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inent then supposed to exist at the antipodes of Africa and shown on many maps. Alvaro de Mendaña had discovered the Solomon Islands in 1565, and in 1595 made a second trip for the exploration of the archipelago of which they were thought to be a part, if not also of the continental land which it was generally assumed by cartographers must exist in the southern seas, to "balance," as it were, the land and water account of the universe. Quiros was his chief pilot on this second expedition, which resulted in nothing more than the discovery of a number of unimportant islands south of the equator, and in an ill-advised attempt at settlement on the island of Santa Cruz, east of New Guinea.

Quiros spent eight years in efforts which were finally rewarded by his being dispatched from Peru in 1604 for the discovery of the "Southern Continent," having worn out the Court of Spain by his importunities and having been aided by the authority of the Pope, eager for the redemption of the thousands, if not millions, of souls confidently presumed to inhabit the yet undiscovered realms. Quiros, had he kept on his course as originally mapped out, would have discovered New Zealand, and possibly the continent of Australia (which has taken its name, at any rate, from the grandiloquent title of "Australia of the Holy Spirit" that Quiros conferred upon his whilom settlement on the largest island of the New Hebrides group of Capt. Cook's later discoveries). By turning again toward the equator, he lost his great opportunity, and Australia was left to be discovered by another race in another century. Disaffection on shipboard had something to do with the failure, as it did with the tame ending of Quiros's voyages (for in the eight succeeding years he frittered away his life endeavoring to get another commission in the southern seas); but his discoveries were notable, nevertheless, and the journey of his second in command, with the two vessels from which Quiros became separated, resulted in the discovery of Torres Strait (named after this commander) and the exploration of the south and west coasts of New Guinea.

The documents presented in these two volumes dovetail, to some extent, into early Spanish history in the Philippines; for Torres steered from New Guinea and the Moluccas to Manila, as Quiros himself had in 1595 taken the mutinous and disease-ridden company on board the vessels of Mendaña (who died in Santa Cruz) to Manila through Guam. Quiros's account of this voyage, in particular, contains some very interesting data regarding the Philippines of the time. His own reports of the two voyages (published at Madrid in 1876) form the principal part of this work. They were probably written by Belmonte Bermudez, a young poet, his companion; and their descriptions of new fruits and animals, of the encounters with strange peoples, nearly always disastrous for the latter, and of the high-sounding formalities of taking possession of new lands, not to mention the human strifes and jealousies aboard, make reading for which one may well lay aside the modern "historical novel."

The volumes and the accompanying maps are put forth in the solid, but tasteful, manner one expects from the Hakluyt Society. The editing has been excellently done; the

translation, it would seem, not quite so well.

*Japanese Life in Town and Country.* By George William Knox. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

For the American school of writers on Japan, it has been the congenial task to seek to understand and make known the workings of the Japanese mind. Others have dealt more with externals, these with psychology. True to the tendency of his fellow-countrymen, Dr. Knox has sought to know the inner, rather than the outer man of Nippon, and his charming pages are concerned with mind rather than matter. Keenly as the student will enjoy this rather scholastic work, rich in academic refinements of theme and style, the general reader will be disappointed in seeking a picture of life in its daily course and average routine. Both where dwellings mass and paddy-fields spread over the landscape, the author has dwelt long, but one would hardly guess this from his text, which smells too much of the lamp, and suggests pigeon-hole accumulations emptied at the publisher's call. Perspective overpowers foreground. We have history rather than description. Nevertheless, text, illustrations, map and index make a delightful book, all the more welcome because the ablest scholar in Japanese Confucianism that America has yet produced, has here given us impressions of man and nature in the Archipelago.

