

passed in literature." And again: "If the Scandinavians excel in lyric poetry, the Anglo-Saxons can boast of their epic poetry. If the famous island in the remote Northern Sea applied itself with distinguished honor to historical studies, the isle of the Anglo-Saxons is especially entitled to praise from the fact that it produced orators, who, considering the time in which they lived, were decidedly excellent."

MAX MÜLLER, in his "Science of Language," says: "There is a third stream of Teutonic speech, which it would be impossible to place in any but a co-ordinate position with regard to Gothic, Low and High German. This is the *Scandinavian* branch."

In WHEATON'S "History of the Northmen," we find the following passages: "The Icelanders cherished and cultivated the language and literature of their ancestors with remarkable success. * * * In Iceland an independent literature grew up, flourished, and was brought to a certain degree of perfection *before the revival of learning in the south of Europe.*"

ROBERT BUCHANAN, the eminent English writer, in reviewing the modern Scandinavian literature, says: "While German literature darkens under the malignant star of Deutschthum, while French art, sickening of its long disease, crawls like a leper through the light and wholesome world, while all over the European continent one wan influence or another asserts its despair-engendering sway over books and men, whither shall a bewildered student fly for one deep breath of pure air and wholesome ozone? Goethe and Heine have sung their