INDEX TO THE PERIODICALS OF 1902
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Vol. I., covering the Year 1890.
Vol. II., covering the Year 1891.
Vol. III., covering the Year 1892 (out of print).
Vol. IV., covering the Year 1893.
Vol. V., covering the Year 1894.
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Vol. VIII., covering the Year 1897.
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Vol. X., covering the Year 1899.
Vol. XI., covering the Year 1900.
Vol. XII., covering the Year 1901.

Vol. XIII., covering the Year 1902.

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PREFACE.

The new volume of the "Annual Index to Periodicals," which has now been completed, does for the periodicals of 1905 what the previous twelve volumes of the "Annual Index" have done for the years 1890-1901 inclusive.

There is a story told of the writer of a recent famous biography to the effect that he found the already existing literature of his subject so voluminous that he began his task of reviewing it by rejecting all the books and biographies which contained no index. Now an index has been aptly described as "the bag and baggage of a book, of more use than honour; even such who seemingly slight it, secretly using it, if not for need, for speed of what they desire to find." If this be true of the index to a book, how much more true must it be of an index which arranges and classifies for permanent reference all the articles of any importance which have been published throughout the year in the pages of nearly two hundred files of reviews and magazines?

The compilation of a catalogue is invariably looked upon as an extraordinary piece of labour. To say the least, the compilation of a catalogue does not usually represent more work than an index of similar dimensions; and very often a catalogue is nothing more than a mechanical alphabetical arrangement of the books by author and title, without any reference to the subject matter at all, except, perhaps, where the subject happens to be indicated in the title. When, however, any classification is attempted, it is only a very general one as a rule, and the titles of books are rarely repeated more than once or twice in the catalogue. To compile a catalogue on a more extensive scale would no doubt represent an enormous labour for each library, but it might be worth while to do something of the kind once for all for use in all libraries, and have it kept up to date by supplements issued at regular intervals. Under the present system each library publishes its own catalogue to suit the same class of books, and the labour is done over and over again.

What a good classified catalogue might do for books, the "Annual Index to Periodicals" seeks to do year by year for our periodical literature. When the Review of Reviews was projected in 1890, the periodicals—that is, monthlies and quarterlies—did not amount to more than about one-third of similar periodical literature of to-day, and yet fourteen years ago, the Review of Reviews was immediately welcomed, and found absolutely indispensable to the busy man who desired to keep abreast with the best contemporary thought of the day. In fact, it was inconceivable that such a review could have been done without so long. Now our periodical literature has more than trebled itself, for we have not only three times as many periodicals to cope with, but, in addition, must take into account the fact that almost all the older reviews have been considerably enlarged, and contain, in many cases, nearly twice as many articles as before.

To keep pace with this enormous development in periodical literature the Review of Reviews has been greatly enlarged, and yet it becomes more and more impossible each month to refer to more than a small proportion of the articles of interest and value about which the busy reader would like to know something. A selection of a few dealing with a comparatively limited number of subjects is the most that can be attempted, and for the rest the reader must make shift with the monthly Table of Contents appended in the Review of Reviews till the "Annual Index" can be completed and the articles suitably indexed and classified by subject in more convenient form.

Thus the "Annual Index" is the necessary complement of the Review of Reviews. In place of a selection of the best, it includes practically all the articles, a few which are of little value amongst
the number being unavoidable; it arranges and classifies them under suitable headings and subheadings, and brings the whole together under one alphabet of authors and subjects; and to make the volume still more useful the references to the notices which have appeared in the *Revues* have been added. When an article is illustrated or accompanied by a map, it is mentioned in the Index; also, when the same article has been published in two reviews, sometimes under different titles, or when part of an article appears in a second review, the fact is stated in the Index. Dates, too, have been inserted. Fiction and sermons are not indexed, and it is a small drawback that the author-index, owing to exigencies of space, is not quite complete. Still, a large number of better-known writers and poets have been included, and the biographical and critical articles relating to them in the periodicals, as well as the articles which they themselves have contributed, are all tabulated under the authors’ names in their proper place in the alphabet.

