

citizen, or else must be certified by the diplomatic representative of that country at the court of Italy. But students of the history or criticism of art (presumably archaeology is included) may submit in place of this certified "academic document" a copy of some article on the subject that they have published. Students of foreign universities must present a document showing that they are duly enrolled as students of their respective universities during the (presumably calendar) year in which they make application for the *permesso*, and this document must be certified in one of the ways just mentioned.

All applications for *permessi* available for the whole of Italy must be made to the Ministry of Public Instruction at Rome upon official stamped paper (*carta bollata*) at one lira and twenty centesimi the sheet. This can be bought in Italy at post-offices and at shops for stationery or tobacco. With the application must be sent an unmounted photograph of the applicant not more than five by eight centimetres (two by three and one-eighth inches) in size. But if the *permesso* desired is for only one particular city, the application may be made to the head of one of the local institutions on stamped paper of sixty centesimi per sheet, and unless the *permesso* is to be valid for more than a month the application need not be accompanied by a photograph.

These somewhat troublesome regulations have now taken the place of the very liberal provisions that have been in force since 1885.

E. T. M.

POMPEII, March 7, 1903.

THE GERMANIC MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: According to the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* of March 24, present, Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard, in telling the German Society of Columbia University, the evening before, about the Germanic Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts, while admitting the advantage it would have had in New York as its residence, because it would there reach a larger public, found this profit in Cambridge:

"Cambridge was the capital of Puritanism. The Germanic Museum at Cambridge would be the sentry-box for the outposts in the war against that Puritanism. The making a citadel of this sentry-box would depend on the cooperation of all friends of historic Germanism, German industrial activity, and German art."

Will Professor Francke allow me to venture upon the liberty of asking him to define in the columns of the *Nation* this present-day Puritanism, centring in Cambridge, which he wishes to see exterminated? The question is asked not out of loyalty to Puritanism (I was born and bred in the South), but out of lively curiosity.

A. D. SAVAGE.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I am very much indebted to Mr. Savage for having called my attention to the unfortunate distortion, by a reporter of the *Staats-Zeitung*, of certain remarks made by me before a Columbia audience. It is true that I called our Germanic Museum a sentry-box, and that I expressed the hope of seeing it develop into a citadel. But it never occurred to me that this figure of

speech could be misunderstood as implying so absurd a thing as aggression against Puritanism. What I meant to express by that metaphor was that the local surroundings of this museum, its separation from a large German-speaking community, its intimate connection with a university of distinctively Puritan inheritances, could not help giving added emphasis to the mission which, in my opinion, this museum has to perform—the mission of uniting Americans of English and of German stock in the cultivation of their common Germanic traditions, and in the warfare, not against Puritanism, but against racial misunderstandings.

KUNO FRANCKE.

CAMBRIDGE, March 24, 1903.

DR. MARTINEAU'S AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your review of Drummond's 'Martineau,' the reviewer says that "we should have had here his [Martineau's] letters to Dr. Furness and Dr. J. H. Allen." It may interest your readers to know that all of Dr. Martineau's letters to Dr. Allen, which he had preserved, were communicated by me to the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Society's Transactions, which is in the hands of the Indexer. The correspondence ranges in date from 1853 to 1897, and includes some interesting letters, written during the civil war, which reflect the opinions of a large and intelligent class of Englishmen.

HENRY H. EDES.

BOSTON, March 27, 1903.

ORANGE EATING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Many years ago our Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay taught me the right way to eat an orange—the way they do it in South America. You pare it, except a bit at the two poles, you cut it in two in the diameter, and then (first adding sugar if you like) you eat the two cups thus formed, or a good part of them. It is the only way to get the full flavor and the delicious coolness of the fruit at its best. To eat an orange with a silver spoon is most unscientific: silver is a good conductor of heat, and the modicum of juice that is thus obtained has been rendered nauseatingly warm, and also lacks taste on account of its small amount. I have been waiting impatiently to see the South American fashion become the common one in this country, and now that it has been described in the *Nation* (or what is practically the same thing) by Professor Lanman, in the course of his interesting letter from Jamaica, I have good hope that the custom will spread.

C. L. F.

Notes.

"The gratitude of Orientals" is a quality handsomely illustrated, on its positive side, towards Americans who have been pioneers of education in China and Japan. The Japanese friends and former pupils of the late Mr. Edward H. House, the unselfish champion of the rights of Japan before the

world, for many years a teacher of English literature in Tokio, who organized the first orchestra and gave the first orchestral concerts in Japan, propose to rear some memorial to commemorate his work and personality. A House Memorial Lectureship in English Literature and Music is to be established in order to promote the study and appreciation of these subjects in Japan. The funds will be under the direction of the Imperial University, or, if large enough, be divided with the Academy of Music in Tokio. Literary men or musicians living in Japan or visiting the country may thus be induced to give lectures or concerts from time to time. Some of the men prominent in public life, formerly pupils of Mr. House, have already made subscriptions, but the list is open to all his friends, as to all who favor the enterprise. Professor N. Kojima of the First High School (Koto Grakko), or Dr. K. Mitsukuri of the Imperial University, both of Tokio, will receive subscriptions.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about issuing (in connection with Duckworth & Co., London) 'Michael Angelo Buonarroti,' by Charles Holroyd, keeper of the National Gallery of British Art; and 'Middle-Aged Love Stories,' by Josephine Dodge Daskam.

Frederick A. Stokes Co. have in press Bismarck's correspondence with the Emperor William I., and 'Ordered to China,' private letters from the late Wilbur J. Chamberlin, the *New York Sun's* correspondent during the Boxer troubles.

'Wreaths of Song,' announced by the Abbey Press, is from the pen of the Rev. T. J. O'Mahony, D.D., All Hallows College, Dublin, a nephew of Father Prout.

We hardly knew what to expect of Professor Royce's introduction to Fiske's *Cosmic Philosophy* in the new four-volume edition (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), for surely if anything is foreign to Royce's thought, it is Fiske's. It proves to be, without exception, the best introduction to a nineteenth-century philosophy that we have seen. In skill, the comment is a good match to the text. It renders Fiske's work much more useful than it has been, by pointing out just what there is in it and where its originality comes in. It fills about a hundred and fifty pages easily read, easily referred to. As compared to Spencer's own encyclopaedic instrument of torture, Fiske's lively treatise always had a vast advantage as a way of making acquaintance with the fundamental philosophical doctrines of the evolutionary pioneer; and this advantage is now increased by the attractiveness of the new edition, which we were almost tempted to pronounce the most pleasing dress in which any American book of philosophy has ever been arrayed. That, however, would be forbidden, if by nothing else, by one volume from the same Riverside Press: we mean the elder James's 'Substance and Shadow'—a book not to be forgotten on any account.

We have received through Charles Scribner's Sons 'Volcanic Studies in Many Lands,' by Tempest Anderson, an investigator well known by his researches in volcanic phenomena, especially in the Neapolitan field, and latterly appointed one of the representatives of the Royal Society of London to report upon the eruptions of La Soufrière and Mont Pelée. Mr. Anderson's work, as heretofore, is mainly of a photographic

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