

than in any country in the world. Commerce and agriculture are reviving, and the political and social regeneration of the people is being rapidly accomplished.

The third section of the book treats of the Slavic races occupying European Turkey. The Servians, long oppressed, now happily free, are described as one of the most interesting people in Europe; brave and free, pure and noble, with a rich poetic literature, and destined to bear a prominent part in the regeneration of Eastern Europe. The little principality of Montenegro—a tameless eagle in its rocky eyrie—has also its stirring story. The Wallachians are described as the most degraded and oppressed people in Europe, having suffered even greater atrocities than those which, in 1878, stung Bulgaria into revolt, and nearly precipitated all Europe into war.

The stirring events which led to the collapse of Turkish power at Plevna, the advance of the Russians to the walls of Constantinople, the treaty of San Stefano, March 3, 1878, and the treaty of Berlin, June 14th, of the same year, are concisely recorded. That treaty, though reducing Turkish territory in Europe by one-half, yet, our author considers, has consolidated rather than weakened her power. Her independence, however, is effectually swept away, the great Powers controlling every act of the Empire. Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania became free; and Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Eastern Roumelia became semi-independent, with the prospect of ultimate freedom.

Greece has had less generous treatment than she deserves, but her boundary has since been enlarged. She has the keenest intellect in Eastern Europe, civic disabilities are removed, and our author anticipates for Greece the dominant position in the East in the future.

A chapter is devoted to the strange Hindu race of gypsies, more numerous on the Lower Danube than anywhere else, scattered from Persia to Ireland, from Siberia to Central Africa. Outcast and despised, they

have preserved their language, habits, and strange peculiarities with even more persistence than the Jew.

Our author gives much information on the subject of Christian missions to these South Eastern regions of Europe. The social and religious outlook is as cheering as their political progress. In connection with this book we would suggest the study of Stanley's "Eastern Churches," with which it is a high compliment to the author to say that his admirable work is well worthy to rank.

Across Patagonia. By LADY FLORENCE DIXIE. Pp. 251. New York: R. Worthington. Toronto: Wm. Briggs.

Of all places in the world for a cultured English lady to go touring, we would think that Patagonia would be the last. Yet here, with her husband, her brothers—Lord Queensbury and Lord James Douglas—and an artist friend, who contributes the illustrations to the book, Lady Florence Dixie spent some months. The chief attraction seems to have been the hunting of guanacos and ostriches, and the free, out-of-door life of the Pampas. The book abounds in hunting adventures, which, however, are not much to our taste. Lady Florence Dixie is doubtless a famous horsewoman and huntress, but as a book-maker we cannot commend her taste or skill. Her narrative contains too much society chatter, not without a flavour of society slang. And after all, the chief end of man is not riding after the hounds nor shooting pumas. The hardships, exposure, hunger, and cold endured, might have been encountered in a better cause.

The Life, Speeches, and Public Services of James A. Garfield. By RUSSELL H. CONWELL. 12mo., pp. 384. Boston: B. B. Russell. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Price, half morocco, \$2.

Now that the flood of newspaper writing about the late President has ebbed away, the public are looking for some more worthy record of that noble life than the ephemeral notices of the day supplied. The