

We recognize the strength of the reason that man's place in nature is unique, but the uniqueness consists not in the start of man's career, but in the aim which he attained, and this aim is the acquisition of reason, the actualisation of the divine logos in man's mental disposition. Man, though kin to the animal world, can truly be called divine, and while his bodily formation is of the earth, his spirit is and will remain spiritual.

The letter expressing Mrs. Hoyt's kindly criticism reads as follows :

"My mother says that, notwithstanding the able presentation which you give of the evolution theory, she is unable to agree with your application of it to man. She is willing to admit that the doctrine may apply to animal life below man, but thinks it more consistent with the distinctive characteristics of man and his personal immortality to believe that he was an absolutely new creation, for whose specific use and mastery the whole mineral, vegetable and animal world had been prepared. To imagine that the divine image, in which the animal world does not partake, was a slow evolution from the lowest forms of life, appears to her less reasonable than that man was created in the divine image *de novo*. It would seem to reflect more honor on the Supreme Intelligence, and to confer more dignity to man, and so would seem the more probable."

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. The Singular Reorganization of the American Branch. By William Copley Winslow, Ph.D., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., late Vice-President and Honorary Secretary. Boston: Published by the Author.

The Egypt Exploration Fund was founded in England and Dr. Winslow was the founder of the American Branch in 1883. He has served for all these years most successfully as its head and chief promoter in America. When he found much gross mismanagement of affairs he asked that the objectionable office secretary be replaced. He was met by clever intrigues, with the result that, without consulting the corps of ninety local secretaries and hundreds of subscribers, and against the protest of many of them, those controlling the English committee reorganized the affairs of the American Branch by asking a *single* person, a non-subscriber at that, to form a committee here, which he, unfriendly to Dr. Winslow, proceeded to do. As the London committee continued to pay no attention to protests and inquiries from many eminent American subscribers, Dr. Winslow finally published this, his statement, with evidence, a thick pamphlet of 186 pages embellished with portraits. This he did in defense of himself and the rights of American subscribers to have a voice in their own government here.

We cannot go further into details; the story reads like a detective story or romance, yet abounds in data and evidence. Many eminent names figure in it. All we can do is to express our regret that such a disgraceful condition of affairs could have become possible, and to say that we have quitted membership in the society. Perhaps the remedy will be an out-and-out American society.

THE PANAMA CANAL QUESTION, A Plea For Colombia. New York: 1904. Pp., 130.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "The Panama Question, a Plea For Colombia," published anonymously, and being a denunciation of the United States

policy. Panama, it is claimed, is an integral part of Colombia, and it is insisted upon that the Republic of Colombia is practically the same as the *Confederacion Granadina*. Since the territory had remained unchanged during the transformations of the country, its several names and the change of its constitutions should be regarded as unessential. Accordingly, all the treaties made by the United States with former governments of this tract of land, are binding still. Colombia, the anonymous author states, stands on a sound basis, and in refusing to give up sovereignty over any part of its territory she did not act by any bias against the United States, but simply insists on an inalienable right. The appendix contains reprints of the treaty of 1846 and other official declarations concerning the Panama question, including English press opinions and diplomatic notes.

It is a pity that the publication is anonymous, as it is obviously an *ex parte* statement, and it would have more weight if the author would openly countenance his position.

WAYS OF THE SIX-FOOTED. By *Anna Botsford Comstock, B. S.*, Lecturer in Cornell University Extension, Illustrator and Engraver of the "Manual For the Study of Insect Life," and of "Insect Life," by *John Henry Comstock*. Boston, U. S. A.: Ginn & Company. 1903.

In this little volume Miss Anna Botsford Comstock has compiled for children stories of insects in which she brings the life of these queer little creatures within the comprehension of the young by pointing out their physical life and creating a sympathy for their joys, their sorrows, troubles and struggles. The contents of the book are: Pipers and Minnesingers; A Little Nomad, by which she means the maple-leaf cutter, a moth which attacks maples and produces little oval holes in their leaves; A Sheep in Wolf's Clothes, which is the Viceroy butterfly; The Perfect Socialism, which obtains in the olden cities of the bees; Two Mother Masons, or wasps; The Story We Love Best, which is an account of the *Ceratina Dupla* or Little Carpenter Bee; A Dweller In Tents, or the caterpillar who spins his own house before he changes to a butterfly; A Tactful Mother, a study in *Chrysopa*; The Seine-Maker or *Hydropsyche*, or water-sprite, who catches his prey over brooks, and the Hermit and Troubadour, the little cicada hermit living in caves like Tibetan monks.

