religion; how, like other religions, it is considered a useless burden to the average highly educated Japanese. The school statistics are worth reflection. Two-thirds of the total population of school age are receiving tuition of a sort which in quality compares favorably with that meted out to the people of any country of the world. To most people this book will come as a revelation, and will change all previously formed opinions concerning Japan, which is certainly one of the most astute, scheming, and self-sufficient nations on the face of the earth to-day. (Harper & Brothers, \$3.00.)

there are three distinct Japans in existence to-day—the old Japan as it has been for two thousand years; the new Japan, which as yet has hardly been born, and transition Japan. It is safe to say that the most interesting and pertinent fact in Japan's history during the last generation has been her treatment of foreigners. Rigidly excluded for generations, when they were finally admitted, the Japanese rapidly adopted their methods and their religion, sought foreign teachers, engineers, and officers. And now, according to Japan in transition, that they have learned all that the foreigner can teach them, they are relegating their instructors to the background with the cry, "Japan for the Japanese." Mr. Ransome shows that even those who accepted Christianity did so only for the instruction which the missionaries could give them. In the army and navy the same state of affairs exists. English and German officers who fought for Japan through the Chinese War are needed no longer—simply for the reason that the military schools which were founded through their efforts have developed first-class Japanese officers. The only foreigners who command any real respect in Japan to-day are the ambassadors of the Powers The author shows how a complete industrial system has been evolved from European and American models; how Christianity is tolerated as a harmless

JAPAN IN TRANSITION, by Stafford Ransome. This is a comparative study of the progress, policy, and methods of the Japanese since their war with China. In his introduction the author points out that there are three distinct Japans in existence to-day

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