

Japan has issued the twenty-second volume of its statistical Annual, which bears date of 1904, and, in the French language, contains statistics on multifarious subjects to the end of 1902, though those relating to post, telegraphs, transportation, and commerce are for the most part brought down to the end of March, 1903. Under eighteen divisions, beginning with territory and population, and ramifying through all the departments of executive Government business, closing with finance and political administration, there are set before the student carefully digested and tabulated details of administration. Notable additions to previous issues are seen in the pages devoted to Formosa, which in 1901 showed a resident population of 2,750,956, besides over half a million transients. The newly modelled city of Taipei (Japanese Taihoku), which in drainage, cleanliness, hygiene, and general standard of civilization is the model for the whole island, contained 49,799 souls, being the first of the eight cities in the island having each over 10,000 people (five of these having 20,000). The vital statistics regarding marriage, divorce, birth, and death of the Formosans show that illegitimacy is probably not greater in the new part than in the old part of Japan. Migration to Yezo and the northern islands continues to be brisk (43,401 in 1902), and apparently four-fifths remain as permanent residents in this new, promising part of the empire. The fertile and well-watered valley of Ishikari Province, containing the mineral riches and the capital, leads in population. The worthless Kurile Islands, with which Russia compelled Japan to content herself in place of Saghalien, show that, of 621 immigrants thither, 539 came away. Even the Ainu, those gentle and degraded savages, now come under the statistician's notice, reckoning a total population of 17,374. Instead of their dying out, as the theorists would have them, births show an increase of more than fifty per cent. over deaths. On the 31st of December, 1902, there were 8,043 Chinese, 2,223 British, 1,640 Americans, 662 Germans, 519 French, and 236 Koreans in Japan, while, in addition to the laborers, students, and travellers already abroad, 32,900 received passports (5,457 for China, 4,354 for Russia, 5,096 for the United States, and 11,457 for Hawaii).

—The Baker & Taylor Co. publish a third volume, 'The Congregationalists,' by the Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, in their series, 'The Story of the Churches.' It does not compare in fulness with Prof. Williston Walker's 'Congregationalists,' but, designed as a brief popular history, its choice of matter and its manner of treatment adapt it admirably to the end in view. There is no attempt to trace the sources of American Congregationalism back to European soil, but nearly every striking aspect of the American development has its appropriate word. An exception is the scant mention of Roger Williams; and Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson are dismissed too cavalierly as "wilful and insolent mischief-makers." An excellent summary is given of the Cambridge Platform of 1648, followed by an estimate of the amount of subsequent defection from its principles. There is a good and sympathetic account of the Half-Way Covenant—a bone of contention which invites perennial exhumation. A chapter on the Great Awakening steers a

middle course between the "deplorable excesses" of the revivalists and the "beneficent work" of their hands. Whitefield's vanity and violence are called by their right names. Jonathan Edwards and those carrying on the elaboration of the New England theology have a chapter, "Growth of Doctrine," but it is evident that Mr. Bacon thinks their refinements would be wasted on the readers whom he has in mind. Three chapters, "Disruption," "Unitarianism," and "After the Disruption," are related to different stages of the Unitarian development and separation. The temper of these chapters is irenic. The Unitarian will be less likely to complain of them than the orthodox Congregationalist. The imputations of the orthodox writers who brought on the controversy are described as "unjust and outrageous." It was the orthodox party, we are told, that departed from Congregational principles. Of these principles Mr. Bacon is a consistent advocate, and by no means a mere apologist for the concrete Congregational development into "a rigidly hardened sectarian mould." There is complete misapprehension of what was called the "Western Issue" among Unitarians, and it is difficult to understand how Emerson's letter to Henry Ware, jr., in 1838, is read as "exasperatingly flippant." In the "Public Reforms" chapter, Mr. Bacon's filial attraction to the form of anti-slavery doctrine represented by his father is simply the expected note. Channing and Bacon are bracketed as like-minded; but Channing was an early convert to Garrison's anti-colonization doctrine, whereas Bacon was the chief protagonist of colonization so long as any one remained to do it reverence.

—Mr. Charles M. Andrews's 'History of England' (Boston: Allyn & Bacon) is a convenient handbook of less than six hundred pages, covering the period from the earliest times down to the accession of the present King. It is mainly a political outline, though a good deal of the social, industrial, religious, and literary history of the English people is narrated or referred to in such a way as to put the student on the right track. It is intended as a textbook for American schools and colleges, and ought to answer this purpose very well. No doubt the author does not expect to be followed implicitly. In his account of the Boer war he uses the phrase "British suzerainty," does not refer to the compact of 1881, nor to the trial and conviction of Jameson in England; nor does he describe the nature of the "grievances" which led to the war. There is a total omission, too, to emphasize Mr. Chamberlain's connection with those events, which was certainly important. In the same way, in discussing the causes of the American war, he says, as to "no taxation without representation," that it is hard to see what good would have been done "by a few men elected in the colonies and sent three thousand miles to sit in a Parliament that was thoroughly corrupt, and represented no one except the men who bought the votes of the electors." What the colonies wanted to do was not to be represented in Parliament, but to vote the money themselves as they had been accustomed to do. "No taxation without representation" was merely another form of what appears in the Declaration of Independence as: "He [the King] has combined with

others [the Parliament] to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation . . . for imposing taxes on us without our consent." This was no cry of "excitable colonial orators" (p. 460), but the solemn declaration of Jefferson, Franklin, Roger Sherman, Samuel Adams, John Adams, and fifty others of the most able and learned Americans then living, made to justify their rebellion in the eyes of the civilized world and of posterity, and with the full knowledge that, if they could not make their position good, they would pay the penalty with their lives.

—There are great advantages in learning any mathematical theory which is subsequently often to be applied, from a logical syllabus expounded in lectures. The propositions should be numbered in the syllabus in one series, from beginning to the end; and propositions very frequently employed in the proofs should have, besides, brief names. Then, in the case of a corollary proof—that is, one not requiring the introduction of any subsidiary lines or quantities—mere references to the numbers of the premises, sometimes with the number of times each is to be applied, will generally suffice. In case this is not enough, brief indications of how those premises whose application is not quite obvious are to be applied may be added. Theorematc proofs—that is, such as depend upon some ingenious addition to the conditions of the proposition to be proved—will require this addition to be stated; after which the proof becomes corollary, and should be treated like any other corollary proof. The student having become perfectly familiar with the arrangement and general contents of such a syllabus, by working through it, will ever after find it an invaluable work of reference, in which any result may be found directly, together with the logic of it in a nutshell. Dr. A. Clement Jones's 'Notes on Analytical Geometry: An Appendix' (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde) approaches to being such a syllabus in a duodecimo of 172 pages, of which 30 are occupied with examples and hints for their solution, with a perspicuous one-page index. The work is confined to plane curves of the first two orders, together with uncursal cubics, the whole treated from the metrical point of view, with Cartesian coordinates and occasional references to polar coordinates. The most serious omission is the problem of two conics without contact, with single contact of 2, 3, or 4 points, and with double contact, which is often wanted and is not very readily worked out. A better book of the same sort might be made; but, as it is, Dr. Jones's 'Appendix' will prove a lifelong blessing to many a student.

—About half of volume xii. of 'The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898' (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.), is occupied with the first English translation ever published of the 'Relación de las Islas Filipinas,' written by Padre Chirino, a Jesuit, and published at Rome in 1604, one of the most valuable sources for the early history of the Philippines under Spain. This relation is to be completed in the succeeding volume of the series, and shall be considered as a whole in connection with that volume. The first half of volume xii. contains various