A little more of the unity of mental life underlying the various aberrations has crept into the latter part of the book but the depth and the power and the meaning of the various facts of mental life are not even suggested. The section on shell-shock perhaps comes as near to a recognition of the underlying whole out of which various disorders arise, as any part of the book.

LAMBERTSON.

Bruce, H. Addington. HANDICAPS OF CHILDHOOD. New York, Dodd, Mead and Company.

The author of this book has sent it out with the definite purpose of following up his former writings to parents and bringing the latter to a clearer understanding of the psychological responsibility involved in child rearing. Because this is making itself felt as foremost and fundamental in the parents' duty, there is need for enlightenment and emphasis along certain very definite lines. The particular features of the psychology of childhood and of its treatment, which are introduced for discussion, are those which are sometimes fairly obvious but too often considered as of but small moment or practically negligible or they are ignored because of the parents' complete ignorance of these factors, or indeed of any of the details of child psychology.

First of all attention is called to the possibility and importance of detecting and subjecting to early correction traits of mental weakness, feeble-mindedness or conditions which simulate true feeble-mindedness but which are quite possible of correction if promptly and wisely handled. Then such ordinary but immeasurably important factors as that of being the traits manifested by the only child or the handicap of stammering or sleep walking or sulking, all these things are presented from the point of view which recognizes underlying causes, not merely symptomatic recognition of these things. It is emphasized that corrective treatment and adjustment together with prophylaxis all belong must be approached from this side. The whole matter comes back to a question of adaptability and the necessity of training a child to make successful adaptation to the world, rather than to retreat to a distorted world of his own private wishes and reactions and the difficulties, such as these discussed, which arise out of this unfortunate attitude.

For this reason it is shown how success in treatment has resulted from probing childhood sources and beginnings of difficulties, and it is insisted that prophylaxis lies there also. The style of the book is simple but clearly instructive and will compel the attention of those to whom the message is primarily directed.

Some of the conceptions of the dynamic factors active in childhood and underlying the disturbances might be still more comprehensively broadened and yet deepened also in recognizing the unity of striving which is the center of each life. Nevertheless the book is a distinct

contribution to popular thinking in the direction of a thoroughly analytic understanding of the practical psychology of childhood.

JELLIFFE.

Stevenson, B. L. SOCIO-ANTHROPOMETRY. AN INTER-RACIAL CRITIQUE.
Boston, Richard G. Badger; Toronto, The Copp Clark Co.

This is a brief but compact study of three racial types of Europe, the Teutonic, represented for this study by England and Scandinavia, the Alpine race, represented in Russia and France and the Mediterranean race, of which Italy serves as the illustration. These are given intensive study in regard to the obvious characteristics which make up the material for anthropometry or physio-anthropology. It is the author's purpose to determine from these data which he has gathered here and from the discussion of the more sociological traits, whether the latter run parallel to the former and how far one can be considered dependent upon the other, or can be concluded from the other.

His discussion makes a very interesting and instructive epitome of the history of these respective races and the character of their racial traits, while his conclusions emphasize the futility of approaching either sociological or anthropometric problems through the medium of the other. Sociology is too much concerned with a fluid fluctuating manifestation of human endeavor and human development to be representable in these terms of physical or physio-anthropologic measurement and it cannot be proved that the two run in a parallelism. One feels that Stevenson's conclusion would be even more strengthened and the proper relation of the two forms of study of humanity, as typified in these three important races, made much more clear and emphatic in a still wider definition of sociological development, carrying it still further back and deeper into the energy expression of the human race. For this conditions social development, constantly modifies and enlarges it and offers the interesting and stimulating question as to how far it has been responsible for the very forms and physical traits with which anthropometry works. The study tends in that direction but has only barely suggested it.

JELLIFFE.