

ance, hurried up in delight when they heard us speaking the language of their forefathers. 'It's the only tongue we know. We don't want our children to learn any other!' And yet they have been English for over a century! A strange contrast, indeed, this fidelity to the memory of their national origin, to their not less sincere fidelity to the conquering régime, which assures to them the right of willing their property as they choose, and has freed them from the administrative tyranny which seems, unfortunately, to cling to us under every régime."

Joinville and his companions made the journey on horseback as far as the Mississippi and then travelled by steamer down that river and up the Ohio to Cincinnati, whence they made their way by stage and railroad back to New York. Shortly after his return to France took place the death of his eldest brother, the Duke of Orleans, who was regarded as the mainstay not merely of the Orleanist dynasty but of the monarchy. He was virtually at the head of the army, the efficiency of which he did much to promote, and it reads strangely now that he was instrumental in bringing into prominence such men as Marshal Canrobert, who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and Marshal Macmahon, who, after achieving military fame in the Franco-Prussian war, filled the presidency of the French Republic for many years. Had the Duke of Orleans lived, the overthrow of 1848 might never have been attempted or it might have failed. On such incidents do the destinies of nations and of movements sometimes turn.

In 1844, Joinville spent some time in England, where he was cordially received as commander of a small squadron. His impressions of Queen Victoria are worth quoting:

"I had met Prince Albert several times already in Paris; but I had never seen Queen Victoria before. Bright and witty, with an arch and pleasant smile not always quite devoid of mischief, the young sovereign was in all the freshness and brilliance of her youth and the radiance of her happiness. She and her royal husband gave us a welcome of which I preserve the most grateful recollection, and from that day forward I conceived a profoundly respectful affection for her Majesty, which has increased with my advancing years."

One of the most interesting passages in the "Memoirs" deals with the change which took place in 1844 and the next few years in the construction of war steamers. Previous to that time the paddle had been the only means of propulsion, and the hulls of the vessels had been unprotected. Joinville was made a member of the Admiralty Board and he gives a humorous account of the difficulties thrown by old fogys in the way of improvements. The first really successful screw propeller was that made for a small French vessel, the *Napoleon*, by an English contractor, Mr. Barnes. A little later the *Pomone* was fitted with a screw propeller "designed by a Swedish engineer, Mr. Erickson." The art of armour-plating progressed rapidly, and it was a curious coincidence that Joinville, then in exile, should afterwards have been attached to the staff of the Federal army when the celebrated contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* formed the starting point in a new revolution in naval architecture.

Mrs. Trail's "Pearls and Pebbles." *

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THOUGH I had read, long ago, Miss Agnes Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," and Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush," I was unaware that they had sisters equal to themselves in literary power. Now that I have glanced through the biographical sketch, written with admirable point and brevity by Miss Fitzgibbon, in this volume of Notes of an old Naturalist, I learn that "the first of the Strickland sisters to enter the ranks of literature, as she is now the last survivor of that talented coterie," is Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill, and that we can claim her, as well as Mrs. Moodie, as a Canadian by life and sympathy, though English by birth. It is with a sense of shame that I confess my ignorance of Mrs. Traill's previous works, for this one is intensely interesting to every lover of nature, and I know no better book to be given as a prize in Public and High Schools, especially to those boys and girls who are

* "Pearls and Pebbles, or Notes of an old Naturalist." By Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill. Toronto: William Briggs.

beginning to study botany or any other department of Natural History. With an extensive and accurate knowledge of the birds and plants of Ontario, due to a keen eye and trained powers of observation, she combines fine poetic feeling and an intense appreciation of all that is beautiful and good. She knows the habits of our birds, and her observations on these are scientifically valuable, because few persons have opportunities of observing them. Her notes on life in the bush are incidents that came within her own experience, when the country round Peterborough was almost unbroken forest, and on our trees and plants and mosses, are all written with a taste and feeling that charm one and make him feel that he would like to place the book in the hands of every intelligent young Canadian, our girls especially.

G. M. GRANT.

* * *

Practical Morbid Anatomy.*

Of little books which attempt to teach great subjects, we have in medicine, enough, and more than enough. Compact manuals, clearly and fully presenting the essential facts known through the latest investigations in special departments, are needed, and that they are in demand is good evidence of the progress being made in scientific medicine. The present volume is an excellent example of the latter class. Based upon the principles so clearly set forth in Virchow's "Manuel of *Post Mortem* Examinations," it gives such details as are most required to enable an examiner to proceed with system and with completeness through the various stages of an autopsy.

Just what to look for and how to understand what is seen are subjects, perhaps, better presented in this book than in any other of its size, or double its size, at present available in the English language.

The methods given for the examination of the heart and the brain are particularly worthy of study. Even those who have had much experience in pathological work will find ample reward for time given to reviewing the procedures advised by the distinguished pathologists at St. George's and at "Barts."

If a general practitioner had occasion to make but one medico-legal examination in five years the possession of this little work for such an emergency would make its purchase an exceedingly good investment.

J. ALGERNON TEMPLE.

* * *

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Rights and Pretensions of the Roman See. Church Club Lectures. (New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 1894. Price \$1.)—The New York Church Club is carrying on its own chosen work with zeal and success. In its successive series of lectures it has dealt, through its appointed preachers, with the history of the Church, the doctrines, and the life of the Church; and in the present series the claims of the Papal chair are considered. This volume, although proceeding from different hands, is a good one from beginning to end. The first three lectures, dealing with "St. Peter and Roman Primacy," with "Sardica and Appeals to Rome," and with the "Rise of Papal Supremacy," are perhaps of less interest than those which follow, not because these subjects are treated insufficiently, but because the ground has already and recently been so well trodden. But the last three by Mr. Ritchie of Philadelphia, Dr. Crapsey of Rochester, and Bishop Hall of Vermont, are very vigorous and interesting essays indeed. Mr. Ritchie, whilst utterly disallowing the papal claims, shows a sympathy with the papal side in the controversy with the Empire, which we do not altogether disapprove, while we must also declare that he shows a very defective apprehension of the imperial side. Dr. Crapsey, on the other hand, while writing as vigorously, does justice to both sides. Bishop Hall's handling of the new doctrine of "Papal Infallibility" is thorough, effective, and conclusive.

* A Manual of Practical Morbid Anatomy, being a Handbook for the *Post-mortem* Room. By H. D. Rolliston, A.M., M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Pathology at St. George's Hospital, and A. A. Kanthack, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lecturer on Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Published by the University Press, Cambridge.