

are many subjects not touched upon in any school curriculum, or in any series of directions to school teachers which lie at the foundation of education, and he is entirely right on this subject. Surveying the educational world at large, on one side there is occasion for much solicitude, he thinks, regarding the moral conditions, though he is by no means pessimistic. His experience as professor of the Science and Art of Education in the New Jersey State Normal School has doubtless given him a point of view and practical experience from the teacher's standpoint which has contributed very greatly to the value of this work. The conception of the book is sound, viz., that education involves the moral development of the child as well as his intellectual growth. The teacher and parent, he says, are the chief factors in education. There are twenty-five chapters in this book, brief, clear and comprehensive. Some general idea of the scope of the writer may be gathered from the following topics: In chapter two he discusses the Motives for Becoming a Teacher; in chapter four, the Spirit of the School Room; in chapter six, the Basis of Promotion; chapter seven, Politeness; chapter nine, the Philosophy of School Discipline; chapter ten, Habit as an End in the School; chapter twelve, the Professional Spirit among Teachers; chapter thirteen, School Incentives; and chapters twenty-four and twenty-five discuss the subject of Moral and Religious Instruction. This book may be commended to teachers as very helpful to them in many directions.

E. Y. MULLINS.

The French Revolution.

The Macmillan Co. New York. 1904.

This is the eighth volume of the Cambridge Modern History which was planned by the late Lord Acton and is appearing in two series, one predominantly religious, the other secular. This is the fourth volume to appear, the

others being, Vol. I. The Renaissance, Vol. II. The Reformation, and Vol. VII. The United States. The plan is to assign various phases of the subject to specialists and then bring the whole into harmony by an editorial staff. The authors contributing to the present volume are P. F. Willert, F. C. Montague, Henry Higgs, J. R. M. McDonald, Oscar Browning, Richard Lodge, R. P. Dunn Pattison, H. W. Wilson, G. K. Fortescue, J. H. Rose, H. A. L. Fisher, Paul Violet, G. P. Gooch, most of whom are connected with Oxford University. Only one, Paul Violet, is a Frenchman, and few of them are well known in America. This volume has the defects and excellencies inevitable in this kind of work. The various parts are not of equal value, and the unity cannot be so well preserved as by a single author. On the other hand the parts are treated by specialists.

This volume of nearly nine hundred pages deals with the ten years of the Revolution from 1789 to the overthrow of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon is to be given an entire volume. The entire work deals with the several phases of the Revolution, with the exception of one chapter which is devoted to the final dismemberment of Poland. During these ten years the history of the Revolution is so nearly the history of the world as perhaps to justify such treatment. The work opens with a rather weak chapter on "Philosophy and the Revolution." It is followed by three other preparatory chapters on "The Government of France," "Finance," and "Louis XVI." Then follow eighteen chapters on the general course of events, and the whole is concluded with three closing chapters on "Revolutionary Finance," "French Law in the Age of the Revolution" and "Europe and the French Revolution." Most of the chapters are well written, and the work as a whole will probably supersede all others on this subject. The publishers have done their work in the usual excellent style.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.