

**INDEX TO THE
PERIODICALS
OF 1901**

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Index to the Periodicals of 1901 by Various

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VARIOUS

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PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Annual Index to Periodicals deals with the contents of the periodical literature of the year 1901, and in the publication of the twelfth volume of the series issued in connection with the London edition of the *Review of Reviews* I am glad to have another occasion to refer to the merits of this invaluable work.

How much our periodical literature has grown since 1890, when the *Review of Reviews* was started, is shown by the corresponding enormous development in size and scope of the Annual Index. In Vol. I. (1890) the contents of only 117 British and American periodicals were indexed, whereas in Vol. XII. (1901) the number has increased to 196, with the result that the new volume is almost four times the size of the first. In the general arrangement and classification, too, the recent issues are a great advance on the early volumes, and no reader can have the slightest difficulty in tracing every article, however vague and misleading its title, which has appeared on any subject, or any branch of a subject, in the periodicals of the past decade.

It may be well to repeat that the term periodical is here used in a somewhat narrow sense. In the present scheme it is restricted to mean the leading and best-known quarterly and monthly publications in the English language. Weeklies and dailies are entirely excluded. Technical and scientific periodicals generally are for the most part also excluded, and no account is taken of foreign periodical literature. Indeed there is little necessity now to consider foreign periodicals in this connection, as the Annual Index has found imitators both in Germany and in France. It was for the year 1896 that Herr Felix Dietrich, of Leipzig, issued the first volume of his "Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur," and for 1897 that M. D. Jordell brought out the first volume of his "Répertoire Bibliographique des Principales Revues Françaises" at Paris. Both these works are modelled on the Annual Index, and do for German and French periodical literature what the Annual Index does for the British and American magazines and reviews.

Indexes are slowly but surely gaining in general recognition as the indispensable assistants and often interpreters of authors. But we are still far from the ideal according to which copyright would be refused to every book which is not indexed; and that ideal should be kept constantly before the eyes of publishers, authors, and readers. The indexer does for a book what the custodian of a library does for the treasures of literature enshrined on his shelves; and what an indexer of a particular book does for the contents of that book, this work attempts to do, not I hope without a considerable measure of success, for the monthly and quarterly literature of the English-speaking world.

In the United States the art of utilizing libraries is becoming more and more a specialized profession. Hence nearly all the great American libraries are increasing their staffs, and recognizing that, in the natural evolution of study, every assistant librarian becomes more or less a university professor, whose services are not less valuable than those of the professorial staff. The student turned loose in a huge library finds the librarian an incarnate index, an ever available guide, philosopher, and friend, who will lead him to the precise point where the fund of wisdom from whose waters he wishes to drink are springing up—waters which but for the assistance of the guide would have remained for ever undiscovered.

In the great library of the periodical literature of the English-speaking world, there is at present no librarian as indeed there is no library, for within the four walls of no collection of books are to be found all the multitudinous magazines and reviews issued from the presses of the British Empire and the United States. But many of the more important periodicals may be found in the British Museum and in other great libraries, and there are very few public libraries which do not contain the most important at least of the high-class reviews for reference. In some of the library catalogues the leading contents of the reviews are briefly indicated, but nothing has been attempted even in the most perfectly equipped library that can be compared for completeness and for handiness with the Annual Index to Periodicals.

The other day a journalist from South Africa, who was about to return to his post of duty in the goldfields, called at this office to purchase a set of the bound volumes of the *Review of Reviews*,

for, said he, I have found by experience that in practical journalism there is no work of reference that is anything like so helpful. This testimony will be echoed by every journalist who attempts to keep himself in touch with the latest information and with the ideas which are fermenting in the minds of contemporary thinkers. But the field of periodical literature is so large that the *Review of Reviews* can do little more than indicate the more important and interesting subjects under discussion. Still, the brief analyses of the papers it gives are sufficient to give invaluable suggestions to other writers, while the condensed perimican of information which it contains month by month forms a valuable storehouse for the illumination of those who have to write from day to day for the instruction of their fellows. This is especially the case when the journalist or student is situated far from great cities, and has not access to the library shelves on which the bound volumes of the miscellanies and reviews are kept for reference. In great cities and great centres of population however, where most newspapers are published, and where there are large public libraries, the Annual Index is as indispensable as the *Review of Reviews*. It should not only be at the right hand of every public librarian, but should have a place on the reference shelves of every newspaper office. I often marvel at the ignorance of many struggling writers for the press who are laboriously endeavouring to grind out articles with which to earn their daily bread. They do not seem ever to have dreamt of availing themselves of an index, every page of which teems with useful suggestions, not only as to the sources of information, but also as to the choice of subjects which would recommend themselves to competent and experienced editors as calculated to interest the people.

