

(pp. 118 f.); Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany are alike in the service of the class idea (pp. 127 f.); the failures of the Germans in colonization (pp. 133 f.), etc.

The notable thing about this book is not its main contention. No one can mix much with the Germans on German soil without hearing the changes rung upon that theme in all possible keys. The diplomatic class alone elaborately disclaims such views, while the academic class expresses them rarely and with careful qualifications. Yet there is a considerable literature in the service of the idea that Germans must force their way to primacy in the world's affairs. The astonishing thing in this instance is the author's own refutation of his premises, with no loss of faith in his foregone conclusion. This is dangerous fanaticism, and particularly when it speaks in the name of religion, or even of ethics. The German army and navy are menaces to the world so long as there are Germans subject to the delusion that morality consists in being German instead of being moral.

ALBION W. SMALL

Sex Education. By IRA S. WILE. New York: Duffield & Co., 1912. Pp. 150. \$1.00.

Starting with the conviction that sexual education should be carried on in the home rather than in the school, Dr. Wile has explicitly the purpose of assisting parents to banish the difficulties and to suggest a program for developing a course of instruction. This explicit purpose is much hampered by the repeated intrusion of mere statements of the necessity of sexual education, and by the resulting paucity of details in regard to the course of instruction.

Childhood is regarded as divided into the age of mythology, the age of chivalry, and the age of civic awakening. By adapting the instruction to the characteristics of these periods, it is possible to build up a progressive system of teachings in regard to the sexual constitution, and of appeals for sexual purity. Dr. Wile gives only a cursory statement of these characteristics and of the items in the program for each period. The result is that the program, even as far as outlined, can be carried out only by parents who have a considerable knowledge of "child-study" and physiology, and for such parents his outline would not be of great value.

There is a final chapter on terminology of reproductive organs and a two-page bibliography of rather non-technical works in regard to sex.

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