THE LONG ROAD OF WOMAN'S MEMORY. By Jane Addams. Macmillan; $1.25.

Although the publishers imply that this book interprets the scientific theory of race memory, it is with difficulty that the reader gains the impression that this is done. Nor does the introduction succeed in simplifying the problem. The closing chapter, however, contains a sentence germane to the thought of the book: "A sincere portrayal of a widespread and basic emotional experience, however remote in point of time it may be, has the power overwhelmingly to evoke memories of like moods in individuals." The book is written in a charming manner, and will appeal to the popular, rather than to the scientific, mind. Magazine readers are already familiar with a portion of its contents, especially that which centres about the Devil Baby, whose rumored visits to Hull House stirred many retrospective moods among the humble women who hoped to see him. They recalled significant experiences and observations, and thereby obtained a larger view of the problems of life. Through the many stories told by unfortunate and unhappy women are portrayed the special hardships of womankind rather than the sufferings of classes of humanity. There are untold hardships in the lives of men which might be utilized in similar ways. Whether consciously or not, the book will perform a service in strengthening the growing "woman movement." In the later chapters the spell of the Devil Baby is lost, but reminiscences continue, one group relating to industry and another to war. Here, however, the use of memory as the vehicle for reaching one's destination seems somewhat unnecessary, if not far-fetched. Experience is apparently the energizing force that promotes rebellion against the unjust past and develops better ideals for the future. Does not this account largely for the moral abhorrence of war and for greater coöperation in industry?

HISTORY OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN FRANCE. By Agnes M. Wergeland. University of Chicago Press; $1.

Shortly before the close of the last century there was published at Paris a monumental treatise by Emile Levasseur entitled "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et de l'Industrie en France avant 1789." In the course of time an extended review of the work, written by Professor Agnes M. Wergeland, appeared in the "Journal of Political Economy," and now this review appears in book form. As may be surmised, the author has written something more than an ordinary book review. She was herself a scholar in the field of mediæval and modern industrial history, and in her critique of Levasseur she has provided a running commentary sufficient to give the casual reader a very satisfactory notion of the book's contents and conclusions, and has, moreover, interpreted her author freely in terms of her own knowledge and experience. Levasseur's work comprised two ponderous volumes, one covering French industrial development from Roman times to the epoch of the Renaissance, the other covering, relatively more fully, the development of the centuries between the Renaissance and the Revolution. The sources from which the second volume was written were more satisfactory; and, as the reviewer points out, not only is this volume more enjoyable and suggestive than the first, but it is, especially in the second edition of 1901, a universally recognized model of painstaking and accurate scholarship. The present résumé of the work is to be commended to anyone who desires a brief, authoritative portrayal of the industrial evolution of the French people.