

SINCE the above was written we have received another very valuable contribution to the historical department of our Library. W. M. Henderson, Esq., of Toronto, has sent us 36 vols.—a complete edition of the English Hansard to the close of George III's reign.

The first three volumes contain information gathered from various sources, but from the Stuart period many of the speeches are from notes taken at the time, and are both full and authentic. The work is of very great value and really forms a supplement or continuation of the valuable collection mentioned above. It formed part of the library of the late Chief Justice Draper, and we doubt whether, out of perhaps the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, another copy is to be found in Canada.

Offers were made by a leading public library to purchase this copy from Mr. Henderson, and our very best thanks are due to him for his very generous remembrance of us. We have no reason to complain of any want of attention on the part of our friends, yet the example of Mr. Henderson may often be followed. It is quite possible to pick up at auction or private sale, works of great value, on every department of study, but especially of History, and our history department is of sufficient importance to give the assurance that any such works will be thankfully received, and well taken care of, and we shall be glad if our many kind friends will on all occasions bear us in mind.

THE second paper on "Wooden Criticism," by our valued contributor, ought to be carefully read and pondered by all who are jealous of the honor of our magnificent literature. We do not propose to add anything to what is there said, but we should like to call attention to a casual remark which the writer makes. He seems to imply that Dr. Bain's devotion to the study of psy-

chology may have tended to unfit him for the office of literary critic. If that is really meant we must take the liberty to question the statement. A psychology which is based upon a true idea of the human mind cannot be at variance with genuine literary criticism. The weakness of Dr. Bain is not that he has been too devoted a student of psychology, but that he has been the champion of a psychology as absurd and soulless as his æsthetic theory and practice. The fault in both cases is of the same kind. Just as he dissects into separate bits the fair shapes of art, so he breaks up the human mind into a number of separate "states," and then tries, naturally without success, to give to them the semblance of life. He does not see that the conscious and thinking person is present in every one of its products, and that the thought which "wanders through eternity" is yet at home in the simplest idea of the plainest man. No wonder that Dr. Bain conceives of a poem as a mechanical product when he figures the thoughts and emotions of the soul as if they were a number of onions strung on a rope.

HENRY GEORGE has presented his Land Theory as a potent cure-all for every form of social and industrial disorder. It is presented not as a happy suggestion towards the solution of a difficult problem, but as the necessary outcome of a long and careful train of reasoning from economic principles. This gives the remedy a certain dignity and a claim to the reverence of those who have but an imperfect idea of the grounds on which it rests. Yet not so much the grounds on which it is based as the promised results of the remedy when applied will account for the average man's liking for the proposed plan. On this account we wish to point out some of the natural effects of the Land Theory which its author has not mentioned. The chief feature in the theory