Five chapters, in rapid, vivid picturing, tell of the point of view, the tradition, Asiatic civilization, the feudal wars and the awakening. A little more knowledge of economics and the forces of nature would have much enhanced the value of these clear, condensed and illuminating sketches. Yet they are such as only a scholar and a philosopher could write. In the four chapters on Buddhism, the religion of the common people; Confucianism, the religion of educated men; philosophy for the people; and the way of the "Samurai"—we have a master hand leading us into the world of Japanese thought. Few, indeed, of the many dwellers in Japan have examined the creeds, the evolution of thought, and the mental environment of the natives of Nippon with more penetrating discernment.

In two late chapters on the common folks, but hardly with the success of Hamerton, who brought France into our own homes, Dr. Knox portrays and philosophizes. In the three chapters devoted to the "Samurai" he describes the evolution, the status in old and the career in new Japan of these virtual creators and leaders of the militant nation. No pictures of Tosa, home of Itagaki and Kataoka, leaders of political progress and liberalism, out of whose mountains the ancient oracle declared freedom was to flow, can be found in literature like those given in choicest diction in this book. In this part of the work, including Arai Hakuseki's wonderful revelation in autobiography of eighteenth-century Japan, the author is at his very best. The charm of it all is that Dr. Knox writes from first-hand acquaintance with original documents. In telling us, for example, of language, literature and education, he is not echo, but a searcher. In balancing opposite opinions, while his judgments are

clear, his sympathies are manifest and frankly confessed as being necessary to true interpretation.

*Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture.* By George Malcolm Stratton. The Macmillan Co. 8vo, pp. 331.

This book, scientifically of no great importance, is charmingly written, and is as thoroughly sound as it is popular. We are here introduced to the science of experimental psychology nearly as it appears to the researcher himself. We remark in the new science the failure of the extravagant hopes of forty years ago, without at all acknowledging that its present state bids us despair of greater things yet to come with profounder methods of reasoning, and without deprecating the few truths of real importance that have been ascertained. Perhaps Professor Stratton makes his subject appear less scientific than it really is by being a bit too fond of discussions. We will not say that he sets up absolute men of straw in order to afford his readers the instructive exercise of knocking them down; but it does seem to us that he has now and then withheld decisive silencers of sundry flimsy arguments for the sake of considering them from several points of view. For example, the question whether mental phenomena are susceptible of measurement, to which a whole chapter is devoted, could have been settled at once by the remark that the logico-mathematicians have demonstrated (as a moment's attention to Clifford's 'Analytical Metrics' would show) that number never can signify anything but relative order of succession.

Suppose there were no solid bodies in the world, but everything was liquid; that would not involve any alteration of the properties of pure space. Or suppose that the law of the displacement of bodies we called "rigid" were so different from what it is that while all parts of them that lay along straight lines should always remain in straight lines, yet the lengths, breadths, and thicknesses should be different according to their positions in space. To suppose that is not to suppose that pure space would be anywise different from the space of actual fact; the bodies in it would alone have different properties from those they actually have; and our present designations of lengths would have whatever truth to pure space they now have. But we should then, no doubt, make all our measurements with such "rigid" standards as we could then procure; and such measurement (so long as it was self-consistent) would be just as true to pure space as ours is. The truth is, that the relation of more and less is one thing, and a system of quantity quite another, and that quantity does not belong to space in itself, or to any continuum in itself, but belongs to one continuum (say our yard-stick) in its changing relations to another. Measurement has all the truth that it belongs to its nature to have if it represents the order of succession of parts, the "connectivity," as mathematicians say.

For example, when Ptolemy marked six grades of brightness among stars and numbered them successively, it was a mathematical necessity that those numbers and the fractional divisions of their intervals should be capable of being employed in useful computations (by least squares, for

