

ing himself in a continuous stream of talk and writing for the last quarter of a century. The volume before us is filled with his characteristic utterances. The burden of the book is the denunciation of German atrocities. But he deals also with many large questions of justice in the economic realm.

The strength of the book, just as the strength of all his utterances, lies in the positiveness of his convictions and the fearless aggressiveness of his utterance. In our judgment, Mr. Roosevelt is an honest man and his ability is conceded even by his bitterest enemies. The faults of the book are the characteristic faults of the man. His utterances, as usual, are unqualified and extreme, and for that reason often unfair, and sometimes dangerously erroneous. A half truth is often worse than a whole error, because the truth in it gives vitality and vigor to the error in it. Mr. Roosevelt sees things only in jet black and lily white. This fault of his mind seems to be due to the intensity of his emotions. The result is that he has less patience with men of calm, unpassionate temperament than with anybody else. Perhaps this is the explanation of his intense hatred of President Wilson. It is to be regretted that at this critical juncture he gives such frequent and violent expression to his dislike of the President, who is, indeed, open to criticism, but who, nevertheless, is our leader in the present crisis.

One also regrets that the author has seen fit to append to the volume his lengthy correspondence with the President and the Secretary of War with regard to his request to be sent with an army to France. Everybody knows about that episode, and it is hard to believe that anybody cares much about it.

C. S. GARDNER.

Occupations, from the Social, Hygienic and Medical Points of View. By Sir Thomas Oliver, M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, University of Durham, etc. Cambridge University Press, 1916. 110 pp.

After a brief outline of the history of factory legislation in England, the author in other brief chapters discusses the air in town and country; the air in factories, workshops and work rooms, and its relation to diseases, particularly tuberculosis; work, wages, efficiency and fatigue; provision in factories for the health and comfort of the workers; occupation and age fitness, as related to mortality; choice of a career, with reference particularly to females; dust occupations; gases; the chemical trades; injuries caused by electricity; the skin and occupation. This series of topics does not disclose a very definite logical order of arrangement; and indeed none is to be found in the book. But the author has given us in brief compass a great many very significant facts as to the relation of different industrial occupations to disease, health and efficiency.

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