

to diffuse modern scientific knowledge. The great publishing firms of Edinburgh have also for more than a century done much through Cyclopædias, Reviews, and Magazines to spread general information of all kinds;¹ whilst Hume, Adam Smith, and the subsequent Scotch school of metaphysicians have exerted their influence during the whole of this century, not only in Great Britain, but over the whole of Europe.² In the more circumscribed domain of scientific thought a powerful influence has again been exerted from Scotland as a centre, and through the larger instrumentality of the University of Cambridge, on the study of mathematical and experimental physics, and what we may term the spirit and method of these sciences. This influence be-

¹ The most popular Cyclopædia, that of Chambers, had its origin in Edinburgh in 1860. It was founded on the tenth edition of Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexicon.' The more important 'Encyclopædia Britannica' was published there also in 1771, 3 vols.; 2nd ed., 1777. The 'Edinburgh Review' was established in 1802 by Jeffrey, Scott, Horner, Brougham, and Sydney Smith; it was the first successful "Quarterly," carried on independently of the booksellers, after several unsuccessful attempts had been made in a similar direction by Adam Smith and Hugh Blair in 1755, and after Gilbert Stuart and William Smellie had issued from 1773 to 1775 the 'Edinburgh Magazine and Review.' No such periodical ever attained to the circulation of the 'Edinburgh Review,' of which at one time 20,000 copies were sold. The first high-class monthly Magazine was also printed in Edinburgh by Blackwood in 1817, with Scott, Lockhart, Hogg,

Maginn, Syme, and John Wilson as contributors. 'Tait's Edinburgh Magazine' was the first shilling magazine. The brothers William and Robert Chambers, in 1832, started the Journal named after them. They also brought out many popular works of sterling merit, mostly written by Robert Chambers, than whom none did more to introduce a knowledge of nature into popular reading, and to give a healthy tone and moral influence to the cheap literature which has become such an important factor in modern culture.

² Whilst Locke exercised the greatest influence on French philosophy, Kant starts more directly from Hume. The literature of the Restoration in France again attaches itself to the Scotch metaphysicians, notably Reid. It is interesting that both Kant and the greatest representative of the French "Ideology," De Tracy, were of Scotch descent.