especially on the subject of spirits, and then proceeds to relate a large number of the tales, grouping them so far as possible, and aiming particularly to show how similar they are all the world over. The first class of stories dealt with are those that relate how human midwives are often snatched away and taken to fairyland to assist at the birth of fairy children. Then come the stories of changelings and babies stolen by the fairies, followed by tales of other robberies by the fairy-folk, as well as of robberies perpetrated or attempted by mortals against the fairies. Stories of men being put to sleep for years and even centuries, as in the case of Rip Van Winkle, occupy a considerable space, and the list is completed by two chapters on the swan maidens.

Thus the greater part of the book is taken up with the tales themselves, and we are rather disappointed at the meagre attempts to explain them. A few discussions appear here and there, and a brief concluding chapter sums up the author's theories, so far as he has any theories to offer; but one cannot help feeling as he closes the book that the "science of fairy-tales" is as yet hardly entitled to that name. Mr. Hartland has indeed marshalled a great body of facts on his chosen theme, and his book is written in a style that will make it attractive to all that are interested in its subject. But it must be remembered that facts are not science,—they are only the materials of science,—and that the real aim of the scientist is to explain the facts. Mr. Hartland shows very clearly that folk-tales bear a similar character everywhere, and that they must therefore be attributed to certain intellectual and moral characteristics common to all tribes of men; but what those characteristics are he does not even inquire. He ascribes the origin of the tales to the primitive belief in spirits,—but that is merely using the genus to account for the species,—and gives no real explanation at all. It is evident that the most difficult work connected with the subject is yet to be done; but meanwhile those who wish for a large and well-arranged collection of the facts will find it in the book before us.

Educational Review. Vol. I. No. 1. January, 1891. Ed. by NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER. *m.* New York, Henry Holt & Co. 8°. $3 a year; 35 cents a number.

The Pedagogical Seminary. Vol. I. No. 1. January, 1891. Ed. by G. STANLEY HALL. Worcester, Mass., J. H. Orpha. 8°. $4 a year; $1.50 a number.

WE have had in this country for many years a number of educational periodicals, but they have been of inferior character, and some of them practically worthless. There is room, therefore, for a new and better one; and the general interest now manifested in educational matters makes the present an opportune time for starting such a work. Two journals of the kind have now appeared in magazine form, one from a private publishing-house, the other from Clark University; and even a slight examination will show that they are superior to any thing of the sort that we have had in America hitherto. Whether and how far they will supply the existing need cannot be determined from the contents of the first numbers; but these give evidence of thought as well as of reading, and show that the editors of both are in earnest in their new undertakings. They are, however, quite different in character, and we shall therefore consider them separately.

The *Educational Review* opens with a number of essays; then follow brief discussions, editorial and otherwise; next comes a series of book-notices; and, last of all, a few extracts from foreign periodicals. Most of the articles are fairly well written, though none have any special merit of style, and some contain suggestions and criticisms of real interest. The book-reviews are similar to those that appear in the best newspapers, and will doubtless prove an attractive feature of the magazine. The notes and discussions present some good points, but one or two of those in the editorial department are marred by too much dogmatism. The least successful papers are the essays, not one of which is really satisfactory, their brevity being inconsistent with a proper treatment of their respective subjects, while most of them have the air of having been written to order. President Gilman writes on "The Shortening of the College Curriculum," intimating his opinion that it can perfectly well be shortened, but without suggesting any thing very definite. William T. Harris contributes a strangely narrow and shallow article on "Fruitful Lines of Investigation in Psychology," and also a book-review of similar tenor. We hope that these articles are not a sample of the way the *Review* will treat philosophical themes "Is there a Science of Education?" by Josiah Royce, is the first of a series of articles, and contains little besides vague generalities; but the author promises in future numbers to treat some more definite aspects of his subject. Superintendent Andrew S. Draper discusses "The limits of State Control in Education," and makes some suggestive remarks; but his paper is far too brief for a proper treatment of its theme. The last of the essays is by Charles de Garmo, on "The Herbartian School of Pedagogics," and bids fair, when completed, to give a good synopsis of Herbart's views; though whether these views are of much value admits of question. On the whole, the *Educational Review* bids fair to be useful; but we hope to find the essays in future numbers more elaborate and thorough.