And as the number of periodicals has increased so also has the “Annual Index” gradually increased in size, and each year it has become more and more difficult to cope with the number of items; the leading headings have had to be broken up, and numerous subheadings have had to be introduced, so as to make reference not merely to a subject but to a particular branch of a subject easy and sure. The great advantage of the arrangement is that, taken in connection with the cross-references which are made as full as possible, the whole work supplies complete bibliographies of every subject which has been discussed in the periodicals during the year.

To give a general idea of the amount of space devoted to each periodical, it may be explained that 194 files published in the years 1902 have been indexed, and allowing about 250 pages for the Index proper, it will be seen that each file occupies over 15 pages in the Index. Further, if it is taken that each article requires two lines, we get in round numbers, 305, 400,000 entries. Some articles need to be entered only once, others several times, but allowing that on an average each is entered twice, it will not be an unfair computation to say that 12,000 articles have been indexed and classified in the present volume.

Coincident with the variety in the range of subjects which come to the front each year and find their place in the pages of the reviews is the varying amount of space devoted to the different subjects in each succeeding volume of the Index. In the year 1902 South Africa, for instance, which occupied six columns in 1901, has already been reduced to five columns; and in like manner other subjects come and go and are forgotten for a time till some event calls them into existence again. In the present volume we have the Bodleian Tercentenary, the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, the disaster in Martinique and St. Vincent, the Coronation, to name a few subjects which will probably not recur in another volume. In the political world it is the same. It may be China, or Japan, or the Education Bill, or the Colonies, or the Fiscal Question, or Macedonia, or some other absorbing question which will fill the pages of the reviews and require the most space in the Index.

It is much to be regretted that the libraries in this country do not make a greater feature of periodical literature in the reference departments. At present the reader who consults the “Annual Index” in the library must procure for himself many of the reviews he wishes to see, even for only one article in each; and if the numbers date back several years, as they are very likely to do, he may find that what he wants is out of print. Surely a special library of periodicals is an object which might appeal to some millionaires; and there is the additional interesting object of a library of bound volumes of articles on selected subjects, which ought to be made up from the periodicals, and which would prove to be anything but ephemeral in character.

W. T. STEAD.

December, 1903.
INTRODUCTION.

THE PERIODICALS, 1902—1903.

Many of the changes in our periodical literature which took place in 1902—3, as mentioned in Vol. XIII. of the "Annual Index to Periodicals," but as the present volume deals with the year 1902, they must be chronicled here.

The losses in the year 1902 include the Universalist (which had been amalgamated with the Bedford in March, 1901) in January; Second Art and Artists (launched as a quarterly, November, 1901) with No. 2 in February; the Public School Magazine in March; the Crisis, the Indian Church Quarterly Review, and Science Group in April; the Art in July; the Presbyterian and Reformed Review and the Country in October; and the American, Cruikshank's Magazine, and the School Board Gazette in December. No title for 1902 has come to hand. In 1903 we have lost King and Country (started in November, 1902) in April; and the Temple Magazine in September.

To replace the losses of 1902-3, there is an equally long list of periodicals to commence. In 1903 the periodicals started include the Art Workers' Quarterly in January; the Field Naturalists' Quarterly in February; the Country (discontinued in October, 1902) in March; the Ascender and the Monthly Register in April; the Observer and the Oxford Point of View in May; Pape's Magazine and Animal Life in July; the Melbourne Quarterly in September; the Kettering and the Treasury in October; King and Country, the Magazine of Commerce, and the Reader in November; the Land and the London edition of the World's Work in December. In 1903, we have the Princeton Theological Review and The East and the West in January; the Burlington Magazine in March; the Christian Science and Aenea in April; Art in May; the Present Century in June; Public Work and the Eboron in July; the Observer in August; Swarcliffe in September; the Independent Review, the Scottish Historical Review, and the Book Monthly in October; and the Building Magazine in November. The Twelfth Century Home and School are also making their appearance.

