

phenomena and to engaging in cloudy talk about words and phrases. Dr. Hampson, however, is not alone in his ill-managed argument. Professor Dolbear, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July, takes up a similar line of discourse, and so have others done. All these writers say that "electricity" consists in a particular variety of energy; but they do not tell us what they use the word electricity to denote. If it means, what physicists and others usually mean by electricity, a *charge* of electricity, then, as Sir Oliver Lodge well remarks, to say that electricity consists in energy is very much like saying that a glass of water is composed of energy. But the question of the truth of the electronal theory is not a question of words—it is a question of how a certain laboratory experiment will turn out whenever we may be able, literally or virtually, to perform it.

Perhaps the most interesting point developed in Dr. Burton-Fanning's 'Open-Air Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis' (Chicago: W. P. Keener & Co.) is the superior curative power of outdoor over indoor air, even when the apartment appears to be thoroughly ventilated. That there is such a difference, experience demonstrates. A distinct superiority in intractable cases is gained by placing the febrile consumptive in the open air in lieu of close to an open window. Why that is so, is not yet determined. Dr. Haldane has shown that there is no difference between the percentage of carbon dioxide or of oxygen in the two situations. It is true that occupied rooms always contain bacteria, and, although these are probably non-pathogenic in the ordinary sense when the apartments are kept ventilated and dustless, it may be that they play some part in the tubercular process. The outer air alone is devoid of such organisms, and perhaps that barrenness is a determining condition. Another suggestion is that air in motion has a particular influence upon health, as is hinted in the exhilaration of rapid passage through the air, or in that of certain winds. On the contrary, there are times, notably within the tropics and in dense forests, when the unconfined aerial ocean is really stagnant, and even healthy animal life becomes depressed. For many years general sanitation has increased the expectation of life for the tuberculous, and now the appreciation of an absolute indulgence in open air (and, we may add, residence upon a dry soil) regardless of other climatic conditions, as always advantageous and frequently essential, is growing among physicians and laity alike. Paul's *Le Grand-Duché de Berg* has a double significance.

The third part of Dr. Pope's 'Handbook of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language' (H. Frowde) needs no special notice. It worthily complements the grammar and exercises already reviewed in these columns. The subtitle, "a compendious Tamil-English dictionary," might mislead one searching for something more complete than a vocabulary of ninety-eight 12mo pages.

'Le Grand-Duché de Berg,' by Charles Schmidt (Paris: Félix Alcan), is a minute documentary study of the German principality formed by Napoleon in 1806 for the benefit of his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat. The chapter on economic conditions is particularly good; and the book as a

whole, though not likely to interest the general public, may be commended as one of the best studies of Napoleonic administration yet published.

There is a very pretty piece of antiquarianism in the current issue of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. Miss Mary Farwell Ayer discourses on the South Meetinghouse, Boston, 1669-1729, with an illustration of it, long lost to sight, which she discovered on a map in the British Museum beneath a pasted-over engraving of the later edifice. The Rev. Hiram Francis Fairbanks reports progress in the endeavor to trace the English pedigree of our Presidential Adamses, and promises more detail hereafter.

Part I. of the fifth volume of Mr. Edward Wilson James's *Lower Norfolk County Antiquary* (Baltimore: The Friedenwald Co.) presents unusual variety, and shows the sources of social and political history to be far from exhausted. Numerous slave-building censuses are given, and in that for Princess Anne Co., 1830, we read (among the whites), "Jesse Dawley, F. B. [free black], & Father & Brother Wm."—that is, as the editor explains, he probably owned these relatives as Fanny Fuller, F. B., listed among the blacks as following the condition of her husband, "probably owned her husband," but not her son Arthur, enumerated with her. Africa Griffin, F. B., owned his wife. There were 1,950 slaves to 581 owners. Further on is a list of "Lord Dunmore's black banditti," viz., the slaves run off aboard the *Dunmore* and *Dunmore* by Virginia's last Royal Governor in May, 1776. They at least bore the names of F. F. V.'s, and were thus distinguished by their owners on recovering them later.

