

conditions is written broadly and judiciously. A similar study in the metropolitan center of New York, though the difficulties of making it there would be far greater than in Boston, would be of correspondingly greater value.

Among the multiplying volumes on the various ethnic elements that have entered into our American population, *The Italian in America* (New York, B. F. Buck and Company, 1905; ix, 268 pp.), prepared by Eliot Lord, special agent of the tenth census in social statistics, John J. D. Trenor, formerly chairman of the immigration committee of the national board of trade, and Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, secretary of the prison association of New York, while rather general and popular in character, is a useful work. There is possibly more prejudice against the Italian than there is against any other nationality among our foreign-born, and a great deal of it is based upon ignorance of the economic, intellectual and other valuable qualities of our Italian citizens. This temperate and readable volume will clear away much misunderstanding.

For the college student and for a majority of general readers the *Textbook of Sociology*, prepared by Professor James Q. Dealey from the materials offered in the writings of Professor Lester F. Ward (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1905; xxv, 326 pp.), is more serviceable than the original documents. Professor Ward's originality and suggestiveness render his writings indispensable to the student who desires to enter thoroughly into current sociological thinking; but for this reason and for other reasons they are difficult for the beginner. The *Textbook* selects the essential propositions of Professor Ward's system, arranges them systematically and presents them with simplicity and clearness.

Somewhat disappointing because of its limitations and a certain lack of scientific depth, deficiencies explainable by its origin in a course of lectures, *La Methode historique appliquee aux sciences sociales*, by Ch. Seignobos (Paris, Félix Alcan), is nevertheless a useful work to put into the hands of students either of the social sciences or of history. It is best in those chapters which deal with the conceptions and methods of historical criticism, especially as applied to documentary data. It is less commendable in those later chapters in which the author sets forth his views upon the scientific grouping of social-historical facts. Here he is not sufficiently grounded in demography or in social psychology to be able to contribute anything particularly new or important to our knowledge. Practically he does not at any time in his survey of the social sciences get far away from political economy and economic history; and his criticism of the use of mathe-

mathematical methods in these branches shows lack of familiarity with what has already been accomplished.

On the occasion of the seventieth birthday of Professor Neumann of Tübingen, a number of his former students have followed the good German custom of issuing a volume of contributions, under the title, *Festgaben für Friedrich Julius Neumann zur siebenzigsten Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages* (Tübingen, H. Laupp; 308 pp.). Comparatively few of the essays are by writers of international reputation. Among the more interesting contributions may be mentioned: "Birth Rates and International Migrations in Baden," by Zwiedeneck-Stüdenhorst of Karlsruhe; "The Logical Conceptions of Social Science," by Dr. O. Spann of Vienna; "The Social Importance of Agricultural Credit in Russia," by E. von Bergmann of Riga; "The Side Effects of the English Trade Unions," by Dr. F. Schomerus; "The Most Favored Nation Clause," by Dr. Julius Wolff of Breslau; and "The Rescue of the Middle Class," by Dr. F. C. Huber of Stuttgart.

During the past three years the University of Manchester has added to its publications on various scientific topics both an historical and an economic series. The historical series includes the following: No. 1, "Mediaeval Manchester," by James Tait; No. 2, a work written in Latin by Mr. Little on the "Early Mediaeval Latin Authors"; No. 3, The "Old Colonial System," by Gerald B. Hertz; No. 4, "Studies of Roman Imperialism," by W. T. Arnold, together with a memoir of the author; and No. 5, "Canon Peter Casolas' Pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1494," by M. Newett. The economic series includes: No. 1, the well-known work by Professor S. J. Chapman on the "Lancashire Cotton Industry"; No. 2, "An Examination of the Cotton Industry in the United States," by T. W. Uttley; No. 3, "Some Modern Conditions and Recent Developments in Iron and Steel Production in America," by Frank Popplewell; No. 4, "Engineering and Industrial Conditions in the United States," by Frank Foster; No. 5, "The Rating of Land Values," by J. D. Chorlton; No. 6, "Dyeing in Germany and America," by Lyndney H. Higgins; and No. 7, "The Housing Problem in England," by Ernest R. Dewsnap. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the economic series are the first four Gartside reports, that is, reports by fellows on the Gartside foundation who have traveled in the United States. All the numbers are separately bound and, being printed on thick paper, make very sizeable volumes. Professor Chapman's contribution was noticed in a previous issue (vol. xxii, p. 187); some of the other publications deserve and will hereafter receive a more extended review.

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