

intensively than has been done before, and has profited by the further advantage of a well-filled background afforded by a comprehensive study of the whole field.

The French archives for the period are not accessible but the author feels that all of the essential documents relating to the French policy have been discovered in the American, Mexican and British archives, or printed in French periodicals.

Dr. Smith states the conclusions of his study in twenty-one chapters running in chronological-topical gamut from "The Beginnings of the Annexation Question" to "Annexation is Consummated." Special students in the field may find and are finding some errors of detail in the book, but unless new and unexpected sources of information are discovered, Dr. Smith's findings are not likely to be seriously modified in their larger lines. Nor does he differ greatly from students who have passed that way before him. *Par exemple* the British policy, one of the newest phases presented by him: As set forth by the documents in the Public Records Office this is interpreted by Professor Adams and by Dr. Smith with only a difference of emphasis. The former saw in the British interest in Texas only a wish half-heartedly pushed. The latter sees an intensity of purpose that develops into a definite, persistent policy.

The great value of Dr. Smith's book is that it represents original research, wide and deep. What others have done by parts he has done as a whole. His volume probably comes as near being "the final word," as a work of its scope can well be in these days.

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Smith, Samuel G. *Social Pathology.* Pp. viii, 380. Price \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This volume includes a number of brief studies in social mal-adjustment. The range of topics treated is a wide one including such problems as poverty, crime, feeble-mindedness and prostitution. The number of subjects discussed makes the book almost encyclopedic in nature. The different sections might well have been handled by specialists in the various fields. However, the treatment by one writer has the advantage of securing a consistent point of view and a better proportion than might otherwise be possible.

It is the opinion of the author that the ordinary studies in what is known as degeneration commence too late. "It is easy enough," he maintains, "to show that the pauper, the criminal, and the insane may be included under the vague term, 'degenerate.' The point to discover is where the departure from normal human life began, and what were the malign influences that caused it." This is the main purpose underlying the present volume. The premise back of each of the special mal-adjustments studied, is "that most children are well born, and are afterward ruined by physical accident or disease, or else by the failure of the home and the state." It is the opinion of the author that "the doctrine of heredity has been largely overworked. Environment has not been set forth in suitable terms."

In the opening chapter, the author states the purpose of his study is "not to breed pessimism, but to furnish a rational ground for faith in the future of the world. The diseases of society, like the diseases of the human body, are to be studied that remedies may be found for them where they exist, but most of all, that by a larger vitality and greater practical wisdom the number of diseases may be reduced to the lowest terms and we may set ourselves to social tasks with the ideal of finally conquering them althogether."

The method of presentation followed is first to study the nature of each social disease discussed and then to suggest the respective remedies. In addition to the treatment of the social diseases included under the broad terms, dependency, delinquency and defectiveness, are three chapters dealing respectively with Social Sanitation, the Inspection of Institutions and Social Statistics. These, while suggestive, occupy space which might have been devoted to a fuller discussion of some of the many phases of social pathology which precede. This suggests what is perhaps the chief criticism of the book—an attempt to cover too wide a field. While well done in the main, each treatment is too brief for the special student of the problem. The value of the book is enhanced by a bibliography of works used in its preparation as well as by an exhaustive index.

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Stockton, F. T. *The Closed Shop in American Trade Unions.* Pp. xii, 187. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1911.

This is a sympathetic yet critical, detailed yet readable monograph on the origin and subsequent development of the closed shop principle in American trade unionism. The volume shows the evidence of first hand study as well as of considerable library research. In the words of the author, "the primary aim of the present study is to set forth the facts concerning the closed shop." In so doing the various forms of the closed shop—the simple closed shop, the extended closed shop, and the joint closed shop—are explained and discussed in chapters with the above captions. Throughout the relative importance attached to the enforcement of the closed shop principle at various stages of our industrial development and the efforts which employers have made from time to time to check its operation, are described.

In some ways the closing chapters of the book are the most interesting, since they discuss the social aspects of the closed shop as well as its value as a trade union device. On the latter point, Dr. Stockton summarizes, among others, the following arguments, usually advanced in defense of the closed shop principle:—The closed shop makes possible the enforcement of discipline over union members; it makes collective bargaining truly effective; it secures in all cases the exclusion of "scabs" who might secure employment were non-union men not discriminated against. The presence of non-union men is likely to make for a complete non-union shop, since, other things being equal, non-union men are likely to be favored with promotions, etc., over union men; the closed shop principle is just in view of the legal principle known as the fellow-servant doctrine.

It is the conclusion of the author that "the closed shop is used by trade