In view of the many conflicting reports as to the fate of the great historical library of Theodor Mommsen, it is some satisfaction to learn that the entire collection has been presented to the University of Bonn by a lady who does not desire her name to be revealed.

After considerable agitation in official circles, the University authorities in Vienna have finally agreed to admit a woman to the teaching corps: Miss Dr. Elise Richter delivered a "Probevorlesung" in the philosophical faculty, and is now a privat-docent. She discussed the Spanish drama "Celestin," dating from the sixteenth century, which shows in its plot a remarkable resemblance to "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Richter did not venture to argue that Shakspeare based his plot on the Spanish.

The Russo-Indian problem, in which Lord Kitchener's recent note of alarm has awakened a fresh interest, was discussed by Sir Thomas Holdich at a meeting of the Central Asian Society. His belief, based on personal observation, was that England's strength in Asia was greater than the majority of Englishmen were disposed to admit. In India the prestige of the British Government was supreme, resting on a conviction that the inevitable dispositions of Providence had arranged that England should rule India. This prestige was greatly strengthened by the sentiment for Queen Victoria. In the wilds of the Central India jungles, and in Tibet also, he found that she was regarded as still living—an incarnation exerting a beneficent influence. Referring to the alleged danger from a Russian invasion, he called attention to the fact that the natural fighting material in India was at least double

that of Russia, and that a call to arms to meet a foreign invader would be responded to almost with enthusiasm. He concluded with a plea for a good understanding with Russia in Asia, and the linking up of railway systems which would promote international commerce and would at once outflank all the complications of Afghan and Persian policy.

The Asiatic Society of Japan continues its creditable record of publication by issuing the initial portion of volume xxxii., containing a sketch of the life of Kwazan, the pen-name of N. Watanabe. This man was one of the "morning stars" of the great Reformation of modern Japan, and one of those inquiring spirits whom the Yedo bureaucracy could not wholly suppress. In the days when the Japanese people were fenced in both as to their bodies and minds, and allowed neither departure from home nor access to foreign thought, Watanabe persevered through the Dutch and the native interpreters in knowing of the world at large. When over thirty, after first seeing a Mercator's projection of the globe, he joined that party of "Dutch scholars," or seekers after Western learning, who were continually under suspicion and often under persecution by the Shogun's Government, because they were in favor of opening the country to foreign intercourse. These Dutch scholars formed two parties, named after different districts of Yedo, one studying medicine only, and the other history, geography, and literature, with the desire also of having Japan fortified against Western, and especially Russian, aggression. Watanabe, born in 1794, was the traditional poor scholar. When, in 1837, the American ship *Morrison* appeared off the coast of Japan, he wrote the book 'Dream Story of Genji,' which had a profound influence on thinking men. The far-seeing daimio of Echizen, who was afterwards the first to engage foreign teachers, urged that the Japanese castaways brought by the American ship *Morrison* should be allowed to land and the captain receive audience, but the other daimios opposed the plan. The translator, Miss Ballard, relying on the Hakluyt's Society's publication, seems to be ignorant of the American literature on this subject, especially the writings of Dr. S. Wells Williams and the book, by Mr. C. W. King, owner of the ship, on the 'Voyage of the *Morrison* and *Himmler*.' In the end, Watanabe, ever under suspicion of the Yedo bureaucrats, thinking that his mere existence was an obstacle to the advancement of his feudal lord, opened his bowels in true Japanese style. It was not until 1870 that his reputation was cleansed by official pardon and a gravestone set up. In 1891, when his admirers erected a memorial, the Mikado's Government sent its contribution of 100 yen. The Marquis Ito has repeatedly eulogized him as a shining patriot. An interesting translation of a Japanese treatise on the Art of Preparation for War, with the tactics modelled on goose lines, fish scales, and stork-wings, is also translated in this number by Mr. R. J. Kirby.

The reorganization of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy of Philadelphia, which is now going on, promises much for the interests of that science. Its new advisory board consists of some of the most distinguished anatomists of the country; their first work has been to appoint to the chair of neurology Professor H. H. Donaldson,

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institutes for the great mass of those who are to follow industrial pursuits.

