is the fact of its predominance from early times, which sets a stamp, as it were, upon the acquisition of the habit.

In a later chapter the whole subject is brought into relationship with the subject of aphasia and the priority of the left hemisphere for the speech mechanism.

Altogether a stimulating and thoroughly profitable book.

JELLIFFE.

MEDICAL CHAOS AND CRIME. By Norman Barnesby, M.D. Published by Mitchell Kennerley, London and New York. Pp. 384.

This book is a vituperative arraignment of the medical profession based upon an unprecedented collection of hideous mistakes and blunders and moral crimes committed by its members. That such things happen and have happened it is probably not possible to deny, but from reading the book one would get a very false point of view of the profession as a whole from the specific examples that are given. There is undoubtedly wrongdoing in the profession just as there is among every other group of people in the world, and that wrongdoing is more reprehensible because it deals with questions of human health and life. Perhaps the most wholesome suggestion of how to correct these evils is contained in the quotation from Osler at the beginning of the first chapter. This quotation contains the gist of the whole matter and is the thing which the profession itself realizes. The great fault that lies at the base of all sorts of abuse in medicine is its commercialization. People have no business to enter the practice of medicine solely for the purpose of making a livelihood. Unless they have interests that are deeper than that they belong in some other line of endeavor.

WHITE.

L'AVARICE. ESSAI DE PSYCHOLOGIE MORBIDE. Par J. Rogues de Fursac. Felix Alcan, Paris.

This is one of the Contemporary Library of Philosophy of this well-known Paris publishing house. Everything that de Fursac has written has been worth while and this short treatise is no exception. The pursuit of a dynamic viewpoint is well illustrated. Avarice, the author says, is nothing but the exaggerated expression of a normal instinct. It is from this profitable point of view that the subject is studied. The work is to be recommended as enjoyable and worth while.

JELLIFFE.

SOME FUNDAMENTAL VERITIES IN EDUCATION. By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, Pd.D. Boston, Richard G. Badger. Pp. 118.

Dr. Groszmann believes "that the processes of education cannot be wisely administered by those who possess only knowledge of the subject matter and common sense. Education is a science as well as an art, and the educator must have scientific knowledge of the growth and unfoldment of the powers of the being to be educated." The particular plea of the book is the revelation and development of the child through art activities, particularly drawing and molding in clay, motor activities which are far more valuable in the author's view than many of the abstract subjects such as grammar and mathematics, which are taught, in his opinion, years before they should be.

WHITE.