

Section II, which is by far the best section of the book, deals with Types of Social Groupings. Here his wide knowledge of education is brought fully into play. He makes a new contribution in the careful analysis of the widening groups and circles with which the growing child comes into successive contacts. His scheme of social groupings is as follows:

- I. Primary Groups: family, sex, period, friendship, neighbourhood.
- II. Universal Groups: Spiritual (Religious) contrasted with the secular (state); and caste or class as antithetical to these.
- III. Self-regarding Groups: Occupation, leisure.

The discussion in this section brings out very clearly the struggle that an enlarging sphere of sociality always engenders. For example, the enlarging sphere of children causes them to grow away from the family—a process often misunderstood and almost always resented by parents. The enlarging sphere of modern woman causes her to grow beyond the limits of interest represented in the kitchen or the home, resulting (to some) in that terrible movement—the feminist movement. One obvious point he misses here is that of the feeble-minded. Sociologically, the problem of the feeble-minded is their inability to expand socially, or rather, to expand at the normal rate of their fellows. But, like John Gilpin, Findlay keeps the balance true. Local interests and local ties must be fostered. There can be no true internationalism without local patriotism.

Section III deals with Organization and in it are discussed such topics as the leader, the official, the representative, government, law, symbol and form.

Lack of space forbids more. The reviewer found the book both stimulating and fascinating, and confidently recommends it to the notice of all workers in mental and social hygiene in Canada. Findlay's Introduction to Sociology should certainly be one of the texts studied in our schools for social workers.

P. S.