one might first consider it, a report on planning for the town of Walpole, Massachusetts, but examination shows that the first 262 pages apply generally to community planning and are remarkably complete in treating the various elements of that much needed proposition.

It might be thought that the second part, including about 130 pages with the indexes, and referring particularly to Walpole, would not be interesting in a general way. As a fact, however, it is fully as helpful in its particularity as any other part of the work. There is always an advantage in being specific, and the Walpole section is just that. The reviewer may be permitted a little regret and a little amusement at the planting lists beginning on page 391, in which either the author, the editor or the printer has introduced some new and lurid methods of horticultural terminology. Six glaring errors in the spelling of botanical names on the first page introduce an inexcusable looseness in this respect throughout the lists. One of the smile-making errors occurs on page 397, where the familiar plant *Wittherod* is given the new name of "*Withered!*"

The survey of town planning included in this important book is broad. It seems worth while particularly to call attention to two chapters, one entitled "Can we afford it?" and the other called "Ways and means." These chapters will be good reading for the citizens of any community which is advancing in its bounds, and which in consequence ought to be thinking about making that advancement worth while.

"Town Planning for Small Communities" is, as the editor has written of it in his introduction, "an admirable complement to John Nolen's volume on 'City Planning.'" The two books stand, not as monuments (for monuments do not work), but as gospels, up to date in relation to the things which will not only make America better fit to live in now and hereafter, but better fit to fight any enemy we may be faced with.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

CITY PLANNING PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917.¹ Compiled by the Committee on Town Planning of The American Institute of Architects. Edited by George B. Ford, assisted by Ralph F. Warner. Published by The Journal of The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C.

This is the title of a notable production, published in time to be of material encouragement at the recent successful Ninth City Planning Conference, held at Kansas City, Missouri. It is just what its title indicates, but it is that thing in a most admirable, convenient and notable way. The book is in the standard document size (8½ x 11) adopted by The American Institute of Architects, and is primarily designed for filing with other similar publications.

There is an adequate introduction which does not waste a word on felicitations or acknowledgments. Its sub-head is "Getting Started on City Planning," and it tells how to get going simply and definitely.

Then follows the detailed account of city planning progress. It is arranged in community references in alphabetical succession, and takes care of 233 cities and towns in the United States of which there is actual city planning progress recorded. All this information has been obtained in an authoritative way, and may in consequence be depended upon.

The illustrations in the book are a new feature. There are literally hundreds of them, applying to the plans and the progress which the volume sets forth. The notable difference in this volume from any similar volume is that there is not one single illustration of a German city or one single glorification of foreign city planning in the whole book. It might have been properly entitled "American City Planning Progress," which, as the volume shows, is now a very definite and positive thing, going on with vigor and in a most encouraging way the country over.

One thing about this book needs to be

¹See NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW, vol. vi, p. 346.

noted. A statement is prominently set forth that the book is not copyrighted and that "The Town Planning Committee of The American Institute of Architects desire to make the material . . . of value to the largest possible number of persons engaged in city planning or interested in the extension of the ideals of city planning. To this end, material may be reprinted in whole or in part in local newspapers or in bulletins of commercial or civic bodies, providing only that proper mention be made of 'City Planning Progress' as a source of information. If illustrations are desired, photographs will be loaned whenever available, without charge." Thus the volume serves not only as an up to date record of what has been done in American city planning, but as a propaganda document of the utmost importance.

The American Institute of Architects is to be congratulated on the wisdom, breadth and value of this volume, and the city planning fraternity owes much to George B. Ford, well known as the landscape architect in charge of the notable zoning and districting recently put in force in New York city, for his successful effort to promote the welfare of American communities.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

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PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION. By John Mabry Mathews, Ph.D. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Pp. 533. \$2.50.

The modern trend toward research in public administration is well represented in Dr. Mathews' excellent work. The Columbia University studies have already given us a number of valuable monographs showing the centralization of administrative authority in particular states. The intensive studies made by the various state commissions on economy and efficiency, which reported two years ago, have also added to our knowledge in this field. The present author presents a broader treatment of the state administration as a whole, and in doing so he has produced what is in many respects a model text-book on the subject. After an

introductory chapter showing the growth of state duties and powers and a tendency toward centralization, the author divides the book into three parts on "The organization," "The functions" and "The reorganization of state administration" respectively. Under "Organization" the powers of the governor are traced historically to their present status; the position and authority of other state officials and boards are also presented, and the rules governing the state civil service, including the appointment and removal of officers, are considered. Under "Functions" there are two excellent chapters on taxation and finance and an adequate discussion of education, charities, public health and justice. There is also an excellent discussion of the methods and machinery provided to enforce state laws. The author here shows the urgent need for less law making and more law enforcement, and points out the impotence or unwillingness of the state to force local authorities to carry out the law. The only inadequate part of the book is that dealing with recently developed state powers, such as corporation control, public service commissions, labor legislation, agriculture, and the good roads movement. These should be much more fully presented. Local administration is not discussed except in its relation to the central authorities. Under "Reorganization," the author points out the needlessly complicated machinery of state government. He shows from the conclusions of the state efficiency commissions that there is an almost total lack of systematic organization and method. The state's work could be done more effectively without additional cost, by a modern business-like method of organization like that existing in the federal administration. This chapter also contains a strong plea for closer union between the executive and legislative powers.

The book is a description with some critical remarks, rather than a propagandist's argument for any form or system of state administration. Only the concluding chapter presents a series of proposals for reorganization.