The author is a lecturer on the Cornell University Extension Course and shows an ability to present the subjects in the most fascinating style. The illustrations, done by the author and two friends, W. C. Baker and L. O. Foster, are appropriately executed and the subjects very well chosen.

Mr. Ernest W. Clement, our esteemed contributor and author of the articles on "The Japanese Floral Calendar," which are at present appearing in *The Open Court*, has written a timely work entitled *A Hand Book of Modern Japanese*.¹ It is neatly bound in green and gold, with a bamboo design on the cover, and richly illustrated with appropriate portraits of the leading men of Japan, pictures of Japanese life, Japanese buildings, reproductions of Japanese art, etc., etc. In brief it is Japan, not as it was, but as it is. The past is, however, sufficiently referred to, only in order to explain the present.

The contents of the book are built up systematically. We become acquainted with Japanese physiography, its industries, its modes of transportation and commerce; the food, dress and housing of the people; their manners and customs, and

¹A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1904.

their typical character. Mr. Clement further contrasts Old Japan with New Japan and sketches its present constitution, which is constitutional imperialism and which gives great sway to local self-government.

Japan has of late emerged as a world power and Mr. Clement devotes a special chapter to this interesting topic. Additional articles of special interest are an explanation of the new legal conditions, the judiciary, prisons, the crusades against vice, the treatment of convicts, the rights of the police, etc., etc.

Ladies will be interested to read the article on the new woman in Japan, which decidedly proves that Japan is not behind the United States on the woman question. Woman in Japan has been more independent than in the Old World, but the relations between the sexes are different, and there are different forms of marriage and concubinage. Professor Clement is professor of a missionary college and thus we may trust that he has a fair knowledge of Japanese Christianity and the missions of Japan. His articles on the subject prove both the interest which the Japanese take in Christianity and the prospects of Christianity in the "Land of the Rising Sun."

The book is so full of interesting materials that it must contain something of interest for everyone, whatever be his special hobby or preferences. In addition to the subjects mentioned he outlines Japanese language and literature, education, art, religion, Shintoism, Confucianism, the moral God of knighthood called Bushido, Buddhism, and the views of modern Japan. The appendix furnishes comparative tables of Japanese measures, money, weights, etc., etc., and notes of general interest, such as fruit-growing in Japan, shipbuilding, the Osaka exhibition, cost of living in Japan, wages of Japanese workmen, railroads, postal service, oil industry, statistical tables, etc., etc.

Not the least valuable feature of the book is its complete list of references added to several chapters.

Mr. Charles F. Dole has written an essay, "From Agnosticism to Theism," which appeared first in the Hibbard Journal, and is now reprinted by James H. West Company, Boston, as No. 1 of the Liberal Press. Cloth, 25 cents; paper, 10 cents. Postage extra.

Professor W. S. Andrews has constructed a radioscope which shows the constant scintillations of radium, this most interesting substance of recent invention. It is mounted in a brass ring and armed with a lense on either side. Considering the market value of radium, the price of the instrument at \$2.00 is very low. It can be obtained from Megrowitz, in New York; Williams, Brown & Earle, in Philadelphia, and the Apfel Murdock Company, in Chicago.

In the November issue *The Open Court* contained a poetical tribute by Mrs. Callie Bonney Marble to the memory of her father, the Honorable C. C. Bonney, stating at the time that she was seriously ill, and now after a few months, she too has passed away. She has never been in good health, yet she accomplished a great deal of laborious literary work, among which we may mention *Wit and Wisdom of Bulwer*, and *Wisdom and Eloquence of Webster*, while other compilations of verse still await publication. Moreover, she was a frequent contributor to *The Youth's Companion*, *The Home Maker*, *Motherhood*, *Wide Awake*, and *The Congregationalist*. Two of her poems have been composed by F. Nicholls Crouch, the composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen,"

and several by Eben H. Bailey, the noted composer of "*Auf Wiedersehn.*" Her "Dear Heart at Rest" was sung at her funeral after the Episcopal service, the last verse of which reads as follows:

"No pain nor sorrow more;
 All gone with fleeting breath,
 To live with those we love;
 And this, dear one, is 'death.'
 Then, till we meet again,
 These words are best:
 His angels keep thee safe,
 Dear Heart at rest."

Our last issue contains an article on Adolf Bastian, the father of German ethnology, a venerable octogenarian and chief of the Ethnological Museum at Ber-



lin. We here supply a picture of the institution which he called into existence, an institution as rich in anthropological collections as any other museum in the world, except, perhaps, the national museum at Washington.