

Periodicals.

The first number of *The University of Toronto Quarterly* is a great credit to the honoured institution whose name it bears. The eight papers which comprise its contents have been read before the various learned societies connected with the University of Toronto. The post of honour is given to Professor Dale's paper on the "Reformation." It is good but necessarily incomplete. There is much in it however that may be read with profit. Miss R. W. Chase ('95) has a pretty article on "La Harpe and Sainte-Beuve." Her estimate of Sainte-Beuve is truer than that given by Scherer. Miss Chase should not spell Saintsbury's name Saintsbury—which she does twice. No doubt the presence of Sainte-Beuve was the cause. Mr. J. Lovell Murray's ('95) estimate of "Bright and Gladstone as Orators" is very interesting. But we are not sure that Bright lost by being a mere English scholar, as Mr. Murray maintains. He was the greater orator. Mr. R. Orland Joliffe ('97) contributes a paper on "How Far Did Caesar Fulfil the Political Needs of His Times?" From Mr. Joliffe's conclusions few will be inclined to differ. "Early Greek Lyrics" is the title of a well-written article by Miss J. A. Street ('95). Dr. W. A. Pike writes ably on "The Limitations of the Senses," and Mr. G. F. Hull, B.A., discourses learnedly of "Kindred Phenomena." Mr. W. H. McLeod ('95) concludes the number with a pleasing sketch of "Herman von Helmholtz." We wish the new *Quarterly* every success.

The Popular Science Monthly for April devotes much attention to the study of the mind. Prof. Starr, M.D., of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, opens the number with an account of "Some Curiosities of Thinking." Prof. Sully's paper on "Later Progress in Language"—the seventh of his *Studies of Childhood*—gives insight into mental action from another point of view. Mr. R. P. Halleck discusses "The Personal Equation in Human Truth," showing that our thinking and consequently our speaking are tinged by the prevailing ideas in our minds. In "The Successor of the Railway" the extent to which the trolley road may compete with a steam line is shown by Mr. A. Morgan. A strong plea for manual training is given by Mr. C. H. Henderson, who holds that increased intellectual power is the necessary physiological result of such training. In the Editor's Table the improved relations of science and religion are pointed out, and attention is called to the lack of nervous control that characterizes modern life.

Harper's Magazine for April abounds in "special features." Chief among which are the first chapters of "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc"—an historical romance by Sieur Louis De Conte—and "Our National Capital" (Washington) by Julian Ralph. The most romantic of all stories is that of Joan of Arc. It is being told in fiction for the first time, we believe, and judging from the chapters given it bids fair to rank among the great historical novels. The name of the author is not disclosed, but we understand that he is an American and a popular magazine writer. To us Mr. Ralph's article on Washington is one of the most if not the most interesting feature of the number. "Paris in Mourning" by Mr. R. H. Davis gives a distinct impression that Paris in its deepest grief—the result of Carnot's death—was far from gloomy, an impression that is strengthened by Mr. Gibson's excellent illustrations. "Club Life Among Outcasts" is a clever study of the "Tramp" by Mr. Josiah Flynt, with illustrations by Mr. A. B. Frost. The Editor's Study and Editor's Drawer are both full of good things. Altogether this number of *Harper's* is an excellent one.

The most notable article in the April *Century* is the account of the "Oscillator" and other inventions of Mr. Nikola Tesla, in which Mr. T. C. Martin, of the *Electrical Engineer*, makes the first full announcement of several recent electrical inventions of Mr. Tesla. The Oscillator, the new machine for the production of power combining the steam-engine and the dynamo is described both in its single and double forms, and a plan and picture of the machine are presented for the first time. Mention is also made of Mr. Tesla's success in

disturbing and demonstrating the earth's electrical charge, which is illustrated by pictures of the Tesla coil, and which points in the direction of telegraph without wires. We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Tesla's laboratory has recently been totally destroyed by fire with all its machinery and records. This number of *The Century* contains a fine portrait of Madame Rejane by Krohg, a Scandinavian artist, together with an appreciative notice by Mr. Justin McCarthy. The fiction is contributed by Mr. Marion Crawford and Mrs. Burton Harrison. Not the least interesting portion of this fine number of the magazine are the "Departments." The Americans should lay to heart the note on "National Honour and National Well-Being."

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Literary Notes.

Canon Doyle's "The Parasite" is now in its third edition. It is a series of vivid impressions and strange events.

Messrs. John Lovell & Sons, the Montreal publishers, have brought out a new edition of their "Gazetteer of British North America." Fourteen years have elapsed since the last edition was published.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has written a three-part story for *Scribner's Magazine* which will appear in early numbers. It is entitled "The Story of Bessie Costrell" and is the first fiction contributed to a magazine by the author of "Robert Elsmere."

The Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, M.P., was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Not content with his triumphs in politics, he is the author of the most successful book of philosophy (in point of circulation) which has been published for many a long day. Six thousand copies of his book have been sold in the few weeks since it came out, and it goes on selling, Professor Huxley's refutation of its premises notwithstanding, at the rate of a hundred copies a day—and this at twelve-and-sixpence a copy!