But it is not merely journalists who neglect this key to the sources of information which year by year is pressed upon their attention. All public bodies, especially the County Councils and Municipalities in England, have to deal with questions on which it is of the very first importance that their surveyors, engineers, architects, and other officials should be conversant with what is being done in their respective departments in other countries. Many valuable hints and many sociological discussions which go to the very root of the subject which may be under consideration have, doubtless, appeared at various times in the pages of different magazines. Except for some such publication as the Annual Index, these articles would never be brought to the notice of those who are dealing practically with the question, and the results of the experiments tried in other cities and other lands would in all probability remain unknown.

And what is true of those charged with the affairs of local administration is still more true of those who are dealing with Imperial questions at Westminster, or at the capitals of the Britains beyond the seas. It would be well if no Member of Parliament or no member of a State Department was allowed to introduce a Bill without printing on the back of it a bibliography of the more important literature bearing upon the subject during the last ten years. It would at any rate give those who wish to discuss the proposal some clue as to where it had already been debated in the press before beginning to debate it in Parliament, and the perusal of some of the literature of the subject would give to the legislator in question many hints in the drafting of the measure he wishes to submit to the collective wisdom of the nation. In some departments of quasi-imperial administration this is recognized. Ever since its formation, the British South Africa Company has kept the Annual Index on its library shelves, so that the administrators of Rhodesia may be enabled to keep in touch with everything that is written on the subject of South Africa or Chartered Administration. The example might be followed with advantage by many other public bodies.

All said and done, however, it must be admitted that those who read seriously, whether books or magazines, are few. The enormous majority of readers buy their favourite periodical for the purpose of amusing themselves and passing the time. Such readers, of course, need no index. But this unthinking, time-wasting multitude of readers yields from time to time a few diligent students to whom such a work as the Annual Index should be an enormous boon. All that I can hope is that through our libraries and other agencies it may be possible to make them acquainted with the fact that there is a volume issued every year which will reveal to them what has already been written on the different phases of the questions which may attract their attention. For there is always danger of people doing the thing which has been done before, as in the case of the man who spent a lifetime in compiling a Concordance to the Bible, to find in the end that his work had been done, and probably had been better done, years before he was born.

With these prefatory remarks, I leave this volume of the Annual Index to Periodicals, the publication of which has unfortunately been somewhat delayed, to speak for itself.

W. T. STEAD.

September, 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

THE PERIODICALS, 1901—1902.

THE changes which have taken place in our periodical literature in 1901 since the publication of Vol. XI. of the "Annual Index to Periodicals" in July of last year are not particularly interesting, nor is there any development of importance to chronicle as yet in 1902.

The list of losses in 1901 contains the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine*, which seems to have been published from November, 1900, to May, 1901; the *Argosy*, started in December, 1865, and edited by Mrs. Henry Wood from 1868 till her death in 1887; the *Humanitarian*, founded in July, 1892, and edited by Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin and Miss Zula Maud Woodhull; the *Twentieth Century*, published from January to December, 1901; the *Land Magazine*, issued from April, 1897, to October, 1901; the *Kensington*, of which seven numbers were published, March—September, 1901; the *Poster and Art-Collector*, the last number of which appears to have been brought out in April; and the *Thrush*, started in January as a magazine of original poetry. The *University Magazine and Free Review* has not issued any volume in 1901; and the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, a quarterly *de luxe*, founded in 1899, has also been discontinued after some ten volumes. In March, 1901, the *Ludgate* was amalgamated with the *Universal Magazine*; and in 1902 the last number of the *Universal Magazine* made its appearance. The *Public School Magazine* was incorporated with the *Captain* in April, 1902; and the *Crisis*, issued as a quarterly from January, 1901, to April, 1902, is to be issued in annual numbers in future. The *Artist* has been discontinued with the number for June, 1902. The *Northern Counties Magazine*, a sixpenny monthly started in October, 1900, suspended publication in September, 1901, and reappeared in November of the same year under the title of the *County Monthly*, at fourpence.