The Hilversum Journal is an interesting half-yearly quarterly of Religion, Theology, Philosophy, etc., edited by Mr. E. C. B. D. Cheyne. It is open to every school of thought. We have the Dublin Review as the organ of the Catholic faith, the Church Quarterly as the organ of the Anglican Church, and the London Quarterly as the organ of Nonconformity. The new quarterly professes to represent the less positive but not less devout school of Broad Thought. In the words of the editors—

We stand for three positive truths: that the goal of thought is God, that the highest and best ideas, which people who have most energy and thought, and not only dangerous movements of less need of the Hilversum Journal as a "review of religion, theology, and philosophy."

The Treasury, which came out in the same month, is a sixpenny illustrated Sunday magazine "written exclusively by Churchmen for Churchmen," and edited by the Rev. Anthony Deane. The Reader is a literary magazine published at New York. Page's Magazine is devoted to Engineering, etc., and the Magazine of Commerce to Commerce, etc.

The Princeton Theological Review seems to have replaced the Presbyterian and Reformed Review; The East and the West (to be distinguished from East and West, which is chiefly concerned with India) is a quarterly review for the study of Foreign Missions, with Canon C. H. Robinson as editor; and the Christian Review is an illustrated theological monthly. Plants, flowers, and gardens are discussed in Flora and the Seasons, a half-crown review edited by Mr. W. Robinson; Government and Municipal Engineering in Public Works, a thrice-monthly; and Travel, etc., in the Car Magazine, under the editorship of the Hon. Scott Montagu. The Independent Review, published at half-a-crown, is to be thoroughly progressive in character; economic and social progress are to be the keynote, and such subjects as Land Taxation, Education, the condition of Labour, etc., are to occupy a good number of its pages. The quarterly entitled The Present Century is published at half-a-crown, per annum; and Buddhist, a quarterly, half-a-crown, published in Calcutta. The Book Monthly contains an interesting daily guide for book-buyers and readers.

The Art Journal disappeared in July, 1902, and Scottish Art and Letters seems to have issued only two numbers, but to fill their places several notable additions have been made to the Art magazines. The Art Workers' Quarterly was brought out in January, 1902. In December, 1902, the first number of the Ideal, a bi-monthly magazine, appeared. It was announced as a quarterly production, and was to contain a number of the finest colour-engravings. So far as I know, no second number has yet been published. In March, 1903, the Burlington Magazine was started as a half-monthly monthly, under the editorship of Mr. Robert Duth, with the idea of making it "the serious and disinterested study of ancient art and its contemporaries." It has, as a monthly supplement of Art and Books and Art, etc., the Burlington Gazette, issued at fortnight. Another Art magazine is Art, begun in May, 1903; it is edited by Mr. J. E. Bousfield at Arbroath, but is published in English form in London as a monthly illustrated monthly. The Committee and the Secur continue much as before; the Art Journal. The Aesthetic Society continues much as before, and the Art Schools are being submerged in the "new art movements" of the world. The editors—

We stand for three positive truths: that the goal of thought is God, that the highest and best ideas, which people who have most energy and thought, and not only dangerous movements of less need of the Hilversum Journal as a "review of religion, theology, and philosophy."

The Treasury, which came out in the same month, is a sixpenny illustrated Sunday magazine "written exclusively by Churchmen for Churchmen," and edited by the Rev. Anthony Deane. The Reader is a literary magazine published at New York. Page's Magazine is devoted to engineering, etc., and the Magazine of Commerce to Commerce, etc.
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A few other changes may be conveniently referred to here. In December, 1862, The World's Work of New York started a separate London edition, with Mr. Henry Norman as editor; it has, in December, replaced the New York edition in the Index. The Review, which had been run as a monthly from March, 1866, decided to become a quarterly in July, 1864: "The Monthly Review" which bears all record in changes of name, was converted into a quarterly in October, 1862; and the International Monthly, a most interesting and valuable review, has been issued in quarterly form under the name of International Quarterly since September, 1860.