The North Simcoe Free Lance is the name of the new paper published in Collingwood which will more or less reflect the opinions of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, M.P. The motto chosen is: "From the Atlantic to the Pacific, one language, one school and one homogeneous people. No French ascendancy, no exemptions from taxation, no class or creed privileges. A lasting connection to the British Empire." No doubt the journal will meet with the success it deserves. The first number was printed on the 26th ulto.

"That, in the United States, the English language has, with the mass of the people, degenerated into a most disgraceful condition, and that it steadily becomes more and more depraved there, no intelligent observer can question," writes Dr. Fitzedward Hall in a recent *Academy*. Mr. Andrew Lang also discusses the subject, contributing this note: "Speaking loosely, and subject to correction, I think that colloquial vulgarisms of a peculiar type began to appear in American literature after 1860. If America possessed an *Academy* it would probably have set its face against them."

Estes & Lauriat have just published, in very attractive form, Charles Nodier's charming story "Trilby, the Fairy of Argyle" originally published in the French in 1822 (shortly before the author became a member of the French Academy), at which time it created a wide-spread interest and was afterwards dramatized with great success. The translation and introduction are by Nathan Haskell Dole. The story is one of the most perfect specimens of French literature, and its publication at this seasonable time will undoubtedly heighten the interest in Du Maurier's novel.

An interesting paper might be written upon coincidences in art and letters, and some incidents which would serve as striking illustrations have not yet been brought to the attention of the public. . . . The Maid of Orleans furnishes a case in point. Messrs. Harper announce for their magazine an anonymous story, "Joan of Arc," which is supposed to have been written by her page and

secretary. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has for two years been engaged upon a romance, the title and heroine of which is "Jeanne D'Arc," and this is to be published in *The Century*. Moreover, the news has come from England that Andrew Lang has begun an historical romance, "A Monk of Fife," and that he, too, seeks his inspiration in the career of La Pucelle.—*The Critic*.

The next volume to be issued by Macmillan & Co. in the "Economic Classics," edited by Professor Ashley, of Harvard, will be a careful reprint, retaining much of the external appearance of the original, of "England's Treasure by Foreign Trade," by Thomas Mun, 1664. It was this book which for the first time gave a clear statement in English of the theory of the Balance of Trade and the principles of the Mercantile system; and it undoubtedly exercised much influence upon the policy of England and her American colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It has, however, been practically inaccessible to most students, and they have been obliged to be content with Adam Smith's account of it. Adam Smith, it may be remembered, spoke of its very title as embodying "a fundamental maxim in the political economy, not of England only, but of all other commercial countries."

Mr. Sydney Jephcott, himself a now fairly well-known Australian poet, read a paper in Brisbane the other day on "The Tendencies of Australian Literature." Mr. Jephcott has a high opinion of the present colonial poets, and he holds that Mr. V. J. Daley, as an Australian poet, is worthy to claim the discipleship of Saadi and Omar Khayyam. Mr. Jephcott also believes that the essentially Australian art will not be found to come from the few great seaboard cities, which will always remain strongly Europeanised, but from the vast mystic and severe interior, which, when once beheld, haunts the mind with a strange kinship in unlikeness to the world-wide sea, which has always fascinated the races from which we have sprung. Possibly there may be something in this theory, and the "back blocks" may yet produce their Joaquin Miller. Mr. Jephcott himself hails from the bush, and some of his best writings smack of the gum forests in which he was born and reared.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers' announcements of publications during April and May include: "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden," by Hon. John Bigelow; "The American Congress": A History of National Legislation and Political Events, from 1774 to 1895, by Joseph West Moore; "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," by John Kendrick Bangs, with illustrations by H. W. McVickar; "With the Procession," a novel of Chicago life, by Henry B. Fuller; "The Helpful Science," by St. George Mivart; "A Daughter of the Soil," a novel, by M. E. Francis; "Among the Northern Hills," by William C. Prime; the third volume of "Rhode's History of the United States"; "The Martyred Fool," a novel by David Christie Murray; and "Oliver Cromwell," by George H. Clarke, D.D., with illustrations from old paintings and prints—this being a new edition of Bishop Clarke's work, with an introduction by Charles Dudley Warner. "The Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood," by George MacDonald, will be added to "Harper's Franklin Square Library" this week.

One of the most popular writers of stories depicting army life is a woman, Mrs. Stanard, and one of the writers of the day who finds inspiration chiefly in naval life and adventure is also a woman, Miss Molly Elliott Seawell. Miss Seawell has chosen for the heroes of her romances many of the most gallant commanders in the American navy during its early years. Now she has made the most famous of all, John Paul Jones, the subject of a biographical sketch which will appear in the April *Century*. It is, in a measure, a vindication of Admiral Jones, who was called a pirate by no less an authority than Thackeray. Miss Seawell shows him to have been a single-hearted and devoted patriot. The article is founded upon unpublished documents in the possession of the Government. There are preserved at Washington hundreds of letters from Paul Jones, the larger number being written to Franklin and Lafayette. One of the letters to Franklin, which is freely used