

the "Manji," viz. that its use by Christianised Japanese nobility is a conclusive proof of its Christian origin. This statement is absolutely incorrect. Whatever Christianity the Manji may have is due to adaptation from sources similar to those whence you trace the analogies in the histories of Nativities in your concurrent article thereon. The Manji is an emblem whose use as a solar, and possibly lunar, representative can be retraced to the fourteenth century B. C. having been frequently found by Herr Schliemann among Trojan remains, and described in his work *Ilios*. Moreover this Manji is merely another name for the Swastika of India, concerning which much has been written; I believe it is mentioned in the Ramayana as being painted on the bows of Bharatás fleet, and it is shown in the *Archæological Survey of India*, vol x, plate 2, fig. 8, as being on a coin of Kranda, supposedly the oldest Indian coin.

This emblem is also known as the Cross gammée, and as the gammadion, and could pile Pelion upon Ossa in proofs not only of its pre-Christian but almost of its prehistoric existence.

Should any reader wish to look into the history of this deeply interesting emblem, I recommend for valuable assistance the *Migration of Symbols*, by M. le Comte Goblet D'Alviella, Senator of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and also *The Swastika*, by Mr. Thos. Wilson, Curator of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology at Washington, D. C.

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BOOK NOTICES.

TALKS TO TEACHERS ON PSYCHOLOGY: And to students on some of Life's Ideals. By *William James*. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1899. Pages, xi+301.

Prof. William James has written a characteristic production in his *Talks on Psychology and Life's Ideals*. The addresses abound in practical insight and unconventional wisdom, and have far more value for teachers than many of the ponderous tomes of the psychological Dry-as-Dusts. The scant pedagogical outcome of the ultra-technical psychological research now in vogue, the great importance of motor elements in education, the function of reactions, the laws of habit, the association of ideas, the factors of interest, attention, memory, apperception and will, are all delightfully and, in the main, soundly emphasised. In the section, "Talks to Students" the essay on "The Gospel of Relaxation" which is an appeal to the American public, recommends a species of diluted Yoga-practice, a descending at intervals to the non-thinking level, an absorption in the supreme felicity of the sensorial life. Here, too, is the source of much genuine philosophy, Professor James thinks; and it is his essay "On a Certain Blindness in Human Beings," which treats of this topic, that he likes best. The essay is a gospel for life's sake a gospel of a subjective criterion of all ethical values, a levelling of all the standards of ideality to individual sentiment, culminating in the assertion that "the truer side is the side that feels more, and not the side that feels less." On this, his individualistic and polymorphic philosophy, Professor James lingers with loving emphasis.

We should like to quote, if space permitted, some of the many apt and trenchant passages which Professor James's book contains; but we must content ourselves with saying that serious readers of all professions cannot fail to find in it stimulating and ennobling thoughts.

One of the latest issues of the *Bibliothèque de la revue générale des sciences* published by G. Carré and C. Naud, (Paris, 3 rue Racine), is a cheap but very elegantly bound volume of oddities and fancies from the history of mathematics in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The title of the work is *Opinions et curiosités touchant la mathématique*, and the author is Georges Maupin, member of the Mathematical Society of France. The following are the author's and sources of a few typical selections: Orontius Finaeus, Bovelles, Montaigne, Pascal, the geometry of Port-Royal, Lamy, Ozanam, Sauveur, Bossuet, D'Alembert, etc. There are several good illustrations which include a portrait of Orontius Finaeus (1556) and the frontispiece to a work by Barrême (1671). Many of the extracts are interesting from the point of view of the history of civilisation, one for instance being the question discussed in the Academy in 1667, as to the character of the studies which were fit to be pursued by women,—a subject which is referred to more than once in the book. Most of the space is taken up by certain classical solutions of the squaring of the circle; the collateral pursuit of medicine and geometry is illustrated by an extract from a production of 1586; there is a proof of the existence of God, deduced from a consideration of asymptotic spaces by a Jesuit, Pardies, etc., etc. Upon the whole the book has a decidedly educational value, in addition to its antiquarian importance.

Those who desire a sound and instructive discussion of the history and principles of the municipal administration of American cities, may turn profitably to a recent work entitled *The Government of Municipalities*, by Dorman B. Eaton, a man whose name has been known for many years as that of a distinguished civil service reformer, and whose very recent death is to be greatly lamented. The first portions of the volume are historical and critical. "In the midst of the vast contrariety and confusion of our hastily devised municipal constructions," says Mr. Eaton, "I have felt the need of a definite plan and theory of city government,—carefully considered on the basis both of principle and experience,—and I have therefore presented such a plan, well knowing, however, that it would encounter fewer objections if it were less definite and therefore less useful for its purpose. Besides, it seems to be essential for our municipal betterment, to bring our indefinite municipal thinking—or lack of thought—and our manifold partisan schemes, of city domination for party and sectarian advantage, to the test of a definite kind, and organisation of city government, having its principles defined and its methods organised in the interests of the people and not of any party or sect." (New York: Macmillan Co. Pp. 408. Price, \$4.00.)

In two good-sized volumes published by The Macmillan Co., Mr. Gamaliel Bradford has traced through the intricate mazes of history *The Lesson of Popular Government*. Such subjects as universal suffrage, the general theories of democracy, the histories of popular and cabinet government in Great Britain, the history of France, public finance, the spirit of party and government in our legislature, are treated in Vol. I. In Vol. II., the history and theory of state governments is considered, Massachusetts and New York having been taken as the type, and the general theory of city governments in America examined and criticised. The key-note of the work is this: That while the principles of the government and the character of the people of the United States, despite their motley ethnological composition, are still sound and reliable, "some modifications and readjustments of the machinery must take place, unless we are to drift through practical anarchy and increasing

corruption to military despotism." The work concludes with an apt quotation from an English writer that "the failures of government in the United States are not the result of democracy, but of the craftiest combinations of schemes to defeat the will of democracy ever devised in the world." The price of the book is \$4.00.