In 1901 the list of new magazines gives us the *Twentieth Century*, the *Crisis*, the *Journal of Hygiene*, *Man*, the *Philharmonic*, the *Lady's Magazine*, the *Thrush*, and the *Celtia*, in January; the *Empire Review* and the *New Liberal Review* in February; the *Kensington* in March; the *Caxton Magazine* in April; the *Imperial Argosy* in June; the *Connoisseur* in September; the *Journal of the African Society*, *Biometrika*, the *Playgoer*, and the *Geographical Teacher* in October; and *East and West* and *Scottish Art and Letters* in November. In 1902 we have received the *Art Workers Quarterly* (January), the *Field Naturalist's Quarterly* (February), the *Country* (March), the *Ancessor* and the *Monthly Register* (April), the *Shrine* and the *Oxford Point of View* (May), and *Page's Magazine*, *Animal Life*, and *Business Illustrated* (July). The *Treasury* is announced to appear in October.

Several of the new periodicals of 1901 were referred to in last year's volume. Of the others started in the winter months the most interesting are the *Journal of the African Society*, devoted to questions relating to the natives of Africa, and *East and West*, which deals with India chiefly. *Biometrika* is a quarterly journal for the statistical study of biological problems. The *Playgoer*, as its name implies, is a magazine of the Stage; *Scottish Art and Letters* is a quarterly review of Scottish Literature, etc.; the *Shrine*, another quarterly, is published at Stratford-on-Avon, and has Shakespeare for its leading

topic; and the *Oxford Point of View*, conducted by undergraduates, is to be published twice a term. The *Ancessor* is an illustrated five-shilling quarterly of County and Family History, Heraldry, etc.; and *Page's Magazine* is concerned with engineering topics. The *Country*, the *Field Naturalist's Quarterly*, and *Animal Life* deal with country life, natural history, etc.

Some additions to the Art magazines remain to be noticed. In January, 1901, the *Poster and Art-Collector*, edited by Mr. Charles Hiatt, came out in an enlarged form, but seems to have been discontinued with the fourth number. In March, 1901, the *Kensington*, under the editorship of Mrs. Steuart Erskine and Mr. R. J. Richardson, made its appearance, but the last number to hand is dated September. In September, 1901, the *Connoisseur*, a shilling magazine for collectors, was produced; and in December *Sale Prices*, an eightpenny monthly supplement to the *Connoisseur*, was started. The *Art Journal*, in 1901, has issued two more valuable Monographs, or "Extras," devoted to the work of Sir John Ruskin and Mr. B. W. Leader; and the separate series of Paris Exhibition numbers (twelve) has been completed. In April, 1902, the *Artist* came out in a much improved form, special departments being introduced for Music and the Drama, but with the June number the magazine was discontinued. Finally, we have to refer to the *Art Workers Quarterly*, a half-crown portfolio of practical designs for Decorative and Applied Art, edited by Mr. W. G. Paulson Townsend, and brought out in January, 1902.

More interesting than any of the developments which have taken place in periodical literature during the past year are the autobiographies of several of the older and more important reviews and magazines, as told in their own pages in the course of the year. The *Fortnightly Review*, for instance, which was founded by George Henry Lewes in May, 1855, publishes, in January, 1901, an interesting "Retrospect," over the signature M. The *Review* appeared fortnightly at two shillings a number till October, 1866, when the mid-monthly issue was "suspended." The articles were signed, and each writer was to say what he really thought and felt, "to say it on his own responsibility, and to leave its appreciation to the public." The only number to which George Eliot contributed an article was the first. It was entitled "The Influence of Rationalism," and was suggested by Mr. Lecky's "Spirit of Rationalism in Europe." Financially, the venture was not a success. Consequently, in January, 1867, the *Review* was re-constructed, and the present half-crown series started, with Mr. John Morley in the editorial chair. Under his editorship we find many eminent names among the contributors—Lewes, Mill, Huxley, Newman, Manning, Mazzini, Freeman, William Morris, Walter Pater, Matthew Arnold, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. George Meredith, and many more. It was in the autumn of 1882 that Mr. T. H. S. Escott succeeded Mr. Morley as editor; Mr. Frank Harris followed in August, 1886; and in November, 1894, Mr. W. L. Courtney, the present editor, began his reign. Referring, in conclusion, to the many anonymous articles

