and originality of the prayer—the divine fatherhood, the human sonship and brotherhood, the Kingdom and its principles of love, service and sacrifice are discussed.  Then follow discussions of "the cry for bread," "the ideal of forgiveness" and "social responsibility." The last chapter is entitled "The World Set Free," an application of the last petition in the prayer—"deliver us from the evil."

After reading this intensely earnest presentation of the large meaning of the "Lord's Prayer," one wonders how these words could have been so often on the lips of the followers of Jesus withut a clearer apprehension of that meaning.

<div align="right">C. S. GARDNER.</div>

**The Social Legislation of the Primitive Semites.**  By Henry Schaeffer, Ph.D., Member of the American School for Oriental Study and Research, Syria, 1908-9.  New Haven, Yale University Press, 1915. 245 pp.

The book is an elaboration of a Doctor's thesis presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania.  The author "does not pretend to great originality in the views set forth," but nevertheless he has made a valuable contribution to the study of this interesting theme, in giving us in succinct form a statement of the results of modern research into the most important phases of the legislation of the early Hebrews, Babylonians and Arabs.  The title, however, is more comprehensive than the contents of the book, since it was obviously impossible within the limits of this volume to discuss all the early legislation of these branches of the Semitic race, and much of what is treated is discussed too briefly.  But notwithstanding this, the author will help his readers to a clearer view of the social life and social problems of the people of whom he writes.  His discussion of the land problem and its relation to the family and clan is especially valuable.

<div align="right">C. S. GARDNER.</div>

**The Photoplay:  A Psychological Study.**  By Hugo Münsterberg. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1916.  233 pp.

That "the moving pictures bring us an independent art, controlled by esthetic laws of its own, working with mental appeals which are fundamentally different from those of the theater, with a sphere of its own and ideals of its own," is the contention of this book. The author makes an extremely interesting and convincing study of the psychology of the photoplay, in the first part, discussing it from the point of view of perception, attention, memory, imagination and emotion. "The photoplay tells us the human story by overcoming the forms of the outer world, and by adjusting the events to the forms of the inner world, namely attention, memory, imagination, emotion." This thesis has been worked out in detail in a really surprising way.

In part two, the author discusses the esthetics of the photoplay and is quite successful in demonstrating that it is a real and independent art, not a cheap imitation of the theater. The chapter on "The Purpose of Art" is a singularly clear statement of the theory of esthetics now generally held by psychologists. The art of the photoplay, the author rightly maintains, is yet in the crude state of its development, and his great possibilities.

In the last chapter on "The Function of the Photoplay" there is a frank recognition of the possibilities of evil as well as the possibilities of good in the "movies"; and the vast and growing social significance of the new art is emphasized.

Everybody interested in anyway whatsoever in this subject should read this book without fail.

C. S. GARDNER.

**The Negro Year Book:** An Annual Encyclopaedia of the Negro, 1916-1917. Monroe N. Work, In charge of Division of Records and Research, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Editor. The Negro Year Book Publishing Company, Tuskegee, Ala., 1916. 470 pp. Paper, 35 cents, postpaid.

This is the fourth annual edition of this Year Book. In everything save the quality of paper used in it, it is a thoroughly creditable, even praiseworthy, production, and at the price at which it is sold the material cannot be complained of. And one cannot but be glad that it is so published as to place it within