

general level of value is well maintained. The discussions are quite untechnical and are evidently intended for the "average" man; but this does not mean that they are unscientific. Indeed, they constitute an excellent popular presentation of the best scientific thought upon the topics treated.

The volume is timely and deserves a wide reading. The whole problem of democracy must be thought through again; for the war has left nothing just as it was; and especially has it left all the problems of human adjustment far more urgent and acute than ever.

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**Applied Eugenics.** By Paul Popenoe and Roswell Hill Johnson. New York, 1918, The Macmillan Co. 459 pp.

The authors of this book are scientific men of high standing and are able to speak with authority upon the biological principles involved as well as upon the history and present status of the eugenics movement. And they present a very strong argument for their cause. The first one hundred and fifty pages of the book, in round numbers, are taken up with a discussion of the general subject of heredity. Then follows a brief outline of the history of the eugenics movement. Two chapters follow, on the desirability of restrictive eugenics and the dysgenic classes, which in general coincide with the classes generally discussed by sociologists as the defective, dependent and delinquent. The authors then plunge into the more practical aspects of the eugenic problem—first, the restrictive measures that ought to be enforced, and second and more important, the positive measures that should be adapted. Under both heads many excellent suggestions are made, but especially interesting are the chapters on "The Improvement of Sexual Selection", "Increasing the Marriage Rate of the Superior", and "Increase of the Birth Rate of the Superior". The remainder of the book deals with some of the more general questions respecting the application of eugenic principles, such as the race question, immigration, etc.

The volume is well written and contains a mass of valuable information and suggestion. But one lays it down with the feeling that much of it, while interesting, is not quite convincing. Very much investigation is yet to be done before we shall have a sufficient basis of demonstrated fact to justify a very definite and specific social policy. I cannot divest myself of the impression that, while the authors have made a decided contribution to the subject and have presented us with a strong argument for the policy which they advocate, they have overstated their case. It would almost be possible to justify aristocracy on the basis of their argument.

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