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instance), since they, at all events, expressed the *betweennesses* of the different amounts of light received from the stars, and Ptolemy's values necessarily must be some mathematical function of the amount of light. Those star-magnitudes had come to be traditional among astronomers, who had inserted intermediate "tenths of magnitudes" when photometry was first successfully applied to the light of the stars by Seldel. It then turned out that not only was there in fact such a law of connection between the values of the star-magnitudes and the quantities of light (as there necessarily must be), but, furthermore, that this law was no other than Fechner's psychophysical law. Ptolemy had made the differences between successive magnitudes such as appeared to him equal (though these differences were so large that he subdivided them, ultimately); and that mode of estimating the quantity of light-sensation was in sufficient accord with the principle that a given ratio of physical brightness between two stars gives the same difference of psychological brightness whether on a very clear night, when the stars shine bright, or on a night when they are not nearly as bright. The "photometric magnitudes" of the stars now universally employed by astronomers do not essentially differ from the magnitudes of Ptolemy, except for a small modification made for the sake of facility of computation.

Since we are always able, subject to more or less uncertainty, to arrange feelings in orders of succession, it follows that they are capable of being measured, with probable errors smaller or greater, such as belong to all measurements.

In like manner, the question of the nature of "subconscious" thought, which occupies two chapters, and concerning which much inconsequential talk is retailed, could at once have been put upon a scientific footing by first establishing certain incontrovertible logical principles resting on mathematics, which show exactly what ought to be our attitude in view of the given facts—an attitude substantially the very same that Professor Stratton adopts, but which his discursive treatment may lead readers to deem less scientific than it really is.

The author naturally makes those parts of his science the most interesting in which he has himself made important advances; as, for example, in regard to the enjoyment of sensations. The contrast between the graceful form of a Grecian vase and the horrid crooked path of the eye as it contemplates that form is curious indeed. But

