as a principle that may still be relied on, at least in normal conditions, to regulate industry. Mr. Fred. Perry Powers writes on "The Greenback in War." The Hon. John F. Dillon has a fruitful subject in "Our Legal Chaos." Frederick J. Stimson and Prof. Munroe Smith discuss "State, Statute and Common Law." The number ends with a fair and thorough discussion of "Louis Riel's Rebellion," by Thomas D. Rambaut, Ph.D. The Book Reviews are an important feature of this quarterly.—
The Harvard directors of The Quarterly portant feature of this quarterly.——
The Harvard directors of The Quarterly Journal of Economics bring out also a strong number for April, the striking paper in which is "The Source of Business Profits," by Gen. Francis A. Walker. General Walker's reply is substantially that people grow rich in competition with each other in the ratio of the superiority in character, training, or general business ability of those who succeed above those who do not. theory bears a striking resemblance mutatis mutandis to Ricardo's theory of rent, and in its general features strikes us as meeting in the happiest way the socialist notion that profits are really unpaid wages. It is a doctrine which could not fail of a most wholesome effect on the troubled minds the working people. Other articles in the same number are "An Historical Study of Law's System," by Andrew McFarland Davis; "Gold and Prices Since 1873," by Prof. J. L. Laughlin; and "Notes, Memoranda," etc., by the editors. Professor Laughlin shows conclusively that the use made by the silver men of the decline of prices to force the country into a silver basis is irrational that the decrease in the production of gold has had little or nothing to do with the fall of prices, that since 1873 there has been no such general fall of prices as bimetallists claim, and that cheaper methods of produ of production he result. The paper is one of very unusual force and value. (Geo. H. Ellis: Boston.)—Our notice last week of *The Westminster Review* applied only to the American republication. The English edition, sold by the International News $\bar{\text{Co.}}$, will hereafter be published monthly at the yearly subscription of \$6.00. It is intended to give the Review an international character, and a gentleman well known in intelligent circles has consented to assume, for the present, the responsibility of American editor. The number for April contains papers on "Home Rule in the United King-dom," "Physic in the Far East," "Egypt," dom," "Physic in the Far East," "Egypt,"
"The Development of Religious Liberty in
the United States," "The Imperial Institute," "The Protectionist Revival in Great
Britain," "State Directed Colonization,"
"The Bulgarian Struggle for Existence,"
"The Conclusion of the Greville Memoirs,"
and "The Organization of the Liberal
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....The Forum for April is a brilliant diorama of current thought. Between Prof. T. Davidson's paper on "Manual Training in the Public Schools" and Richard Proctor's plea for "The Reality of the Sea-Serpent" lie nine crisp pithy articles, any one of which it is provokingly difficult to skip. Dr. Gladden puts the point he wishes to make in "Socialism and Unsocialism" with force and ingenuity. His protest against socialism as fatal to individual self-reliance is well made, and there is much worth thinking of in what he says about the dangerously unsocial tendencies into which we

ously unsocial tendencies into which we have swung. The only question is how to combine the two principles and work them in right relations with each other. Prof. Wm. T. Harris's "Books that have Helped Me," is a fascinating production, as also is Samuel A. King's "Practical Uses for the Baloon."—The Political Selegac Quarterly reflects great credit upon

Science Quarterly reflects great credit upon the members of the Faculty of Columbia College who edit it. The number for April opens with a paper by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight on the very marked influence of the Cromwellian Puritan James Harrington on American polical institutions and thought. The two papers on "Competition" by Prof. John B. Clark and Franklin H. Giddings has certainly made a strong case for competition as a principle that may still be relied on, at