

University of North Carolina was largely patronized by the young men of that State, is clearly shown. The sketch which is given of the University of North Carolina is the first full account of that institution which has ever been written. The writer thinks no institution of this country has a more honorable record; and it is claimed, that, in proportion to the number of its alumni, it stands second to none in the number of the distinguished public men it has given to the State and nation.

— Judge Benjamin F. Burnham has published through Messrs. Macdonald & Co. of Boston a little pamphlet bearing the title "Elsmere Elsewhere." What meaning there is in this title we are unable to see; but the book has considerable interest as marking the rapid change now in progress in this country in men's views of Christianity. The author's standpoint is essentially that of Mrs. Humphry Ward and other liberal English thinkers, and will probably seem pretty radical to many people in this country. He reviews the leading points of the Christian creed, and shows what changes are taking place or have already taken place in the interpretation of them; and all these changes he holds to be wise and beneficial. The style of the work is generally clear, and always concise, so that it presents a large amount of matter in a small compass. The appendix contains extracts from Mrs. Ward, Professor Huxley, and others, and also some curious notes about "demoniacal possession" and other "occult" phenomena.

— Of his purpose in building the Eiffel Tower, Mr. Eiffel says in the July number of the *New Review* (Longmans, Green, & Co.), "The beginning was difficult, and criticism as passionate as it was premature was addressed to me. I faced the storm as best I could, thanks to the constant support of M. Lockroy, then minister of commerce and industry; and I strove by the steady progress of the work to conciliate, if not the opinion of artists, at least that of engineers and scientific men. I desired to show, in spite of my personal insignificance, that France continued to hold a foremost place in the art of iron construction, in which from the earliest days her engineers have been more particularly distinguished, and by means of which they have covered Europe with the creations of their talent. Doubtless you are not ignorant that almost all the great engineering works of this nature, in Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, are due to French engineers; and the traveller discovers with pride, as he passes through foreign countries, the traces of their activity and their science. The tower, 1,000 feet high, is, before every thing, a striking manifestation of our national genius in one of its most modern developments; and this is one of the principal reasons for its existence. If I may judge by the interest which it inspires, abroad as well as at home, I have reason to believe that my efforts have not been unavailing, and that we may make known to the world that France continues to lead the world, that she is the first of the nations to realize an enterprise

often attempted or dreamed of: for man has always sought to build high towers to manifest his power, but he soon recognized that the laws of gravity hampered him seriously, and that his means were very limited. It is owing to the progress of science, of the engineer's art, and of the iron industry, that we are enabled to surpass in this line the generations which have gone before us by the construction of this tower, which will be one of the characteristic feats of modern industry."

— The *Quarterly Journal of Economics* for July opens with a paper by Edward Cummings on "The English Trades-Unions," the special object of which is to show the present character and tendency of these associations. The writer points out that the policy of strikes is much less favored by the unions than it was a few years ago, and more care and intelligence shown in ordering strikes. On the other hand, the unions are assuming more and more the character of benefit societies, much to the gratification of the best friends of workingmen, and much to the dissatisfaction of the socialists, who charge the members of the unions with "apostasy to the cause of labor." Mr. Cummings also calls attention to the fact that the English unions really comprise but a small portion even of the skilled workmen of the country, but thinks these are "the flower of their respective trades." To students of the labor problem this article will be useful; and the same may be said of another in this number of the journal, that on "The International Protection of Workmen." It is a summary by A. C. Miller of a work by Dr. Georg Adler of Freiburg, with some account of the discussion the work has raised. Dr. Adler is anxious for legislation restricting the hours of labor, prohibiting the employment of children, and otherwise protecting workmen and their families against some of the evils they now suffer; but he thinks this cannot be enacted by any one nation independently, since the effect would be to raise the price of labor, and thus impede the nation in its competition with foreigners: hence he wants an international agreement on the subject, and believes that the end in view can be attained in no other way. Still another article on the labor question is "A New View of the Theory of Wages," by Stuart Wood, being a continuation of one published by him in the journal last October. We noticed the former article briefly at the time, and this one merely develops somewhat further the theory there laid down. The remaining article in this number is by Professor Dunbar, on "The Direct Tax of 1861." It gives a full and clear account of the levying and collection of the tax, so far as it was collected, and advises against refunding it to the States. The writer thinks it will be refunded, however, and he is probably right; for Congress appears to be searching for every available means of spending the money in the national treasury. Besides these longer articles, the journal has some interesting "Notes and Memoranda," including an account of the rise and fall of the French Copper Syndicate, which forms a curious chapter in industrial history.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Natural Memory Method.

WE take the following extract from an editorial in the *Journal of Education*, Boston: "We have taken no part in the Loiset-Fellows-Pick memory controversy, because we have not thought the advantage to be had from all systems of mnemonics sufficient to make it of interest to the world. Systems of the past have often required more effort to remember senseless things than would be required to remember the desired things. Any system based upon sounds, upon having letters stand for special figures, is impracticable for every-day affairs or educational uses. So long as mnemonics meant any thing of this kind, we merely examined them as curiosities; but within the past year John A. Shedd of New York City has discovered a purely original system, which is high above any unnatural system. It is simple (it may be understood in fifteen minutes), natural (all its principles may be learned in an hour by the dullest student), suggestive (two hours' practice makes it easy to use it every day, and almost literally every hour of life), comprehensive (it adapts itself to various subjects and branches of knowledge). There is not a moment's drudgery in learning it, not a feather-weight's burden in remembering it, and no perplexity in applying

it. It is educational and helpful, entirely apart from the memory phase of the subject."

Electrical Accumulators.

Judge Coxe, in the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York, rendered a decision on July 22, re-affirming his former judgment in favor of The Electrical Accumulator Company, in its suit against The Julien Electric Company to establish the validity of the Faure secondary battery patent, and denying The Julien Company's motion for a rehearing.

The Julien Company, in its argument, claimed, among other things, that it could manufacture batteries by the "dry-powder" process as good as or better than it was possible to manufacture under the Faure process by the use of a "paste;" and in this connection Judge Coxe very aptly says, "If it be true that Faure's batteries are inferior to or no better than others, the question naturally suggests itself, 'Why are not defendants content to use other batteries?' A rehearing is denied."

According to the views of The Electrical Accumulator Company, this gives the complete control of the manufacture and use of secondary batteries to that company, which owns the Faure-Sellon-Volckmar patents.