Those who have a practical interest in the maintenance of this great work will find a brief and plain statement from the treasurer as to its resources and needs. Few realize the immense proportions to which the institution has grown. Its annual expenses are now about \$150,000, so that the endowment provided by Mr. Carnegie and others covers less than one-third of the necessary disbursements. On the present scale, about \$84,000 must be made up each year by special contributions from individuals and charitable organizations. It is needless to say that it takes an immense amount of energy to keep up the steady flow of so large a stream of income from such a source. Two million dollars should be added to the endowment, in order that this energy may be devoted more directly to the work itself. Any one who reads the autobiographies in this volume and learns just what personal contact with the leader means to the students of Tuskegee, will feel at once that it is not right that he should be compelled to absent himself so large a part of the time in order to secure financial support. We shall be much surprised if the circulation of this remarkable volume does not work a change in this respect. It is an unanswerable argument against the critics of the Tuskegee movement in particular and of the education of the negro in general.

Following the Sun-Flag: A Vain Pursuit through Manchuria. By John Fox, Jr. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1905.

The creator of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," who is under bonds to write entertainingly, satisfies those bonds in this story of incompleteness. Desirous to see war, and too young for the shock of arms in our rebellion, he failed in his attempt to inspect the carnage in Manchuria, notwithstanding that other observers, who patiently played the game, finally absorbed as much as was good for them. He does not take kindly to the fact that in seven months he saw many interesting conditions, but not those that he started out to see. His gravest, and a fairly just, complaint is, that the Japanese authorities not merely procrastinated, but prevaricated. He charges that they held certain correspondents in Tokio for weeks and months, by giving them to understand that they should make themselves ready for immediate departure, with no intention of letting them go. It may be that the correspondent was less important in the eye of the General Staff than in his own; that the General Staff had in mind a definite point in the campaign before he was to be trusted with the troops, and the campaign may have been delayed; possibly, as one star differeth from another star in glory, to the acute Oriental eye the personal equations of all the visitors were not identical. Certainly we have seen that correspondents were at the crossing of the Yalu, the very earliest passage of arms. We do not defend duplicity, but Eastern exigencies may have required an exaggeration of Eastern ways. It is this want of frankness that was the fly in Mr. Fox's ointment, and he found all, through the

Orient a painful contrast to his more familiar Cumberland mountaineers.

Barring that, we have attractive sketches; no finished picture, but the impression left upon strange eyes by glimpses of our almost antipodal friends. There were amusing and provoking episodes in our author's contact with officers after he did get into the field (but not on the firing line), notably one with a graduate of Yale; the ordinary surprises and discomforts of camp life for a novice, interesting to the victim, but of no earthly concern to others; a white horse with a weak back; an obstinate donkey, a damaged bicycle, an attentive servant. But it is hardly worth while to travel half around the world to make a record of these. The best reading is of the rhythmical click of the wooden getas,

Kara-ko; kara-ko, kara-ko;

whose notes on the stone platforms he finds to be F and D in F minor; of the charming maid of Miyanoshtō; the pathetic story of the Eurasian Kamura-san; and a memory of the "opal dream"—the Inland Sea. The two new items that we glean are, that "the height of the Japanese school children has increased three inches within the last ten years in the schools where the children sit in chairs instead of squatting on the floor" (p. 60), and that "many hundred young Chinamen are going over to Japan to get a military training. And yet, according to some observers, there is nothing doing in China—even on the part of Japan" (p. 185).

Mr. Fox in disgust left the field before the battle of Liao-Yang.

Sociological Papers. Published by the Sociological Society. Macmillan Co. 1905. 8vo. pp. 292.

Foundations of Sociology. By Edward A. Ross. Macmillan Co. 1905. 12mo. pp. 410.

