

Austen"; "Irish History and Irish Character"; "The Political Destiny of Canada"; "Canada and the Canadian Question"; "False Hopes, or Fallacies Socialistic and Semi-Socialistic"; "A Trip to England"; "The Moral Crusader, Wm. Lloyd Garrison"; "Essays on Questions of the Day"; "Lectures and Essays"; "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence"; a compact "Political History of the United States"; a history of "The United Kingdom"—the latter a masterly essay rather than an ambitious history, charged to the full with the rich results of a scholar's life-work in the way of reading, historical research, and reflection; together with a sympathetic, faith-reassuring work, written under a sense of the realities of the Eternal and Invisible, on "The Founder of Christendom," and a collection of verse entitled "Bay Leaves," and "Translations from the Latin Poets." All of this work, immense as it is, and full of the acute and richly suggestive thought of a scholar and profound thinker, abounds in strongly marked and often original views, expressed with earnest conviction, and with that impressive force characteristic of all Mr. Goldwin Smith writes, as well as illuminated by an incomparably attractive, brilliant, and incisive literary style.

In two of the works above mentioned that have come from Dr. Goldwin Smith's pen, their author has given the reading world masterly studies in the historic field—a field that, if we may dare circumscribe his work, may be said to be his own legitimate and, so far as competitive authors are concerned, his well-nigh unapproachable domain. We refer to the two brilliant political compends, "The United States," from 1492 to 1871, and "The United Kingdom," from the era of the Norman Conquest to that of the Reform Bill of 1832. Most notable are these works for the admirable review they give of the political development of the English-speaking race in Motherland and Colony, including the story covered

by the latter as a separate and independent nation. Notable also are they as examples of the writer's acute and compact thought, and his phenomenally instructive way of dealing, on broad luminous lines, with extended periods and great formative movements and crises in a nation's history. To the reader who has not made acquaintance with them, both works will be found most stimulating and of surpassing interest, as well as captivating in their literary attractions. The history of the Motherland will to Canadians especially be of paramount interest, and those who are familiar with its author's monograph, "A Trip to England," written with a scholar's delightful enthusiasm of attractive aspects of historical and social England, will know the treat they may expect in reading the unique, thought-laden volumes which deal with the history of the United Kingdom. The latter work—the summing up, as it were, of the chief annals in Church and State of the Mother Country during over a thousand years of the national history—is most interestingly as well as concisely told, with no wearying detail, but on large lines, yet with such fullness of knowledge, as well as consummate literary skill, as stamps the work of rare and permanent value. An introductory chapter treats of "Old English Polity," as we see it in the Saxon kingdoms in England under Alfred and his successors; while a closing one deals with the United Kingdom expanded into a British Empire, embracing India and the great self-governing colonies of the Crown. Within these widely-separated periods the learned Professor discourses of the political history of the nation in some thirty chapters, characterised by much originality of thought and sincerity of purpose, and illumined, as we have said, by great picturesqueness of style. Of paramount interest, manifestly, are the chapters that treat of the struggle between the Crown and the Church; the birth of Parliament; Government, civil and religious, under the Tudors, with its pendant, the fight for sovereign