

less, occupied him for ten years. He calls it "The English Utilitarians," meaning a group of men who, for three generations, had a conspicuous influence upon English thought and political action. Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill were successively their leaders. With these three men Leslie Stephen deals in turn. He is primarily concerned with the history of a school, or sect, not with its doctrines as such. Messrs. Duckworth will publish the volume.

ANOTHER LEWIS CARROLL WORK.

The biography of Lewis Carroll is to be followed this Autumn by a "Lewis Carroll Picture-Book." It, also, is being prepared by S. D. Collingwood, the nephew of the witty writer and artist. As most people know, Lewis Carroll was wont to express his fun in drawings as well as in words. A number of these drawings were used in the biography. The present volume is a selection from the whole gallery, with bits of writing which belong to it. Several of Lewis Carroll's original games and puzzles are printed, as likewise a bright essay, which was to form one of a series. Canon Duckworth and others are contributing reminiscences of Lewis Carroll to the volume. Fisher Unwin will publish it.

A NEW TRANSVAAL MAP.

W. & A. K. Johnston have issued a special map of the Transvaal and surrounding countries, in order to illustrate the present position in South Africa. The feature of the map is its clearness, so that reference is made easy. On the same sheet, on a smaller scale, are maps of the world, of Africa and of South Africa, together with plans of Capetown, Durban and Johannesburg.

LADY ABERDEEN AND THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who is at present abroad, is editing, for publication by Fisher Unwin, the proceedings of the recent Women's Congress. This task has fallen to her by reason of the prominent part which she took in the congress. There will be seven volumes, the contents of each being grouped under such heads as "Women in Education" or "Women in Social Work." The volumes will really form a popular history of all the great questions of the day, so far as they relate to women. The congress represented the best authorities, irrespective of sex, and every paper of value is here preserved.

NOTES.

W. E. Henley's admirable anthology of "English Lyrics" is to be republished by Messrs. Methuen in a popular half-crown edition.

Black and White gives a supplement of photo views from Rennes, forming probably

the best selection yet furnished, and, consequently, the best pictorial memento of the Dreyfus trial.

Jerome K. Jerome is writing a sequel to "Three Men in a Boat." It will have reference to "Three Men in a Forest," and will bear that title.

G. W. Steevens' latest is "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," a pen picture of the famous trial at Rennes, which Mr. Steevens reported as a journalist.

THE ORIGIN OF NEW TOYS.

ALL "new" toys are, roughly speaking, the adaptation of some old invention to modern ideas. Who has not seen, for instance, the two boxers or the wrestling clowns set to movement by the working of a piece of twine? The invention seems pretty well *fin de siècle*, but is, instead, merely a reproduction of a toy described in the "Hortus Deliciarum," a twelfth century MS., by the Abbess Herrade de Lansberg, the unique copy of which, preserved in the Strasbourg Library, was destroyed in 1870. The description was accompanied by a drawing, and in that we saw two children sitting at the opposite ends of a table and each holding two strings, to which dolls, representing knights in full armor, were attached on each side. By pulling and letting go these strings, the dolls were set in movement, simulating in a manner of seesaw motion the action of combat.

Spinning tops, dolls' houses, carts and horses, balloons, etc., were in vogue already in the fourteenth century. In 1383, Charles VI., then fifteen years old, received, among other presents, a wooden gun and a small "engine to pull," and as he manifested a desire for a balloon some ox bladders are bought. Guillebert de Metz, in his description of Paris in 1434, mentions among the *artificieux ouvriers* one who was selling nightingales, chantants en yver—evidently mechanical birds. In another work, written a few years later, we find much praise bestowed on an exhibition of dolls at the Palais; and it is on record that Madeleine, daughter of Charles VII., had not only a collection of dolls "pour sa plaisance," but had them even mended when damaged, to the tune of sept livres tournois for a very big one.

The love for toys was not limited to the nursery, however, for, under 1390, we find a bill for mending a tiny golden mill set with pearls pour l'esbatement de Madame Ysabeau de France. Earthenware whistles

imitating various animals, menageries, soldiers, dinner sets, and what not, were known at least 300 years ago, teste the order given in 1571 by Claude de France, Duchess of Lorraine, to one Hottman, goldsmith, to supply the newly born infant daughter of the Duchess of Bavaria with un petit menage d'argent tout complet de buffet, pots, plats, escuelles et telles autres choses comme on les fait a Paris. Dolls galore were ordered besides, and des mieux habillees. The poupee of that remote period was very unlike the modern article, but its aspect, curiously enough, is preserved until this day in bonnet-makers' dummies.

There is a unique collection of silver, gold, and ivory toys at the Castle of Wilanow, near Warsaw, the favorite seat of King John Sobieski, and one can see some most marvelous specimens in not a few private houses throughout Holland—all in perfect state, 200 or 300 years old, and so jealously guarded that even permission of reproduction is refused. Who does not know the engraving representing Henry IV. playing with his son at battle, with miniature guns and bullets, while Sully looks on? But the most sumptuous toy-room must have been that of Louis XIV., if we are to judge by what the Comte de Brienne tells us of its splendors. There were, among others, a cannon of pure gold, drawn, out of all things, by a flea; historical, geographical, and heraldic puzzles and games; all kinds of miniature arms in precious metals, canes, sticks, and even a complete surgeon's truss.

In 1650, when it was thought that the young King should be initiated into the science of war, a toy army was ordered of M. M. Charles Chassel and N. Merlin, of Nancy, the one sculptor, the other goldsmith, and this is, perhaps, the most costly joujou ever manufactured, for it cost no less than 50,000 crowns. The nearest approach to this figure is, no doubt, the doll which Louis XV. offered as a wedding present to the Infanta on her arrival from Madrid, and which costs 20,000 livres. The Dauphin, eldest son of Louis XIV., inherited his father's silver soldiers, but had another army made for himself more valuable, artistically, if of less precious metal, it consisted of 20 squadrons of cavalry and ten battalions of infantry, and was made of pasteboard, cut out and painted with the greatest exactitude. Quite a number of renowned artists worked at it from 1669 to 1671, and of the several payments made for the work, one of close upon 30,000 livres is mentioned. An inventory of the Couronne for 1696 mentions a host of toys, some enameled and some in wax. Germany held in these times the first rank for supplying toys, the towns of Augsburg and Nuremberg leading. The Paris article seems to have been cheap and nasty,