Palmerston was a bad horse to go up to in the stable." While Peel was Irish Secretary an Act was passed in 1814 introducing an improved system of police throughout Ireland. Thus Ireland obtained this great boon 15 years earlier than London, and about 30 years earlier than the English counties. Again in 1844 he as Premier increased the vote for Irish education, and for many years the grants to Ireland for that purpose, in proportion, greatly exceeded similar grants to England. Very few on this side of the Atlantic are aware of the truth of the statement of the London *Economist*, that England is the least favoured nation. Peel's conduct when in opposition compares favourably with that which has recently taken place in England. When out of office he straightforwardly refrained from wantonly opposing or embarrassing the Government; of course on questions relating to great political changes he as a Conservative was often bound to oppose. But he was never guilty of, or encouraged, factious opposition, or misrepresented plain facts, or encouraged lawlessness.

In the *Forum* for June, Mr. Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, details the rational system of physical training adopted at that institution, claiming that it reaches every student, and does most for those who are least developed, that it is hard work, and that it co-ordinates body, mind and will in exercise. He shows that rank in scholarship tends to coincide with rank in physical development. Knowing the necessity of physical education it is

the duty of the college to withdraw it from the whims and caprices of the students from whom extravagance and excess must be expected, and to send out its graduates physically equipped to stand the strain of new and rapidly changing industrial economic and social conditions.

If not wiser the children of the twentieth century ought to be healthier than those of the nineteenth. In the *North American Review* for June the Earl of Meath traces the development of compulsory physical education in the Northern European States and its practical adoption in the cities in Britain. He asserts that the necessity is even greater on this continent, as the British climate is better suited for physical exercise all the year round, and as a result in England every available field in the neighbourhood of large cities is snatched up for football or cricket, and thousands of clerks, factory hands and young artisans, especially in the northern towns, struggle of a Saturday afternoon for room in which to play these invigorating national games. While in America athletics are in a great measure confined to the universities, the schools, the richer classes and the professionals.

### LITERARY AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has returned from his tour of the East and is now in Rome. He has completed a novel depicting American society.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the French author, is a man of 40, a cynic and a hypochondriac. In manner he is eccentric and brusque even toward women. In his literary work he is a prodigy of industry.

THE new Archbishop of York is Dr. MacLagan, Bishop of Lichfield, and ex-Lieutenant in the Anglo-Indian Army. It is almost forty years since he quitted the military service for college and church.

LONGMANS, GREEN AND COMPANY announce "The Christ the Son of God: a Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." By the Abbé Constant Foudard. Translated from the fifth edition with the author's sanction by George F. X. Griffith, with an introduction by Cardinal Manning.

THE Royal Society of Canada has recently closed a very successful meeting in Montreal, and the City Council has invited it to hold its next annual meeting in Toronto. The Society was obliged by its rules to refer the invitation to its Council, but it did so with the recommendation that it be accepted. This of course means acceptance, though the formal reply cannot be given immediately, and we shall therefore have the pleasure of entertaining the Society next May. The Abbé Laflamme, the most distinguished French Canadian geologist, will be the President then, and Dr. J. G. Bourniot, C.M.G., the Vice-President, and the opening addresses will be given by them. As the Constitution and objects of the Society are not very generally understood in Toronto, we give the first part of Principal Grant's Presidential Address of this year, in which he briefly indicates these, and also raises the questions of whether there should be an English literature section, and if so, what should be its functions.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Alden's *Manifold Cyclopedia*; Vol. XXVII. New York: Jno. B. Alden.
- Alden's *Cyclopedia of Universal Literature*; Vol. XVI. New York: Jno. B. Alden.
- Allen, James Lane. *Flute and Violin*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Bernard. *When the Shadows Flee Away*. 35c. Montreal: Jno. Lovell & Son.
- Brentano, Dr. Lujo. *The Relation of Labor to the Law of To-day*. \$1.50; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Bisland, Elizabeth. *A Flying Trip Around the World*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Crane, Thos. Frederick., A.M. *Chanson Populaires de la France*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Cone, Drello., D.D. *Gospel Criticism*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Crawford, F. Marion. *Khaled, a Tale of Arabia*. \$1.25. London: Macmillan & Co.
- Davis, Richard, Harding. *Gallegher*. \$1. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- De Witt, Jno., D.D., LL.D., L.H.D. *The Psalms*. \$2. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Drummond, Henry. *Are they not Safe with Him?* 25c. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Furniss, Grace Livingston. *A Box of Monkeys*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Finck, Henry T. *Spain and Morocco*. \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.
- Kingsland, Wm. G. *Robert Browning*. London, Eng.: F. W. Jarvis & Son. Philadelphia: Poet Lore Co.
- Leavens, Philo F., D.D. *The Planting of the Kingdom*. 40c. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- , *Life in a Country Parsonage*. \$1. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
- Lewis, Charlton T., Ph.D. *Elementary Latin Dictionary*. New York: Harper Bros.
- Lodge, Henry Cabot. *Historic Towns*. Boston. London Eng.: Longmans, Green & Co.
- Lowell, Percival. *Noto, an Unexplored Corner of Japan*. \$1.25. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Putnam, Geo. Haven. *The Question of Copyright*. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- The *Century Dictionary*; Vol. II. New York: The Century Company.
- Thursfield, J. R. Peel. 60 cents. London, Eng.: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Williamson & Co.
- Winter, Wm. *Gray Days and Gold*. 75 cents. New York: Macmillan. Toronto: Williamson & Co.