"The Sociological Society was instituted [in London] in November, 1903. . . . Its aims are scientific, educational and practical. . . . It prosecutes its work by the means customary to an efficiently organized learned society." We commented last year upon Mr. Galton's brief paper on "Eugenics," a new name for an old study. It was first given at a meeting of this society, and is contained in this volume. The contributions by other members of the Society are well enough, but they evince no laborious research in producing them. The ideas of the essay called "Civics" by Professor Patrick Geddes (not the philologist) appear to us to be, as the Germans say, quite too "schematic," and too heavily loaded with misplaced imagery. One of the best papers is by Dr. Westermarck; but it really needed nothing beyond an ordinary acquaintance with men and women and some reading of books of travel to remark, what (with illustrative facts) constitutes the sum and substance of the piece, that a man's having a legal right to sell his wife or put her to death is no proof that the influence of women is nil (quite the other way, we should say); nor is this proved by the whole business of agriculture being in their hands. The one real addition to knowledge that the volume contains is by an outsider, Mr. Harold H. Mann. It is a minute account of life in the purely agricultural village of Ridgmount, where the population numbers 467, and where a large and increasing pro-

portion of the land is the property of the Duke of Bedford. The fullest statistics are given of every imaginable kind, and the individual circumstances of about one family out of every five are described. That is certainly a way of working from which some definite results may be hoped for. At any rate, it shows one indispensable qualification for valuable scientific work.

The interest of the volume is not confined to the papers; for the discussions that followed the readings are reported. In this way nearly eighty different speakers and writers have contributed to the publication, which has a curious interest for an American by showing what sort of timber goes to the construction of an English sociological body, and how English ways of working together differ from American ways. For example, Dr. Karl Pearson, who is not a member of the Society, seems to have attended the second meeting simply for the purpose of hearing Galton read his paper on Eugenics. There is no sign of his having had any *arrière-pensée*. But when he arrived, he was invited to take the chair, which would hardly have happened in this country; whereupon he accepted the honor, which an American would have avoided if it was going to oblige him to declare, as Professor Pearson did publicly declare, as soon as Mr. Galton had done reading, that he disapproved of the existence of such a society *in toto*. He said: "Frankly, I do not believe in groups of men and women who have each and all their allotted daily task creating a new branch of science," and continued for perhaps twenty lines of our columns in this vein, without any mitigation of his condemnation. Every man of science—certainly of any exact science—will say that there is a world of sound sense in the sentence we have quoted, abstractly considered. But, not to mention that (as a vague idea, at least) sociology is not a new science, Professor Pearson ought to have seen that the question was not whether the gentlemen and ladies who should join the Society were likely to be so very highly scientific, but whether they would not themselves, in the first place, get much good out of the meetings, and whether, in the second place, they would not create a centre of light and warmth that would surely radiate wholesome influences through the community. "If it adds to their satisfaction," he should have asked himself, "to tell themselves that they are members of 'an efficiently constituted learned body,' as their prospectus phrases it, will there be any harm in that at all comparable with the good that is likely to come of it?" When he went on to say that "the history of each great branch of science" shows that it was the creation of some one great man, he simply showed how impromptu and inconsiderate his speech was; for while some of the lesser divisions of science have so taken birth, such great sciences as astronomy, biology, chemistry, electricity, and the like were rooted in the observations of many men who had even less notion of scientific method by far than has the average member of a social-science association of to-day.

The very handsome volume has the appearance of being printed in six or seven different sizes of type, and we have been unable to guess why one man's remarks are printed in quite tiny letters and another's very prominently. We remark that an editorial from this journal appears in

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type several sizes larger than that of its original dress, and that Professor Pearson is not reduced to quite the smallest type, such as individuals like M. Rodolphe Darreste de la Chavanne of the Institut de France, Prof. Andrew Seth Pringle-Pattison, Dr. Shadworth Hodgson, etc., have to content themselves with, while Mr. Victor V. Branford's rather tedious reply to Pearson appears in the very biggest letters, far beyond what are accorded to the President of the Society, the Right Hon. James Bryce, D.C.L., etc. Mr. Branford is the secretary.

