

We may, however, look forward to a possibly sudden expansion of social life consequent upon the application of reason and rational control, in place of instinct and tradition, to the affairs and problems of social life. Germany illustrates such an application of reason and science to the problems of communal existence. But Germany, although it represents, after a manner of speaking, a higher social species of gregariousness than the rest of the world, is, unfortunately for her and for the rest of the world, organized upon the aggressive or lupine model rather than upon that of the industrial hive, like England, for example, which represents what the author calls "social gregariousness." And the wolf form of government, like all other predacious forms of life, is destined to disappear. This is the application and the moral.

The worst and the best that can be said about a book of this kind is that it is suggestive. It entertains, it enlivens, it starts a flock of ideas, but it settles nothing. It offers no firm and safe abiding-place for the thoughts it starts in motion. The future student who travels this way will note that others have preceded him, but he will find little to guide him to his destination. Mr. Trotter, like so many of the rest of us, is still an explorer.

ROBERT E. PARK

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

---

*Care and Training of Orphan and Fatherless Girls.* [Proceedings of a Conference on the Prospective Work of Carson College for Girls and Charles E. Ellis College.] Philadelphia: William F. Fell Co., 1915. Pp. xi+236.

This volume is a report of the proceedings of a conference of social, educational, and vocational experts called by the trustees of Carson College for Orphan Girls and Ellis College for Fatherless Girls at the suggestion of the Child-Helping Department of the Russell Sage Foundation to consider the wisest administering of these large foundations, which, together, represent \$8,000,000. Each is benevolently designed, but based upon no actual knowledge of either the number or the real needs of their intended beneficiaries, who reduce themselves, upon investigation, to slightly over three hundred girls, some of them already cared for in other institutions.

The discussion centers around the problem of vocational training for these girls, and opens up most of the moot points in connection with what woman's work shall be. The administrative side of the vocational training of these girls offers serious problems also. Shall the

trustees of these colleges utilize the schools and equipment of Philadelphia, using some of their funds to develop and perfect them, or shall a special plant and equipment be established by these colleges for their own exclusive use? Finally, shall the strict letter of the wills of the founders be carried out and institutions (although of the most modern types) be established, or shall these colleges co-operate with, and aid in, the placing-out system for girls in Pennsylvania?

The size of these endowments and their consequent power for good or evil in the whole system of care of dependent children in Pennsylvania and in the United States itself brings into the discussion of these plans a wide view of their possibilities and a broad interpretation of their powers and responsibilities that makes these proceedings of constructive value apart from their particular bearing upon Carson and Ellis colleges.

FRANCES FENTON BERNARD

COLUMBIA, MO.

---

*Papers and Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences.* Edited by J. F. EBERSOLE. Minneapolis: Free Press Printing Co., 1915. Pp. v+203.

The general topic of these proceedings is "Woman and the State." The president's address, however, has for its subject "Minimum Wage Legislation to Date," by Rev. John A. Ryan, and is a valuable historical statement of the matter for all countries. The majority of the papers, with the exception of those in the last session on "Equal Suffrage," are largely concerned with bringing out facts in regard to the operation and administration of Minnesota institutions and of the mother's pension law in Minnesota. They make no particular contribution to social theory. The discussion of mothers' pensions as practiced in Minnesota and other cities and states is a very good survey of the subject. However, two important points in this connection receive little or no emphasis: first, a mother's pension, not based, in amount, upon a carefully worked-out standard of living for the community in which it is to operate, is relatively ineffective for the purpose for which it is designed; secondly, unless the recipients have had some training in the spending of this pension, or unless there is instruction of the mothers in this spending at the time of receiving it, it will not bring in its full value in balanced food, proper shelter, etc., for the family.

FRANCES FENTON BERNARD

COLUMBIA, MO.