

the glowing pictures of the unlimited field for labour in the United States are too highly coloured. He endeavours to show by statistics, and from evidence gathered by himself, that the labour market there is overstocked, that the limit of profitable land-culture has been reached, and that there is really no opening for the emigrant without capital. He incidentally bears testimony to the advantages of Canada as a field for emigration, by showing conclusively that even the slight difference in wages in favour of the States is counterbalanced almost three-fold by the greater purchasing power of the wages received. Lord Lytton's paper on "A Novelty in French Fiction" is an eulogistic review of "Les Pléiades," by Count Gobineau. This work, written somewhat in the style of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, is a psychological study of remarkable power, including an analytical examination of modern institutions and prevailing theories of social and political life. The author is a diplomatist by profession. He is also a linguist and a writer on metaphysics and antiquities, as well as an acute observer of human character.

In *Macmillan* Professor Cairnes, in a paper which has been long in preparation, replies to Mr. Goldwin Smith's article on "Female Suffrage." The Professor's tone indicates considerable exasperation, though it is temperate compared with that of some of the female critics. It begins, rather inauspiciously for a calm consideration of the question on its merits, by attempting to pick a quarrel about a reference made by Mr. Smith to the passage in Mills' *Autobiography*, respecting the relations of Mr. Mill with his wife, and to the probable effect of those relations on his peculiar theories as to the general relations of the sexes. This, Prof. Cairnes says, is "using poisoned shafts," and he tries to create odium against his antagonist by talking of the "keen pain inflicted on more than one living person who, from the nature of the case, are precluded from defending those whom they hold dear." The disclosure of Mr. Mill's conjugal affairs was his own act, and the act of the friends by whom, in com-

pliance with his will, his autobiography was published. It is not for them to complain if the public or the press notice what they have laid before it. Mr. Mill's work is the text-book of the agitation; the connection of his theories with the incidents of his life is at once obvious and important; nor will it be found, on reference to Mr. Goldwin Smith's article, among the *Selections* in our number of last July, that there is anything in his remarks offensive in tone, or which was not rendered necessary by the course of his argument. If delicacy did not forbid Mr. Mill's friends to publish to the world his private conduct, delicacy does not forbid them, if called upon, to defend it.

Professor Cairnes throughout forgets or ignores the fact that Mr. Goldwin Smith's article was a reply to Mr. Mill. He inveighs against Mr. Smith for treating of women as a sex, without reference to national and sectional distinctions, as though Mr. Mill had not done precisely the same thing, and put the discussion on that footing.

Mr. Goldwin Smith will, no doubt, say in due time what he deems necessary in support or explanation of his views. But he would make a great mistake if, having undertaken to deal with a question of the most vital importance to humanity, he were to accept any challenge to quarrel, or to do anything which could degrade a great public discussion to the level of a petty altercation. With regard to this controversy, above all others, it may safely be said that those who import into it most personality or acrimony are sure to be the least worthy of attention.

There is one suggestion in the Professor's paper which, we confess, makes us shudder. He says that "when politics become a subject of interest alike for men and women, it would very soon become a principal consideration in determining matrimonial alliances." We are afraid that if we were to comment upon this we should incur the imputation of levity. Would a post-nuptial change of political principles be, in the improved order of things, a sufficient ground for a divorce?

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WE propose in future to devote a portion of our space to a review of matters musical and dramatic. The amusements of any community, although of course subordinate to weightier interests, are not to be passed over as undeserving of atten-

tion. Their value, æsthetic or educational, is to a large extent the measure of public taste, which may be correct and refined, or, on the other hand, coarse and degraded. They can never, therefore, be a matter of indifference to the journalist. Indeed he