In October, 1860, The Gentleman's Magazine had been a monthly since January, 1853, a quarterly, but during the first three quarters of 1862 the publication lapsed; with the October number it was resumed, and in April, 1863, the name was changed to the American Quarterly to return to Past Lives in the following July. A new series of the Gentleman's Magazine began in September, 1862, and since that date it has not been continued in this name.

Turning to the history of periodicals as told in the pages of the periodicals themselves during the year 1860, we find several exceptionally interesting articles. In the January number of The New York Censor Mr. Arthur Waugh begins a sketch of the old English Reviewers, namely, the Edinburgh, the Quarterly, Blackwood's, the Fortnightly, the Nineteenth Century, the Westminster, the Contemporary, and the National. Like Mr. W. S. Harwood, who some time ago took a very pessimistic view of English periodicals in an article which he wrote in The Nineteenth Century, Mr. Waugh is inferior to the illustrious quality of most of the lighter illustrated magazines. In conclusion, Mr. Waugh writes:

In reading of the early struggles of the quarterly reviews, we find but two narratives tracing the minds of the promoters: the question of obtaining and securing the name of the book was of which the first depended entirely on the second. But now, as all who have a share in founding a new periodical know only too well, the first inquiry of the management is addressed to the advertising agent. And to secure these advertisements the first task of the advertising agent introducing a new periodical is to be able to point to a imposing list of the names which may be found in his columns. The illustrated specimens, with their matchcard photographs and their facsimile for the second-hand market, complicate the task of the advertising agent introducers a new periodical is to be able to point to a imposing list of the names which may be found in his columns.

The most important event of the year 1860 in periodical literature was the centenary celebration of the Edinburgh Review. It was in October, 1802, that the first number was published, and with the number for July, 1862, the famous quarterly that completed its first hundred years of its existence. In October, 1862, the Edinburgh in its own pages gives an interesting account of the centenary—"In pensive mood," wrote Sir George Cornwell Lewis, 1862—"in pensive mood," wrote Sir George Cornwell Lewis, 1862—"in pensive mood," wrote Sir George Cornwell Lewis, 1862—"in pensive mood," wrote Sir George Cornwell Lewis, 1862, Henry Reeve, successor Lewis, and continued the editorship till his death in 1864. The present editor is Mr. Arthur Elliot. The Review can claim to have had only six editors in the century, and, we may say, one publisher; and to-day it bears the same name, the same title-page, the same motto, and the same buff and blue cover which it bore in the first number. The story of its foundation will be familiar to everyone. It was at a meeting at Jeffrey's house in Edinburgh of Sydney Smith, Brougham, and Jeffrey, in March, 1802, where Smith proposed that a review should be started; and the choice of the motto to the quotation from Public Spirit, "Judge calmly, and pass sentence absolutely."

The Edinburgh Review, Jeffrey once said, stands on two legs—politics and literature, and the right is politics, and it was its advanced Whig principles which launched the launching of the Quarterly Review in 1802, and Blackwood's Magazine in 1807, as organs of the Tories. Jeffrey also prided himself on having a review which should serve the public interest, and be independent of the publishers and booksellers who had chosen to publish the severe treatment which the Edinburgh meted out to Scott, Moore, and the "Lake poets is a matter of history. Of the contrasts discovered by the Review, Macaulay is probably the most important, and the authorship of his contributions never seems to have been kept secret by him. So far as the Review is concerned, the old tradition of anonymity still remains, and the contributors who would not be known must destroy their identity themselves. In this connection it is worth noting that the Quarterly Review published a signed article in 1990, and in 1995 it had not only given us several signed articles, but has added illustrations. Another article of the New Year's Review, "The Life of George Grey," by Forbes Gray, was published in the Gentleman's Magazine in December, 1865.

