

things. For this reason the book may not meet with approval among some of the medical profession; but one can say with assurance that, if it is widely read by the public, doctor's calls will be less numerous both because of less need and because of more popular wisdom in matters of health.

The book seems very inclusive, treating as it does all diseases known to the layman and many others, and devoting chapters to "Anatomy and Physiology," the diseases of all parts of the body, and such topics as "Diet-Constipation," "Infectious Diseases," "Poisons," "Industrial Diseases," "Emergencies—Home Medicine—Personal Hygiene," and "Miscellaneous Ailments, Trivial and Severe."

The book will prove unsatisfactory to many because it is chary of explicit advice, but to others this will be the book's most delightful trait. The author works from the generalization that each person is highly individual in matters of health and disease and that consequently general rules are as likely to be wrong as right. For example, we do not all need the same amount of sleep, but we should all get what we need; we each require different amounts and kinds of food and we should eat what we individually need in order to make us weigh what we ought to weigh; as to chewing, Fletcherism is a fad already defunct; iced water in moderate amounts is not a hindrance to digestion for most people; our stomach troubles, moreover, are usually not in our stomachs at all, but in our brain or kidneys or liver or heart; and, besides, the stomach is not nearly as important in digestion as commonly assumed, since its function is mainly mechanical and can be dispensed with entirely on occasion. This sort of discussion will not satisfy the crank or extremist, but it is doubtless the only safe sort of advice to put in the hands of the average layman.

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Retail Store Management. By PAUL H. NYSTROM. Chicago: La Salle Extension University, 1917. Pp. viii+242.

This is a treatment of a multitude of practical questions relating to retailing in general, whether carried on in the corner grocery or in the great department store. The object of the book is to bring up-to-date methods to the attention of the vast number of retailers who now work by rule-of-thumb, tradition, hearsay, and inspiration. It is intensely matter-of-fact, not going into theoretical discussions even where they would be both interesting and significant. There is consequently much

minutiae and common-sense detail alongside new methods of buying, accounting, treatment of employees, etc. It is comprehensive, extending all the way from "Retail Store Location" to "Welfare Work" and "Democracy in the Store." And, in spite of its prosaic subject, it is interestingly written. The sociologist would doubtless have been more interested in a discussion of ways and means of reducing the number of retailers and their burdensomeness to private consumers, but this would, with equal certainty, not be of great value to the profit-seeking storekeeper.

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CLARK UNIVERSITY

Women Workers and Society. By ANNIE M. McLEAN, PH.D.
Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1916. Pp. v+135. \$0.50,
net.

We have here in very compact form a brief survey of the social problems connected with women in industry, both married and unmarried, and of the agencies, both public and private, which are attempting to aid them. The purpose of the book is to arouse interest in the needs of this growing class of workers by throwing into relief the conditions affecting them. It is popular and general in style and method.

On p. 29 the citation in the footnote is incomplete; on p. 46, there is a grammatical error in the verb "provides"; on p. 27, a printer's error, "is" for "it."

FRANCES FENTON BERNARD

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Handicrafts for the Handicapped. By HERBERT J. HALL, M.D.,
and MERTILL M. C. BUCK. New York: Moffat, Yard Co.,
1916. Pp. xiv+155. \$1.25.

The authors have had in mind in the preparation of this book a textbook of a few crafts of special value to handicapped workers outside of institutions. It consists of detailed directions useful to the individual worker, to those dealing with handicapped labor in institutions, and to physicians in private practice. The book is based upon a conviction of the therapeutic value of work for those who are injured and idle, and upon the private and public economy involved in furnishing work which is partly or wholly a means of self-support to those whose regular occupa-