to a catalogue of the volume's interesting points there would scarce be an end.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Arthur Vaughan. The Electrical Transmission of Energy. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$5 net.  
 Abbott, Mary Winchester. Browning and Meredith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.  
 August, D. C. Japan. Cassell & Co. \$1.  
 Arnold, Robert Brandon. Scientific Fact and Metaphysical Reality. Macmillan Co. \$3.25.  
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 Baker, Emil Kip. Out of the Northland. Macmillan Co. \$1.  
 Bann, R. Davis. Style in Furniture. Longmans, Green & Co. \$6 net.  
 Brackett, Edward A. My House. Boston: Richard G. Badger.  
 Brandt, Charles E. The Key to the Kingdom. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. 50 cents net.  
 Briggs, Le Baron Russell. Routine and Ideals. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1 net.  
 Brown, Arthur Judson. New Forces in Old China. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50 net.  
 Brown, Katherine. Holland. Dine. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.  
 Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. Sonnets from the Portuguese. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co.  
 Castaigne, André. Fata Morgana. Century Co. \$1.50.  
 Chapman, Edward Mortimer. The Dynamic of Christianity. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25 net.  
 Chater, Neville. Little Love Stories of Manhattan. Grafton Press. \$1.25.  
 Ooe, George Albert. Education in Religion and Morals. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.35 net.  
 Colodi, C. The Adventures of Pinocchio. Translated from the Italian by W. S. Cramp. Boston: Ginn & Co.  
 Connor, Ralph. Gwen. Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.  
 Cope, Henry F. The Bonanza Bible Class. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. \$1 net.  
 Corbett, F. St. John. A History of British Poetry. Imported by Scribners. \$6 net.  
 Croser, Francis R. Electric Engineering. D. Van Nostrand Co. \$3.  
 Cubberley, Elwood P. Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education. Macmillan Co.  
 Cumming, David. Handbook of Lithography. Macmillan Co. \$2.  
 Danby, Frank. Baccarat. Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$1.50.  
 Davidson, Thomas. The Education of the Wage-Earners. Boston: Ginn & Co.  
 Day, Lewis F. Ornament and its Application. Imported by Scribners. \$3.25 net.  
 Dexter, Orlando Perry. Dexter Genealogy. 1642-1904. American News Co. \$10 net.  
 Dodds, R. Clarence. Elissa, the Man of God. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. \$1.25 net.  
 Dyer, Henry. Dal Nippon. Imported by Scribners. \$3.50 net.  
 Erskine, Mrs. Stewart. London as an Art City. Imported by Scribners. \$1 net.  
 Euripides Fabulae. Edited by Gilbert Murray. Oxford: Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde.  
 Everett, William. The Italian Poets since Dante. Scribners. \$1.50 net.  
 Eyre, Archibald. The Custodian. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.  
 Flint, Robert. Philosophy as Scientific Scientiarum, and a History of Classifications of the Sciences. Imported by Scribners. \$4.50 net.  
 Fossey, Charles. Manuel d'Assyriologie. Tome I. Paris: Ernest Leroux.  
 Gann, Hugo. The Land of Riddles. Harpers. \$2 net.  
 Garik, Howard R. Isle of Black Fire. Philadelphia: Lippincott.  
 Goeber, W. H. Wadsworth, or The Charter Oak. Published by the Author. \$2.  
 Goldenberg, Samuel L. Luce; Its Origin and History. Brentano.  
 Gray, James M. How to Master the English Bible. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. 40 cents net.  
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 James, Henry. The Golden Bowl. 2 vols. Scribners. \$2.50.  
 Jastrow, Jr., Morris. Die Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens. Part VII. Glossen: J. Ricker'sche Verlagshandlung.  
 Jerome, Jerome K. American Wives, and Others. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.  
 Johnston, Howard A. Scientific Faith. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. \$1.50 net.  
 Keary, A. and E. The Heroes of Asgard. Macmillan Co.  
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 Mann, Hugh. The New Lights. Boston: Richard G. Badger.  
 McDermott, Charles A. Excursions and Lessons in Home Geography. Macmillan Co.  
 Montalembert, Count de. Life of Saint Elizabeth. Translated by Francis D. Hoyt. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50 net.  
 Morris, William. Golden Wings. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cents.  
 Naylor, James Ball. The Cabin in the Woods. Akron, O.: Sandfield Pub. Co. \$1.  
 New Series Archives. Edited by William Nelson. Vol. XXIII. E. C. Lewis Co.  
 Noyes, Ella. Ferrara. Macmillan Co. \$2.  
 Okakura-Kakuzo. The Awakening of Japan. Century Co. \$1.20 net.  
 Oppel, Alwin. Natur und Arbeit. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut.  
 Ostrom, Henry. Greatness. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. 50 cents net.  
 Parker, Frances. Hope Hathaway. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.  
 Robins, Henry E. The Ethics of Christian Life. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$2 net.  
 Rose, J. Holland. Napoleonic Studies. Macmillan Co. \$2.50.  
 Seife, Rose E. The Work of the Prophets. Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents net.  
 Smith, Bertha H. Yosemite Legends. San Francisco: Paul Elder. \$2.  
 Smith, Ernest U. Rachel; A Story of the Great Deluge. Grafton Press. \$1.50.  
 Smith, John. The Magnetism of Christ. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.75.  
 Sneath, J. C. Broke of Covenand. Boston: H. B. Turner & Co. \$1.50.  
 Sophocles. Translated into English by Sir Richard C. Jebb. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.  
 Sparks, Edwin Erie. The United States of America. 2 vols. Putnam. \$1.35 net each.  
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 Thynne, Arthur Christopher. Sir Bevil. John Lane.  
 Tilton, Dwight. My Lady Laughter. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.  
 Tomlinson, Everett T. Winning his "W." Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1 net.  
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 Turgeneff, Ivan. Stories and Novels. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. Vols. XII, and XIII. Scribners. \$2 per volume net.  
 Unde-Bernays, Hermann. Nuremberg. Imported by Scribners. \$1 net.  
 Wagner's Lyrics for Soprano.—Lyrics for Tenor.—Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co.  
 Waliszewski, K. Ivan the Terrible. Translated by Lady Mary Lord. Philadelphia: Lippincott.  
 Walton R. A. The Holy Spirit. Chicago: Winona Publishing Co. 50 cents net.  
 Weaver, E. P. The Search. A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.25.  
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