In the Monthly Review for August, 1865, Miss E. M. Symonds ("George Grey") writes about the old Monthly Review (1749—1805), started by Ralph Griffiths, from Public. She was a follower of the new books, et cetera, and included a catalogue and descriptive paragraphs of the books not considered sufficiently important for the more elaborate treatment of a review. Among the items which figure only in the small type of the catalogue in February, 1879, is "Raggs in a Country Churchyard" by Dickey, 6d. The excellence of this little piece amply compensated for its want of quantity." In January, 1879, the Monthly Review found a formidable rival in the Critical Review, under the editorship of Smollett, and there seems to have been no love lost between the two periodicals. The Monthly did not allow politics to interfere with its literary judgments, but, notwithstanding the Nonconformist leanings of Grisley, Wesley's Monthly did not come off well in its pages. In 1879 a second and enlarged series of the Monthly was started by Ralph Griffiths the younger, and continued till 1895, when the Review was sold; and its fresh hands it seems to have lingered on till 1895.

A magazine of a very different type was the late Miss Charlotte M. Yonge's "Monthly Duties" (1851—1895), about which Mrs. Yonge writes in the Treasury of October, 1890. Miss Yonge's most important contributions were the "Cameos from English History," which she kept up for forty-seven years. In January, 1852, the first number of the "Leisure Hour" appeared, and in January, 1803, the "Leisure Hour" given us a survey of its work during fifty years. The magazine was started as a penny weekly, and the monthly was not adopted till 1851. It has editors have been Mr. W. H. Miller, Dr. James Macaulay, Mr. William Stowe, who retired in 1890, and the present editor.

Articles on two Catholic magazines remain to be.
INTRODUCTION.

noticed. The Meath, started in July, 1864, as a Catholic periodical, intermediate between the quarterly Dublin Review and the weekly Catholic papers, is discussed by Father John Gerard, the editor, in the Meath, of December, 1864. The first actual proprietor was Miss Taylor, but in July, 1855, the Jesuit Fathers took over the magazine, and Father Henry J. Coleridge became its editor. It is interesting to note that Mr. Walter Crane contributed illustrations (wood-engravings) to the first two numbers, Nos. 1 and 2, 1857, the latter, in six parts, came out every two months or six times a year, returning to monthly publication again in 1874. Father Richard F. Clarke succeeded Father Coleridge as editor in 1884, and continued to edit the magazine till February, 1894. The magazine has been a good many other changes which cannot be enumerated here, but it may be mentioned that the present editor is the only one who has remained in the same position for the longest time. The Meath was founded in 1857, and in the August number appeared "The reviewer of the annual index to periodicals", which he was unable to finish for the first number. It is interesting to learn that this famous story was not greeted with any enthusiasm by the Catholic readers, but in the other States it gave its author great voice at once. His remains editor died in 1870, when he went to New York—never to return to California, yet, up to the time of his death, he continued to write tales of California. All who admire Bret Harte's work will turn with interest to the Overland monthly number, which, in addition to the Reminiscences of its famous first editor, reprints "The First of Roaring Camp" and other stories by Bret Harte.

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN PERIODICALS.

INDEXES TO PERIODICALS.

Since the publication of Vol. XII. of the "Annual Index to Periodicals," the new volume of the American "American Journal of Archaeology," the Index to Vol. XXII., 1904, has been published; also we have Vol. XI. and XIII., 1905, of the "Bibliography of the Deutsche Zeitschriften-Literatur." The additions to the list of general indexes to series of periodicals made since the publication of Vol. XII. of the "Annual Index" are:


SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES. 1902.

The following is a list of the Bibliographies of Special Subjects issued in, or in connection with, the periodicals of 1902:

Archaeology: (Continued.)


