

Contrasting the ordinary man of business with one of such a spirit, he says:—

"The man whose intellectual interest has prompted him always to look for a principle, serves those around him as well as himself. He contributes to the information of his rivals. He broadens the intellectual basis on which every business as well as every profession rests. . . . I would have you bear in mind that even in the fields of commerce and industry there is room, nay, there is necessity for the more purely intellectual qualities which are sometimes supposed to be exclusively appropriate to the learned professions. The neglect of the intellectual side of business and commerce is, in the long run, scarcely less hurtful than their neglect in other, and what are commonly considered higher, departments of study and of work."

Mr. Goschen then points out the characteristics of the German methods of education, and shows what are the effects of those methods on the German nation. He says:—

"The great body of the students at the German public schools and universities, even the most fashionable, are men who have to depend upon their own exertions, and their own exertions alone, for their future livelihood. The consequence is that hard work, wide knowledge, the thorough ploughing of the mind, are the great objects of the highest education. It has made industry, knowledge, the reasoning power, interest and delight in every form of work, national—I had almost said popular—ideals to a degree unparalleled elsewhere. It has carried the scientific spirit into every form of national enterprise, into trade, into industry, even, as we have all seen, into the operations of war."

The effect of this intellectual superiority of the German on commercial life in England is thus referred to:

"Our position in the race of civilized nations is no longer what it was. We had a great start in industry and commerce, and, by virtue of that start, we attained to a station of unprecedented and long unchallenged supremacy. That supremacy is no longer unchallenged. Others are pressing on our heels. We require greater efforts than formerly to hold our own. It is the recognition of this fact which is at the bottom of the great stir in our educational world, of the ever-increasing demands made on our elementary schools, of the cry for technical and commercial training, of the new spirit which is manifesting itself in our public schools and universities."

Mr. Goschen thus concludes: and his appeal should not be lost upon us, who are also in the vicinity, if not in the actual presence, of those across the lines, who are noted for their keen competition with, and their intellectual rivalry of, the Dominion:

"When looking around at the rapid advance of our rivals, we see that start of ours, which once seemed so enormous, growing dangerously less, when a nation, to whom work is a pride and a pleasure, appears with giant strides to be gaining on our steps, the people of Great Britain may perhaps more readily be induced to bestir themselves to add to their great natural capacities, to their natural and acquired advantages, and to the self-confidence of their ancient prestige, some of that power which the passion for mental labour has conferred on their most formidable rivals, and to resolve that, in school and in university, in bank and in warehouse, in factory and in arsenal, a larger share of time and credit, and influence and authority, shall be assigned to intellectual effort and intellectual interest."

In pondering these weighty words of counsel and of warning, we naturally ask ourselves: "When and how is the germ of this intellectual spirit and mental life to be awakened and vivified?" Where, we answer, but in the higher schools, and pre-eminently in the colleges and universities. It is there that the individual first develops his intellectual manhood. Not so much by patient study, or by toil over books, but by making the results of that toil and study a part and parcel of himself and of his daily life. This can be best promoted by an active participation in the intellectual athletics and literary efforts of undergraduate life. Such practice fixes a mental habit for after years, and enables a man to look at life and its activities from an intellectual standpoint.

If that habit should thus become natural and fixed by early practice, the result should be a high degree of mental discipline and intellectual vigour. It would also secure to the individual all that the Lord Rector points out as attainable by the methods which he so graphically describes.

J. GEORGE HODGINS.

Toronto, March, 1888.

LITERARY NOTES.

Henry Montgomery, M.A., '77, formerly of this city, now President of the University of Dakota, has an interesting article in the *Grand Forks Herald* on "Devil's Lake,

Dakota." Professor Montgomery had been making geological researches with a view of furnishing the Museum of his University with a useful collection of rocks and natural history specimens, when his attention was directed to the finding of some human bones near the margin of Devil's Lake. In following up this clue, Professor Montgomery made discoveries which convinced him, upon further investigation, that he had come across a former settlement of the mound-builders. He thus describes his visit: "On investigation, it very soon became evident that I had wended my way to an elevated and wide tract of country, which many ages previous to our time had formed the dwelling-place of another race of human beings, and which yet contained many of the bones, the implements and trinkets of this same people.

"No wonder, then, that my hours from 'early morn till dewy eve' were full of interest to me, and that, for the time being, I lost sight of everything save the singular structures known as the 'mounds of the ancient mound-builders.'" Professor Montgomery examined over twenty-one mounds, but the time at his disposal was too short to admit of his doing much systematic work. This will doubtless be done at some future time.

THE VARSITY congratulates the Professor, an old Alumnus of the University of Toronto, upon his valuable discovery, which promises to him a valuable field for investigation, interesting in its results to the explorer and valuable to the scientific world.

The April number of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains a portrait of Amélie Rives, the young and beautiful authoress. It presents her as a young girl of remarkable beauty, with refined and delicate features, and an eager, rapt expression. The magazine opens with a novel, "The Quick or the Dead," from Miss Rives' pen. It has a weird plot, and the hero and heroine are strange mixtures. The story is told with surprising vividness, and the love passages are full of passion and colour, almost to excess. The heroine is scarcely a lovable creature, her morbid fancies and inexplicable emotional states almost removing her from the category of human beings. She has a certain *beauté de diable* which repels while it fascinates. The hero is conventional and somewhat too demonstrative in his wooing; while the demeanor of both is open to the objection of being overstrained and unnatural.

We cannot agree with one critic who would fain have us regard this novel as the great and long-expected American novel for which we are all watching and waiting. It is powerful, and Miss Rives tells her story well in nervous and idiomatic English, and crisp and brilliant dialogue; but there are defects of workmanship, a want of balance, a lack of appreciation of true perspective, and—if we except the heroine—not much distinctive individuality in the characters. There is also, to our way of thinking, too much passionate love-making, a too great tension of emotional excitement, and that of a morbid and unhealthy kind, to make the novel acceptable to readers unacquainted with a Southern temperament. The story has absolutely no light and shade, and those characteristics which we look for and so much admire in men and women—strength in one, and tenderness in the other—seem almost entirely wanting in the hero and heroine of the story before us. This is Miss Rives' first novel, and though it may seem hackneyed to say so, gives abundant proof of its author's brilliant but as yet undisciplined power. We are free to confess that, on the whole, "The Quick or the Dead" disappoints us, but it contains evidences of unmistakable talent and presages much good work, we are convinced, from this young and gifted authoress in the future.

The other features of *Lippincott's* for this month are:—"Some Days with Amélie Rives," which is contributed by an intimate friend under the pen-name of J. D. Hurrell. Judge Tourgée continues his "With Gauge and Swallow" series, and tells a story of sleep-walking under the subtitle of "The Letter and Spirit." Joel Benton puts in a plea for the "Endowment of Genius," and Thomas Leeming discusses "Western Investments for Eastern Capital," in a plain, practical, business way. There are also poems by Daniel L. Lawson and R. T. W. Duke, jr. W. S. Walsh discusses Realism and Idealism in "Book-Talk."