

able works on ethics that have been published in recent years and it is a credit to American scholarship.

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*Athletic Games in the Education of Women.*

By GERTRUDE DUDLEY, Director of the Women's Department of Physical Education, University of Chicago, and FRANCES A. KELLOR, author of "Experimental Sociology," "Out of Work," etc. New York, Henry Holt & Co. Price \$1.25 net.

Miss Dudley and Miss Kellor have presented a study which is unique, not only with reference to the influence of athletic sports and particularly team games upon women, but with reference to the nature and meaning of athletic sports themselves. The titles of the first three chapters are significant of this fact. They are: Citizenship and Social Education, Educational Value of Athletics, Instructors—their Responsibility and Training.

The plan of the book, after presenting these general sociological and pedagogical considerations, involves a discussion of athletics for girls as now carried on in secondary schools, colleges, universities and clubs. It involves also a discussion of the nature and effects of competition, and particularly of competition in public. The influence of games in promoting self-control, cooperation, fair play, loyalty, courage, responsibility, discipline, is discussed. The book takes up the matter of training in general and training specifically for basket ball, field hockey, etc.

The philosophical point of view taken is that the instinct feelings back of athletics are in the main those that make and control masculine character; that the ability to do team work is developed in the male by playing team games, such as baseball; and that modern woman, in her growing relationship to the community has need of these same elements of capacity for subordinating the self to the whole, of "playing the game," that a man gets through his athletics. The authors add: "These qualities are not essentially masculine. They are but human qualities, needed for human fellowship." There is frank recognition of the fact that the ethical

element is secured only when the games are wisely conducted, and that too often only evil results are secured from badly managed athletics.

A question is raised in the mind of the reviewer as to the truth of the first assumption. Is woman really changing her relation to society? Is the present world-wide wave of unrest among women symptomatic of a permanent biological or sociological readjustment; and if such is the case, is the readjustment to come about through the social discipline of the female, by the same means through which the male has been disciplined? Are the social instinct feelings which have been so closely connected with woman's life—as far back as the ages of savagery—to be changed and developed into instinct feelings that tend toward the team spirit? The query is raised, but in the nature of the case it can not perhaps be answered, for it is easier to look back than to look forward.

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FISHES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE AND OF AFRICA

A MUCH-NEEDED "Preliminary Synopsis of the Fishes of the Russian Empire" from a systematic and geographical point of view has been published by V. I. Gratzianow. It is dated on the title page, Moscow, 1907, but the copy in the Smithsonian Library was received April 3, 1909. The work is entirely in Russian and consequently will be of little use to most ichthyologists except for what may be gathered from the scientific names. The classification of Jordan is adopted mainly. 948 species are enumerated under 331 genera and 101 families. Dichotomous tables are given for the various groups.

The first volume of a "Catalogue of the Fresh-water Fishes of Africa in the British Museum (Natural History)," by George Albert Boulenger, has been published by the museum. It embraces the Selachians and the Teleostomes down to and including the Cyprinoid genera *Labeo*, *Discognathus* and *Varicorhinus*. Descriptions of all the species