which have from time to time appeared in the *Fortnightly*, M. says:—

The "great anonymous" has not disappeared, and this suggests a change which is specially worthy of attention. It is that within recent years the element of fresh information, resting upon actual events, has more and more gone to the making of review articles. Often those best able to throw the light of fact upon events would be prevented from doing so, if they had to sign their names. Thus the anonymous writer has found a new mission, and the fruit of it has been evident scores of times in these pages. . . . Once a review article was a hreside thing, a product of study, scholarship, thought, and so it may be to-day. But it may also be "a human document," gathered in, at imminent peril, from the farthest confines of the earth.

The first number of the *Cornhill Magazine* was published in January, 1860, and in the *Cornhill* for January, 1901, and the *New York Critic* for February, the late Mr. George M. Smith tells how he conceived the idea of founding the magazine, and gives some account of his experiences when Thackeray was editor from January, 1860, to May, 1862. At first it was proposed to invite Thackeray to contribute serials only, but eventually he was induced to accept the editorship as well. It was he who suggested the name of the magazine, and it was the first to be named after the street or district in which the magazine was published. He also wrote a charming advertisement of the new magazine in the form of a letter from the editor to a friend and contributor, which is reproduced in Mr. George Smith's article. In it Thackeray writes:—

Sensible people are not to be misled by fine prospectuses and sounding names: the present Writer has been for five-and-twenty years before the world, which has taken his measure pretty accurately. . . . As an Author who has written long, and had the good fortune to find a very great number of readers, I think I am not mistaken in supposing that they give me credit for experience and observation, for having lived with educated people in many countries, and seen the world in no small variety; and, having heard me soliloquise, with so much kindness and favour, and say my own say about life, and men and women, they will not be unwilling to try me as Conductor of a Concert, in which I trust many skilful performers will take part.

We hope for a large number of readers, and mult seek, in the first place, to amuse and interest them. . . . If we can only get people to tell what they know, pretty briefly and good-humouredly, and not in a manner obtrusively didactic, what a pleasant ordinary we may have, and how gladly folks will come to it! . . . At our social table, we shall suppose the ladies and children always present; we shall not set rival politicians by the ears; we shall listen to every guest who has an apt word to say; and, I hope, induce clergymen of various denominations to say grace in their turn. The kindly fruits of the earth, which grow for all—may we not enjoy them with friendly hearts! The field is immensely wide; the harvest perennial, and rising everywhere; we can promise competent fellow-labourers a welcome and a good wage; and hope a fair custom from the public for our stores at "THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE."

The cover of the magazine was designed by Mr. Godfrey Sykes, and the only objection taken to it is that the sower is shown sowing with his left hand. Tennyson contributed his "Tithonus" to the second number, and the writers in the first year included, besides Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, George Henry Lewes, Ruskin, Adelaide Procter, George MacDonald, Matthew Arnold, Mrs. Browning, R. Monckton Milnes, and many more well-known names. George Eliot published "Romola" in its pages. For many years illustrations were included.

A magazine of a different order is the *Leisure Hour*, which completed fifty years of existence in December, 1901, and publishes in the following January a special number commemorative of the event. The magazine, we learn, was started as a sixteen-page, penny weekly

on January 1, 1852. Its first editor was Mr. W. Haig Miller; next came Dr. James Macaulay, who continued in the editorial chair for over thirty years; and the third editor, Mr. William Stevens, retired in 1900. The monthly form was not adopted till 1881. The magazine has been illustrated from the first, most of the woodcuts in the early numbers being by Sir John Gilbert.

