required. This shortage in the supply of small denominations has had the tendency to retain the currency much longer in circulation." And it is for this reason that they are contemplating a much larger issuance of small bills and the relief of forwarding by registered mail free of charge. 'Well,' said he, 'when business men and depositors generally throughout the country emphasize the situation by insisting upon clean money, clean money will come and come to stay.'

Mr. Morrison concludes his pamphlet with the following remarks:

"And the remedy? There have been many suggested, as: Central stations established by the government in all states to which coins may be sent to be cleaned and polished by all banks. That large corporations and establishments of all kinds shall set up such a plant for themselves; that small banks and the general run of stores shall cause coins to be put into a bath containing any good germicide. That 'Clean Money' clubs and associations should be formed in every town and city in which each member shall agree to wash in soap and water and some germicide the coins they have in possession before spending them. (A weak solution of carbolic acid or peroxide of hydrogen would do. Even borax or soda will quickly clean a coin.) That these 'Clean Money' associations shall advocate clean money in their local newspapers, request it of their tradesmen and dealers, demand new bills at banks, and cause the children in school to be taught never under any circumstances to place a coin in the month, informing them why.

'We as a nation are a cleanly people. Our ideas of sanitation are being carried out in a thousand ways. Our public buildings, conveyances, streets and general surroundings are kept fairly clean. We recognize the dangers in sputum and legislate against 'The White Man's Plague.' We do not legislate against a coin or bill that has been carried on the person of a tuberculosis patient even when it is overrun with the microbes of the disease. We have Health Boards and Health Journals galore. We read, we talk, we act for sanitary measures and meanwhile we carry half a million little devils called bacteria in our purses who would just delight in laughing all our precautions to scorn. Do not think you cannot further this good cause. You can.'

THE GOETHE MUSEUM IN WEIMAR.

The house in Weimar in which Goethe lived from June 1782 to his death (March 22, 1832,) was practically shut up for fully fifty years after him. His two grandsons were satisfied to live in the plain and narrow garret-rooms of the big house. When the younger of them, the last descendant of the great poet and of a poetical turn himself, died in 1883, he appointed the house, with its garden, with all its furniture and valuable collections (of art and of natural history—chiefly minerals) to become state property. It was opened to the public and has since been known as the National Goethe Museum, in which the numerous visitors are enabled to gain a vivid impression of the surroundings in which Goethe passed the days of his long and ever-active life. There is hardly any object in this museum which did not belong to the place in the owner's lifetime. Prominent among the few recent additions are a fine sculpture by Professor Eberlein, of Berlin, which represents Goethe examining the skull of his friend Schiller, and the grand painting by Prof. F. Fleischer, of Goethe at the moment of departing from this life, with his
daughter-in-law, Ottilie, kneeling by his side. The 150th anniversary of Goethe's birthday (1896) gave occasion to this accomplished work of art which was presented by Professor Fleischer to the late Grand Duke of Saxe-

Goethe contemplating the skull of Schiller to which he addressed a poem. Sculpture by Eberlein.

Weimar, Carl Alexander, who made it over to the Goethe House. It is a reproduction of this painting which furnishes the frontispiece to this number of The Open Court. The painter is a citizen of Weimar, and a pupil of
Professor Thedy, both of them renowned portraitists. Of his brothers the one is also a painter, best known for his picture of the "Opening of the Gotthard Tunnel"; the other is the editor of the Deutsche Revue, an ably conducted magazine published in Stuttgart.

WILHELM BUSCH.

Wilhelm Busch, the famous German humorist, died on January 11 at the advanced age of seventy-five. He is famous for his illustrated comic poetry in which he created types of droll figures which have become classical in their way. There is the Pious Helen, Max and Moritz the two bad boys, Pater Filucio the haggard priest, and many others.

We will add, however, that the satire of Wilhelm Busch was not on the surface but was founded upon a deep knowledge of the human heart as is proved by his serious poetry, published in the two collections, Kritik des Herzens and Zu guter Letzt. His philosophical views are expressed in the little book called "Edward's Dream," to the exposition of which we devoted an article in The Open Court several years ago (Vol. viii, 4266, 4291 and 4298) under the title "The Philosophy of a Humorist."

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.


Paul Haupt published in The Open Court, Vol. XVI, p. 291, an English translation of choice poems selected from that Biblical book which commonly goes under the title "Song of Songs," and has been long recognized as a collection of love ditties. It has since been published in the form of a small pamphlet.

We are now in receipt of a German edition of the same love lyrics, which together with the whole critical apparatus and an introduction with notes and appendices constitutes a book of 135 pages.

The present number of The Open Court contains articles which broach important problems into an editorial discussion of which we hope to enter in forthcoming numbers. Dr. Dole treats the problem of Jesus which is of constantly growing interest. His exposition thus far will appear to many very iconoclastic for a clergyman, for it shows both the humanity of Jesus and the shortcomings of the Gospel writers, but we may say that we have here one aspect only of a reform presented, the constructive counterpart of which will be seen to be the establishment of the Christ ideal.

The Rev. H. W. Foote and the Rev. A. Kampmeier discuss the problem of modern theology from different aspects of practically the same standpoint, and we hope to be able to take up in the future some points of their contentions. The editorial article on "Christ and Christians" has been written in reply to an inquiry from one of our readers. Though the etymology of names is perhaps not of great importance, an acquaintance with their history and gradual adoption will throw some sidelights upon the origin of Christianity.

The editor's illustrated article "Olympian Brides" has been written upon a suggestion to hear more of the pagan prototypes of the story of "The Bride of Christ" which appeared last year in the August number.