but informative concerning persons and movements hitherto little known to most Americans. In a volume to which so many have contributed, one does not look for consistency of viewpoint. As we should expect, the tone is prevailingly conciliatory, optimistic, pacific. The book is designed to make a favorable impression upon American readers. Nevertheless it is not without a note here and there of misgiving, of frank criticism, not to say of challenge. Especially do the discussions of Japanese immigration present diversity of tone. In these a sense of injustice is commonly combined with a faith in more satisfactory adjustments to come through better understanding. One writer, however, goes so far as to ascribe much of the friction to the undesirability of many Japanese in Pacific Coast states; while another charges the Americans with infidelity to their traditions and fears that friendly relations between the two countries will cease unless the United States either grants the right of naturalization to Japanese or guarantees to them the right of owning land and leasing farms.

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Problems of Child Welfare. By GEORGE B. MANGOLD. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. xv+522. \$2.00.

This book is "designed especially for use by college and university students in courses on constructive and preventive philanthropy." It will answer his purpose excellently. But the general reader need not shun it for fear of its technicality, or abstractness, or difficultness, or theorization, or dryness: it is not guilty on any of these points. In fact, it should accomplish as much good outside the college as inside; for the practical seeker of salvation for children can scarcely ask a question to which it will not return an adequate reply.

The plan of the work is simple, considering its vast compression of facts. In the introductory chapter, the author lays down the "social obligations to childhood," namely: (a) the preservation of life; (b) the preservation of health; (c) the opportunity to play; (d) freedom from toil; (e) education; (f) care of dependents. These topics, together with that of juvenile delinquency, furnish the basis of the six major divisions. There is a selected bibliography of 18 pages, classified by topics; and the index gives efficient service for reference work.

The treatment of child labor may be presented as typical. Its causes are analyzed; its factors are enumerated; its actual effects, economic, social, moral, and physiological, are pictured; finally, the

reform measures attempted, thirteen in all, are set forth. Similarly, juvenile delinquency is analyzed as to its causes; and the juvenile court, the probation system, and other agencies of reform and protection, are treated in some detail. The historical paragraphs frequently introduced throughout the book, setting forth the origin and development of the various measures and institutions of child-welfare work, add interest and develop perspective.

The character of the book is impersonal. The author does not preach, scold, harangue, or ridicule. He has no personal propaganda. Society seems to be taking off its mask and uttering its own voice, half-proud, half-ashamed, of what it is doing for its children.

Even the recommendations of the Conclusion seem like a social soliloquy: We must drop our old methods of individual effort, and rely more on developing social intelligence and public action; we must have more cool-headed research, with special attention to critical problems; we should look with suspicion on the "reputed omnipotence of law," and be ever mindful of the economic basis of reform; we must cultivate a collective awareness of what we are doing; we must remember that "by beginning with the child we may hope to build up and perfect the coming man."

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Biology and Social Problems. The William Brewster Clark Memorial Lectures for 1914. By GEORGE HOWARD PARKER. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. xix+130, 3 plates.

In this series of lectures, the author has attempted to present to a lay audience some of the recent developments in biological science, and their value in the direction and control of diverse social phenomena. The four topics treated "The Nervous System," "Hormones," "Reproduction," and "Evolution" are covered in such manner as to make clear to the general reader the accomplishments of the past decade of investigation, and some of the possible advances in the future. The first two chapters, while distinctly the most interesting, are on the whole rather heavy for the average reader, while the last two, more popular in their tone, do not create so favorable an impression upon the trained reader. On the whole the book seems well balanced, and it is pleasing to find absent the morbidity and extreme partisanship so common in books of