In *Chamber's Journal* Miss Jessie M. E. Saxby, in May, 1901, and Mr. G. Manville Fenn, in December, 1901, give some reminiscences of early *Chamber's Journal* days. Founded so far back as 1832, the *Journal* in weekly, and monthly form depends entirely on the merits of its short literary contributions for its lasting popularity, for it has never been illustrated. Another magazine, the *Irish Monthly*, publishes an interesting note concerning itself in January, 1901. In it the editor, the Rev. Matthew Russell, reminds us that the first number of the magazine was dated July, 1873, and that it has appeared punctually every month since that date—a proof of the staying power of Irish enterprises, and of Mr. Russell, who has been the only editor. All those who are interested in Irish national literature cannot fail to be interested in the *Irish Monthly*, for a goodly number of the contributors have been able to publish their works in separate volume form—Rosa Mulholland, Katharine Tynan, Alice Esmonde, Dora Sigerson, Father Sheehan, and many others. The well-known contributors have also included the names of Justice John O'Hagan, Denis Florence MacCarthy, Frances Wynne, Father Joseph Farrell, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, Richard Dowling, and many more.

Some fifteen years ago Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll first planned a monthly literary magazine, but it was not till October, 1891, that he was able to realise his conception in the *Bookman*. He contributes to the *Bookman* of September, 1901, a short article entitled "Ten Years of the *Bookman*," and gives a long list of eminent names from among the roll of contributors. An interesting feature has been the special numbers, each devoted to the work of some interesting author. The *New York Bookman* was started in February, 1895. The first number of the *New York Critic* is dated January, 1881, and in January, 1901, it celebrated its twentieth birthday. The editors tell us the first number was brought out in such a hurry that it bore no name of editor or publisher, or even address to which subscriptions might be sent. But it contained some excellent reading matter by distinguished writers, the first essay being on William Blake, by Mr. Edmund Clarence Steadman. It was in the pages of the *Critic* that Whitman printed his poetic essays "How I Get Around at Sixty and Take Notes," besides some poems. Some of the "Nights with Uncle Remus" also appeared in the *Critic*. Special numbers have celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the seventieth birthday of James Russell Lowell, and the fiftieth birthday of Mark Twain. At first the *Critic* was a fortnightly, later it became a weekly, and after eighteen years became a monthly magazine. It has been edited from the first by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder and her brother, Mr. Joseph B. Gilder, but in 1902 the name of Miss Gilder alone appears as editor.

With the number for October, 1900, the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* closed the first quarter century of its existence, and in the number for January, 1901, the Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, the present editor, has a short article on the mission and scope of the review. The idea of the *Review* is attributed to Mgr. Corcoran, who became its first editor, and wrote much for its pages; and its mission was to provide a vehicle for the

highest thought distinctively American and distinctively Catholic. Nevertheless the pages of the *Review* are open to the whole world of Catholic thought, and it can boast of many able writers in its list of contributors.

The *Chautauquan* of April, 1901, contains an article on Half-Forgotten (American) Magazines, by Mr. George Newell Joy. The writer informs us that with the exception of the *North American Review*, which had its birth early in the nineteenth century, it is nearly seventy years since the first really distinctive movement in magazine-publication was projected in the United States. It was in 1833 that the *Knickerbocker Magazine* came out under the management of Charles Fenno Hoffman. In less than a year Lewis Gaylord Clark took over the magazine, and under his management for over twenty years the publication achieved a brilliant success. Its list of contributors numbered Willis Gaylord Clark, Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and William Dean Howells. Very soon after the *Knickerbocker Magazine* came into existence, the *American Monthly Magazine*, with Henry William Herbert as its leading spirit, entered upon its career, and became a formidable rival to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, but in about five years, while Park Benjamin was editor, it suspended publication. Some three years prior to this date, the *Southern Literary Messenger* was projected by E. A. White, and for a short time it had Edgar Allan Poe for editor. The *Gentleman's Magazine* was founded in 1837 in Philadelphia by William E. Burton. To this magazine Poe became a leading contributor, and for some six months was editor as well. In 1841 *Graham's Magazine* was founded, and to this also Poe became a contributor, besides conducting the magazine for a period. Another half-forgotten magazine is *Putnam's Monthly*, founded in 1853. Its first editor was Charles F. Briggs, and with him Parke Godwin and George William Curtis were associated. Longfellow and Lowell contributed to its pages, and the magazine assumed a prominent place in public favour. In a few years, however, Mr. Putnam permitted his periodical to pass into other hands, and early in 1857 the new publishers failed in business, and the monthly disappeared. Ten years later it renewed publication as the property of its original owner, but in 1870 it was purchased by Scribners.

