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Bill itself can be bought for 6½d., it is a little surprising that the author thought it worth while to include it.

Originality, which would add something new to the economic side of the subject, cannot, of course, be looked for in a condensed summary of other text-books and official instructions, such as this is. Its compilation must have entailed a great deal of labour in the shape of condensation, &c., but it is essentially a book for the crammer and the student, and scarcely a contribution to the economics of valuation. Nevertheless, it is likely to command a ready sale, embracing as it does such a wide range, and embodying a great deal of information as useful to the professional man as to the student.

F. OLIVER LYONS

Columbia University—Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. Vol. XXIX., No. 2. *New Hampshire as a Royal Province.* By WILLIAM H. FAY, Ph.D. (New York and London, 1908. Pp. 527. Price \$3.00.) Vol. XXX. *The Province of New Jersey, 1664—1738.* By EDWIN T. TANNER, Ph.D. (New York and London, 1908. Pp. xvi+712. Price \$4.00.)

NEITHER of the books before us has a directly economic aspect, but each deals with general political and social history. Mr. Fay's book covers a period of some 170 years from the giving of the Charter to the London and Plymouth companies in 1606 until the conclusion of the War of Independence. Apart from this connection with the chartered companies, however, two chapters have a special interest for the economist, Chapter IV. (pp. 209–320), on the land system, and Chapter V. (pp. 321–420), on finance. The former deals largely with the question of titles to land, and is mostly concerned with describing, not very concisely, the consequent disputes and attempts to settle them. The chapter on finance is far more interesting, and deals with a number of subjects, including currency questions. At the beginning of the chapter the author points out that "although the early settlers brought some money with them from England, it was by no means sufficient to answer the ordinary purposes of trade. The result was that they were compelled to resort to a system of barter." The prolixity of the treatment is somewhat mitigated by the detailed table of contents which the author provides.

The economic interest of Mr. Tanner's book lies chiefly in the distinction between the economic and legal aspect of the

"Proprietorship" in New Jersey. This was both a form of land-ownership and a grant of governmental power, and for a clear understanding of the complicated legal questions arising in the "Province" a sharp distinction must be drawn between the two. For the first half of the period covered these political rights were actually exercised by the "proprietors," but in 1702 they were surrendered. The book as a whole deals almost entirely with political, and especially constitutional, questions, but chapters deal with the land system (No. III., p. 57) and land troubles (No. IV., p. 80) in East Jersey, and the land system of West Jersey (No. VI., p. 112), all previous to 1702. There is a chapter on financial affairs, subdivided into expenditure, taxation, and bills of credit (No. XXIV., p. 558), and the last two chapters deal with the proprietorship under royal rule in East and West Jersey respectively. The main defect of the book is its inordinate length—712 pages—to describe less than eighty years of the history of a single province. It is not redeemed by a detailed table of contents, as in Mr. Fay's case, though there is something of an index.

N. B. DEARLE

Australien, in Politik, Wirthschaft, Kultur. By Dr. Robert Schachner. (Jena, 1909. Pp. viii + 464.)

THIS volume is the fruit of a prolonged stay in Australia, during which, the writer tells us, he learnt to love the Australian people and to believe in their future. The work is almost encyclopædic in the ground it covers. History and contemporary politics, local government, economic conditions and industrial problems are treated exhaustively. A detailed description is given of educational methods and institutions, of laws and customs, of the Church, of literature and art, of the stage and the Press. An appendix adds particulars of recent legislation, tables of weights and measures, and a useful index. The writer has spared no pains to bring within the compass of a single volume the maximum of information, derived largely at first hand, concerning a land and a people with whom he is in real sympathy.

The book falls into three divisions—politics, economics, and general culture. In each case the writer describes, in the minutest detail, the beginning and development of everything, and traces to their origin the obvious defects of existing systems. Thus the financial policy of the country was long unsound. A period of reckless borrowing was indeed followed by wiser counsels, and the public finances are improving; but Australia

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