The Pedagogical Seminary consists in the main of notes on the educational systems and theories of other countries. It opens with an editorial on the aim and purpose of the *Seminary*, followed by a paper, also from the editor, on "Educational Reforms;" while the rest of the number is mainly devoted to the study of recent changes in the schools and universities of foreign countries, and of foreign discussions on educational topics. The editor and his associates seem to desire and anticipate great changes and reforms in our own educational system, especially in its higher departments; but they leave us in great uncertainty as to what specific changes they wish for. However, they have here collected a mass of information which can hardly fail to be useful to educators, and which may suggest beneficial reforms in our schools. One cannot help asking, though, why President Hall and his associates have started this little publication of their own, when the *Educational Review* would have served them well as a medium for addressing the public. As the *Seminary* is to be published only three times a year, it will not contain a great deal of matter, and its fusion with the *Review* would seem to be easy as well as desirable. But however published, and from whatever source they may come, real contributions to our educational literature are certain to be welcome.

The Future of Science. By ERNEST RENAN. Boston, Roberts. 8°. $2.50.

THIS book is not just what its title would lead us to expect. It contains very little about physical science, and nothing whatever about its future: on the contrary it relates almost exclusively to the sciences of mind and society, and the future of religion. M. Renan takes the ground that the highest degree of intellectual culture is to understand humanity, and this work is written from that point of view. It is not a new work, however, but was composed forty years ago, when the author was young; and it has many of the characteristics that we should expect to find in a work coming from such a source. It is written in the author's usual diffuse and rambling style, and with rather more than his usual flippancy; and the views it expresses are those with which readers of his other books are familiar.

M. Renan starts with the assumption that "there is no such thing as the supernatural," and consequently that every thing that has hitherto been called religion is destined to pass away. "The religion of the future," he says, "will be pure humanism." God is "the category of the ideal." "In the future the word 'morality' will not be the proper word. . . . I prefer to substitute the word 'æstheticism.'" In short, to lead an intellectual life and pursue the scientific and artistic ideals is the only religion that is now left to us. Such is the opinion of M. Renan, which he reiterates without the least suspicion that he may be mistaken. Moreover, it appears that he himself, even at the age of twenty-five, had already reached perfection; for he says, "I, as a man of culture, do not find any evil in myself, and I am impelled spontaneously towards what seems to me the most noble. If all others had as much culture as myself, they would all, like myself, be incapable of doing an evil act" (p. 333).

But our readers must not suppose that the book contains nothing better than the above-quoted passages. On the contrary, when the author leaves the question of the future religion, and talks

about history and philology, the importance of criticism, and the need of educating the masses, he says much that is interesting and valuable. The necessity of examining and criticising traditional views is strongly emphasized, and the great value of philology as an instrument of such criticism is clearly shown. The history of religions is mentioned as one of the most important subjects of investigation; and it appears that the author had, even at that early age, projected his work on the origins of Christianity. Plutocracy is declared to be the main cause of our slow intellectual development; yet wealth is recognized as essential to culture, and endowments for investigators are advocated. The finest passage in the book is that in which the author pleads for the intellectual culture and elevation of the masses, which he deems perfectly feasible; but in his preface, which was written quite recently, he intimates that on this point, as on some others, he had been too optimistic. On the whole, though the book contains some excellent passages and useful suggestions, it will not add to the world's knowledge nor to the author's reputation.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

ANOTHER proof that American scientific work is appreciated abroad is shown by the translation, by Dr. Victor von Richter of the University of Breslau, of a handbook of electro-chemical analysis, recently issued in Philadelphia by Professor Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania.

— Mr. F. G. Barry has sold his monthly magazine, *College and School*, to Louis Lombard of Utica, N.Y. The next number will appear Feb. 15, entitled *The Louis Lombard*.

— P. Blakiston, Son, & Co., Philadelphia, have just issued a second edition of "Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Children," by Louis Starr, M.D., and of "Water Analysis for Sanitary Purposes," by Drs. Leffmann and Beam, both containing new material and many additional illustrations. They have also just ready "Gynæcology," being No. 7 of their compend for medical students.

— J. Scott Keltie, librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, London, will have an article, "About Africa," in the February *Scribner*, with the London African Exhibition for a text. A rare portrait of Livingstone, taken in 1860, will be the frontispiece of that issue, and the article will contain several portraits (never before engraved) of African explorers, from the private collection of John Murray, Esq., the London publisher.

— Sir Edwin Arnold, describing a Japanese dinner, says, in the February *Scribner*, "You are at last surrounded by twenty or thirty dishes, like a ship in harbor by a fleet of boats; and the best of a Japanese dinner is, that, after flitting like a butterfly from flower to flower of the culinary *parterre*, you cannot only come back to any thing that has originally pleased, but leave off to smoke and chat, and then commence again, if you like, at the very beginning. When everybody has had enough, particularly of saké, the substantial part of the repast has still to arrive, for the Japanese. The last saké bottle is removed and *gohan* is brought, the honorable, great white tub with hot, boiled rice. Along with it re-appears fresh tea; and each native guest will consume two bowls of rice, and then another, amply saturated with tea."

