

should dominate those of the individual in space: this is the socialist doctrine. They ought also to dominate in time: this is the sexualist doctrine." Social evolution shows three stages, individualism, socialism, and sexualism. Hitherto we have had a masculine world, where man's superiority of muscle and weight was sufficient to give him control. He impressed his individualist philosophy, his dry, often fantastic religion, his one-sided moral code, upon society. With the coming of the age of machinery, however, his physical superiority has lost its significance and today socialism is superseding individualism. The interests of the family are put above those of the individual, those of the state above those of the family; eventually internationalism will be recognized as greater than patriotism. As surely will sexualism be accepted and woman placed in her rightful position above man, since she is the true creator of the species and its host and protector. Socialism is bringing about the emancipation of the proletariat, the producers, industrially and politically, and in a similar way sexualism will free woman, the reproducer. "All social forces converge toward the constant production of the species," and under sexualism the relative value of individuals will be expressed child, woman, man, the reverse of that under individualism. In body and mind woman is a higher, less animal type than man, a more creative thinker, a greater contributor to the higher forms of human life. She is the truly social being.

Here is feminism beyond a doubt, feminism raised to the *n*th power! There is a Gallic flavor about it that carries the reader's calm interest along in spite of the somewhat labored style which has changed as little in the thirty years as the form of presentation. As an argument it fails to be wholly convincing to an American.

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A Model Housing Law. By LAWRENCE VEILLER. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1914. Pp. viii+343.

As in his previous publications, the writer conceives that "the housing problem is the problem of enabling the great mass of the people who want to live in decent surroundings and bring up their children under proper conditions to have such opportunities. It is also to a very large extent the problem of preventing other people who either do not care for decent conditions or are unable to achieve them from maintaining conditions which are a menace to their neighbors, to the community, and to civilization." In pursuance of this aim there is presented in carefully weighed phraseology the essentials of a housing law which

reformers and legislators are urged to accept without unnecessary alteration, since the various items have been found by long experience to stand the test of judicial interpretation and of comprehensiveness. The author contends that it is better, wherever feasible, to work for a *housing* law to cover both the type of buildings associated with the word "tenement" and the dwelling-places of the well-to-do in the more desirable districts of cities.

Six chapters are devoted to the provisions of a model law. Chap. i gives general provisions and offers exact definitions of the terms used. Chap. ii relates to new buildings and includes regulation of light, ventilation, sanitation, and fire protection. Chap. iii is given to alterations, chap. iv to maintenance, chap. v to improvements, and chap. vi to requirements and remedies. A complete index, copious notes on the separate provisions, numerous illustrative figures, and suggestions for the use of the model law in different communities make this book useful. A good feature is the insertion of clauses detailing possible concessions in localities where peculiar circumstances require such modifications. Further, Mr. Veiller has not failed to suggest that higher standards than he has presented in the text of the law may in some cases be introduced. However, although a model law is outlined, it is not a model in the Platonic sense, for throughout the writer is governed by practical considerations drawn from intimate acquaintance with the difficulties of introducing and enforcing reasonable standards under present conditions in municipalities.

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An Introduction to the Study of Social Evolution; the Prehistoric Period. By F. STUART CHAPIN. New York: Century Co., 1913. Pp. xxii+306. \$2.00 net.

The general plan of this work may be best seen by a brief statement of its contents. The first two chapters discuss the various theories of variation, heredity, and evolution. The third takes up the origin and antiquity of man, including the embryological and paleontological evidence, with a brief outline of prehistoric times. In the next three chapters are discussed the factors regarded as influencing man's mental and moral development, i.e., association, physical environment, and social heredity. The seventh treats of the origin and classification of the various races and peoples of the globe. After discussing these various topics, which occupy about four-fifths of the book, the author takes up social organization proper and devotes the next chapter to a description