That there are social sciences—the natural history of religion, economics, political science, the science of human heredity—there can be no doubt. Whether or not there already exists a general sociology apart from the social sciences, is a question too vague to be answered. It is certain that many writers, Dr. Lester Ward, Tarde, Stuckenberg, Lillienfeld, Letourneau, Kowalewski, Benjamin Kidd, Giddings, Alfred Fouillée, Robert, De Greef—to name promiscuously a few out of many—have worked more or less intelligently in the direction of such a science, although with considerable variety in their conceptions of what it is to consist in. Professor Ross's volume is an endeavor of considerable force in the same direction, and may be particularly recommended as easy to read, brief, comprehensive, and introducing the reader to most of the conceptions of value. The author is a pretty close adherent of the views of Ward, and attributes a more exclusive importance to the conscious desires of individuals than the psychologists would generally admit. The book's greatest fault is the fault of most books on the subject that are now appearing—that of undervaluing work which is too abstract to meet the conditions of a real practical problem; a spirit which would have effectually prevented the development of physical science. It is worth mention that the phrase "race suicide" was first used in one of the papers which make up this heterogeneous volume.

Au Japon et en Extrême-Orient. Par Féli-cien Challaye. Paris: Armand Colin. 1905.

Among recent books of travel in the Orient, this little volume strikes a refreshingly independent note, as of one who describes what has been not only seen but studied. The author during two years (1889-1901) made his tour as *boursier de voyage* of the University of Paris, and his special quest was to examine European civilization as it reappears in the Orient. Modern Japan (with acknowledged debts to Chamberlain's "Things Japanese"), Indo-China, Batavia, and India are here subjected to a scholar's scrutiny from this particular point of view. M. Challaye points out that the Europeanization of Japan is not, as is often maintained, a general superficial effect. It is profound as far as it goes, but (and this is the author's chief contention) it is voluntarily limited. The Japanese have willed to accept European influence in certain respects; in others they have opposed and still oppose that influence. They still preserve the essential quality of their ancient civilization. The material life of the people, as expressed in home, furniture, clothing, the sentimental life, the customs, the habits, art and religion—these have scarcely been affected by Europe, and the Islanders do not choose to have them Europeanized. Military science, tramways, electric lights, European clothes—these they make use of as tending to make themselves respected abroad. At heart they care for none of these, and as the Japanese with relief doffs his European dress the moment he can, so would he doff all the European innovations, and remains at heart true to old Japan.

A chapter on Vladivostok is rather amusing than instructive. The author, being "suspect," was not permitted to land at all, and the pith of this narrative lies in the naïve expression of personal abuse and indignation at being thus treated. A Frenchman, ally of Russia, not allowed to visit a Russian port? Abominable! But the author has his consolation. He is "proud to endure a little of the persecution which crushes

free spirits in Russia." The chief word of interest, however, is a saying of Liebknecht to the author: "He repeated to me several times that Germany is essentially agreeable [dour], simple, and liberal; that Prussia alone is cruel, tyrannical, military, because it is in origin more Russian [id est Slav] than German."

Mr. Schelltema's recent letter to the *Nation* on archeology in Java is, as it were, here extended into an essay, "De Batavia a Tosari," which includes a comprehensive study of the ruins of Boro Boedoor. Here, too, M. Challaye has something fresh and interesting to say in regard to the administration of the country:

"Even if one has quite a different idea of what ought to be the relations between the *metropole* [Holland] and the colony, one can but admire in several regards the sagacity of their policy. More than any other people they have respected local custom; they have resisted the temptation of direct administration. . . . The European in power tries to preserve the appearance of a native government administered by natives. . . . The experience of the Dutch in Java . . . proves eloquently the superiority of a simple protectorate over an unintelligent, complicated, tyrannical, and expensive direct administration."

There is, perhaps, less that is striking in the essays on India, partly because of the way the subject is treated; "Some Men" and "Some Cities" are chapters likely to be sketchy. But even in the most-discussed topics the author is not commonplace. Where has the relation between the Hindu's lack of historical sense and lack of national sense been better expressed than in these words: "Ils ne peuvent acquiescer l'idée d'une nationalité distincte, puisqu'ils ne savent rien de l'histoire de leur pays; l'histoire est aux peuples ce que la mémoire est aux individus, la condition de la personnalité?"

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Church of Christ, The. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1 net.
Dix, Morgan. A History of the Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York. Part III. Pictorial. \$6.
Spaulding, Elizabeth H. The Principles of Rhetoric. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Sturgis, Russell. The Interdependence of the Arts of Design. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

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