—The February *Chautauquan* will contain, among other articles, "British India," by R. S. Dix; "England after the Norman Conquest," Part II., by Sarah Orne Jewett; "The English Towns," II., by Augustus I. Jessopp, D.D.; "A Peasant Striker of the Fourteenth Century," by Charles M. Andrews; "The Constitution of Japan," by William Elliot Griffis; "Studies in Astronomy," V., by Garrett P. Serviss; "The National Academy of Sciences," by Marcus Benjamin; "The Relation of the Family to Social Science," by John Habberton; "France in Tunis," by Edmond Plauchut; and "New England and Emigration," by Edward Everett Hale.

—The *Westminster Review* for January (Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York) opens with a paper on "Patriotism and Chastity," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, for which recent events in Irish politics furnish a text. A paper on "A Privileged Profession" points out the advantage nursing offers to women. An exhaustive article on "The Decline of Marriage" deals with the relations between marriage and culture, and presents some conclusions that will attract wide attention. R. Seymour Long writes on the "Continuity of Parties in English History," and Frederick Dolman on "Hereditary Peers and Practical Politics." An essay on "The Social and Political Life of the Empire in the Fourth and Fifth Century," recalls the early days of this ancient though ever young review. In the department of "Contemporary Literature," books are reviewed in science, philosophy and theology, sociology, history and biography, and belles lettres. The number closes with its usual review of current English politics.

— Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has written for the Historic Towns Series, which Professor Freeman edits, and which the Longmans publish, the volume on "New York," to appear at once. Mr. Roosevelt shows incidentally that the admixture of races now to be seen in the city is no new thing, as the population was quite as heterogeneous in the beginning, and has been much the same at every stage of New York's growth.

— In *The Atlantic Monthly* for February, 1891, Professor Royce's second "Philosopher of the Paradoxical" is Schopenhauer. He treats Schopenhauer's place in the world of thought. Mr. Percival Lowell's "Noto" is continued, and the traveller at last arrives at the turning-point, but not the end, of his journey. Alice Morse Earle has a paper on "The New England Meeting-House," which is full of curious bits of information. Mr. Alpheus Hyatt writes on "The Next Stage in the Development of Public Parks," in which he advocates the allowance of space for a collection of living animals grouped for the uses of the student. William Everett has an article on "The French Spoliation Claims;" and Theodore Roosevelt, in "An Object-Lesson in Civil-Service Reform," tells about the work of the National Civil Service Commission for the last year, and its success in gaining a large number of applicants from the Southern States to enter the civil-service examinations.

— Messrs. E. & F. N. Spon (New York) announce an illustrated descriptive catalogue of their scientific publications relating to civil and mechanical engineering, arts, trades, and manufactures, which they will send on application; also a "Handbook for Mechanical Engineers," by Henry Adams; "The Municipal Buildings, Glasgow," by William Young, architect, with twenty collotype illustrations by Bedford, Lemere, & Co.; "Practical Electrical Notes and Definitions," for the use of engineering students and practical men, by W. Perren Maycock, together with the rules and regulations to be observed in electrical installation work, as issued by the Phœnix Fire Office and the Institution of Electrical Engineers (second edition, revised and enlarged); "Tables to find the Working Speed of Cables; comprising also Data as to Diameter, Capacity, and Copper Resistance of all Cores," by Arthur Dearlove (these tables have been computed from formulæ which have for some time been used by Messrs. Clark, Forde, and Taylor, and are based on the mean results recently obtained in the commercial working of long cables); "Light Railways as a Practical Means of Exploration," by E. R. Salwey, in which the author's desire is to bring prominently forward the suitability of narrow-gauge railways as an inexpensive and economical means by which countries already explored may be rapidly civilized, and their known resources developed; and "Surveying and Levelling Instruments Theoretically and Practically Described," by William F. Stanley.

—In the *Fortnightly Review* for January (Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York) A. Mounteney Jephson makes a new contribution to African literature in an article on "The Truth about Stanley and Emin Pacha," in which he refutes some charges brought against Mr. Stanley. Ernest M. Bowden writes on "Scientific Sins." E. B. Lanin, whose papers on Russia have been a strong feature in the *Fortnightly* in the past year, describes the country and people of Finland. Edward Delille presents some reminiscences of literary evenings in Paris, entitled "'Chez Pousset:' a Literary Evening." James D. Bourchier describes a voyage on the Black Sea with Prince Ferdinand, with accounts of Bulgarians and strange sights. Sir George Baden Powell writes on "The Canadian People," and considers the possibility of Can-