Allen Walton Gould, who has done so much for the literature of children by publishing a series of nature studies which appeared in the form of a periodical, and was, if we are not mistaken, republished in book form, has made another venture of a similar kind, entitled, *The Child's World in Picture and Story*. Four numbers lie before us, which are extremely interesting, and adapted as literature for children of from ten to fifteen years. It is neatly and thoughtfully illustrated, the first number being dedicated principally to "houses of silk" as built mainly by moths, spiders, in trees, under ground, and under water. The second number treats of "houses of paper," explaining the paper-like cells of the wasp. Next come "houses of wood," built by seeds, (the pea building its pod, etc.) by birds and ants; in addition, the beavers' dams are illustrated and discussed. The fourth number is dedicated to "houses of clay" built by various insects, in comparison to whose work the mound builders are alluded to. The illustrations are carefully selected so as to be instructive, and to render the articles more interesting. Price, \$1.50 per year, five cents per single copy.

The Macmillan Company began in January the publication of a new periodical entitled, *The International Monthly; A Magazine of Contemporary Thought*. The type of the *Monthly* is that of the more serious English and American reviews, with the exception that in the present case a thorough-going popular presentation of topics is aimed at. The editorial management is conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Richardson, assisted in each department by an advisory board consisting of distinguished representatives of science, literature and art, in America, England, Germany and France. The contents of the January number are as follows: Later Evolutions of French Criticism, by Edouard Rod, Paris; Influence of the Sun upon the Formation of the Earth's Surface, by N. S. Shaler, Harvard University; Organisation among American Artists, by Charles De Kay, New York; Recent Advance in Physical Science, by John Trowbridge, Harvard University; The Theatrical Syndicate, by Norman Hapgood, New York. Price, \$3.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents.

Fords, Howard, and Hulbert, of New York, have issued a collection of the addresses delivered at the semi-centennial Jubilee of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in November, 1897. The title of the collection is *The New Puritanism*, and the addresses are mainly concerned with the significance of the career of Henry Ward Beecher, and of the work of Plymouth Church. Their tone is that of a liberalised, but militant, Christianity, which still remains true to the stern ideas of Puritanism as adapted to the changed condition of modern life. The authors of the addresses are: Lyman Abbott, Amory H. Bradford, Charles A. Berry, George A. Gordon Washington Gladden, and William J. Tucker. (Pages, 275. Price, \$2.25.)

Dr. Hermann Schubert, Professor in Hamburg, Germany, and well known in the educational world for his text-books of elementary mathematics, has just published a second edition of his *Exercises in Arithmetic and Algebra* (*Aufgaben aus der Arithmetik und Algebra für Real- und Bürgerschulen*. Potsdam. 1899

A. Stein). The new edition has been entirely recast, and is published in three forms: (1) With answers; (2) Without answers; and (3) With the answers separate. The examples are systematically and logically arranged, and would be especially valuable for the use of teachers in preparing examinations. The collection will be in two volumes. (Price, 1 Mark 70 Pf. each).

A *Syllabus of the Lectures on Vertebrata* delivered by the late Prof. Edward D. Cope in his courses at the University of Pennsylvania have recently been published by the University. Professor Cope was one of the most distinguished scientists that America has produced, and Professor Osborn, who writes his biography in the present volume, ranks him as a comparative anatomist, both in the range and effectiveness of his knowledge and ideas, with Cuvier and Owen. There are many illustrations in the work and a portrait of Professor Cope. Price, cloth, \$1.25

The International Folk-Lore Association, of Chicago, has issued the first authentic collection of *Tales from the Totems of the Hidery*. The collector of the tales is James Deans a well-known geologist and ethnologist, who prepared for the World's Fair an anthropological exhibit representing the modes of life of the Hidery Indians of North-west British America,—an exhibit now to be seen in the Field Columbian Museum, at Chicago. The book is published in good form, and with illustrations.

The publishing house of Otto Hendel, of Halle, Germany, has just issued in their *Bibliothek der Gesamt-Litteratur* a new edition of Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*. The editor is Dr. Karl Vorländer who has supplied an introduction and a carefully compiled index. The text is that of the second edition of the *Critique*, published in 1787. The price of the volume bound is 3.25 marks only.

NOTES.

We have just been informed of the death of the Hon. John B. Stallo, which took place on January 6th, at his residence in Florence, Italy. He was one of the most prominent philosophers of this country, and combined in his person the rare qualities of a thorough knowledge of the exact sciences with an unusually clear and logical judgment, which had been sharpened in his profession as a lawyer and judge. He served as United States Minister to Italy under Cleveland's administration, and remained in that country after his resignation. His American home was Cincinnati, Ohio.

Professor Mach writing from Vienna, says: that his great book, *The Concepts of Modern Physics* is far too little known and appreciated, at least in Germany and he adds "perhaps I might succeed in causing a German translation of his main book to be made and brought out here." Professor Mach, who has for two years been in correspondence with the American thinker, adds that his career too was very remarkable.

The National Pure Food and Drug Congress will hold its third annual meeting in Washington at the Columbian University, beginning their sessions on Wednesday, March 7, 1900.