In June, 1901, the *Canadian Magazine* reached its centennial number, and in celebration of the occasion published a series of articles on Canadian magazines and Canadian literature in general, and the *Canadian Magazine* in particular. At present the *Canadian Magazine* is the only periodical we receive from Canada. The editor, Mr. John A. Cooper, tells us that the idea of starting a national publication emanated from Mr. J. Gordon Mowat, and the initial number came out in March, 1893. In August, 1895, Mr. Mowat retired from the editorship, and Mr. Cooper has edited the magazine from that time. Mr. Mowat thus defines the purpose of a national magazine—

A truly national magazine, broad, comprehensive, thoughtful, bright, in its utility to a nation is scarcely second to a great university. Its mission is to stimulate and afford expression to the higher thought and tastes of a people, to bring the country's best thought, under the most favourable circumstances and in the most attractive form, before the best classes of the country's readers—the classes upon whom the shaping of the political, social, intellectual, and even industrial future of the nation most largely depend. This mission can be better performed by a national magazine than by university, newspaper, or book.

Mr. Arthur H. U. Colquhoun contributes to the same number "A Century of Canadian Magazines," and Mr. George Stewart sends reminiscences of his career as editor of Canadian magazines. The earliest Canadian magazine, writes Mr. Colquhoun, was the *Nova Scotia Magazine*, 1789—1792. The *Acadian Magazine* lasted two years, 1826—1828; the *Halifax Monthly Magazine*, begun June, 1830, reached its third volume; the *Provincial or Halifax Monthly Magazine*, after two years of dauntless effort, gave up in December, 1853; and five numbers of the *Mosflower, or Ladies' Acadian Newspaper*, appeared during 1851. After 1853, no more magazines appeared in Halifax. In New Brunswick Dr. George Stewart began *Stewart's Literary Quarterly Magazine* in 1867; it lived five years. The *New Brunswick Magazine* appeared 1868—1899, and the *Prince Edward Island Magazine*, started in 1869, continues to exist. Many periodicals, written in the French language, are published either in Quebec or in Montreal. To name a few of these, the *Quebec Magazine, or Magasin du Quebec*, about 1791—1793, was partly in French and partly in English; the *Abailie Canadienne* lasted about a year; the *Bibliothèque Canadienne* lasted nine years; the *Magasin du Bas Canada* followed; the *Foyer Canadien* lived 1863—1866; the *Canada Français*, 1888—1891. Several different magazines seem to have borne the title of *Canadian Magazine*—(1), published at Montreal, 1823—1825; (2), published at York, Ontario, 1833; (3), published at Toronto, 1871; and (4) the present *Canadian Magazine*, published at Toronto from 1893 to date. Then there are *Canadian Monthlies, Canadian Literary Magazines, Canadian Reviews*, and other variants of the national title; the *Literary Garland*, December, 1838—December, 1851; the *New Dominion Monthly*, October, 1867—1878; the *British Canadian Review*, 1862—1863; the *Canadian Patriot*, 1862? or 1866?; the *Monthly Review*, 1841; *Barber's Canadian Magazine*, May, 1846—April, 1847; the *Anglo-American Magazine*, 1852—1855; the *British American Magazine*, 1863; *Belford's Monthly*, 1876—1878; *Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly*, 1878—1882; the *Bystander*, 1880—1890; the *Lake Magazine*, July, 1892; and *Massey's Magazine*, 1896—1897, are among the other Canadian periodicals referred to by Mr. Colquhoun in his interesting article.

Finally, in the *New York Educational Review* for December, 1901, Mr. John Russell notices the educational periodicals published in England in the nineteenth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN PERIODICALS.

INDEXES TO PERIODICALS.

UNDER this head it will be convenient to refer in the first place to some of the General Indexes to Periodicals, some of which are imitations of the Annual Index, while others supplement to some extent the work undertaken by the Annual Index. The American "Annual Literary Index" or "A.L.A. Index," which has succeeded the famous "Poole," is known and used in almost every library

in the English-speaking world, and the volume for the year 1901 has been out some months. The "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature," issued at Minneapolis, is an index to the contents of nineteen periodicals, and is published on the cumulative plan. The first annual volume received covers the year 1901. It may be regarded as a companion work to the "Monthly Cumulative Book-Index," published by the same firm. In 1896 the "Cumulative Index to a Selected List of