

a check and a stimulus to the Scottish navy. The chief foe on the Scottish horizon had vanished, but the exigencies of English foreign policy exposed the scanty fleets of Scots merchantmen to new dangers on the high seas, and a navy was more than ever necessary for their protection. In actual fact, however, the Scots navy was already declining into insignificance prior to its ultimate absorption with the stronger force. The introduction closes with a sketch of the history of the Admiral's office, and the development of his powers, especially upon the jurisdictionary side.

Although the book is one which is somewhat technical in subject and also, perhaps necessarily, in treatment, it will have considerable interest for all students of naval annals, and, to those who are anxious to pursue the subject further, the excellent table of reference to the documentary sources should prove of great value.

*A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912.* By Stanley C. Johnson, M.A. [Studies in Economics and Political Science, edited by W. Pember Reeves, no. 34.] (London, George Routledge and Sons; New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1914, pp. xvi, 387.) This painstaking and scholarly doctor's dissertation is an account of the flow of population from the British Isles to the United States and Canada for the last 150 years. It is dense with facts, buttressed with statistics and clinched with citations from a great number of documents. All sides of the subject are gone into and, besides a review of the Causes of Emigration which touches on the chief currents in the industrial history of the United Kingdom since 1763, we have chapters on Assisted Emigration, the Transport of Emigrants, Restrictions on Immigration, the Reception of Immigrants, the Destination of Immigrants, Land Systems affecting Immigrants, Colonization Schemes, the Emigration of Women, the Emigration of Children, and the Economic and Social Value of Emigration and Immigration. The chapter on Transport paints a dark picture of fraud and exploitation. The struggle to subject the oversea carriage of emigrants to government regulation and inspection bore a singularly close resemblance to our contemporary struggle for industrial legislation. The history of the emigration of women and children is a cheering record of the diffusion of the spirit of humanity and the steady growth of a sense of collective responsibility. The author's industry has rescued from oblivion precious social experiences we ought not to forget.

Dr. Johnson presents with much force the present conflict of interest between England and her colonies respecting migration. England, sparse in country and congested in city, wants outlet for her superfluous, town-bred population. The colonies want the country-bred British who can take up homesteads, and set up such stringent requirements for admission that the town-bred migrants from the homeland can hardly pass muster. He feels that these requirements select the wheat and leave the human chaff to remain with the mother-country.

In his comments on the situation in the United States the author sometimes stumbles. He does not know that since 1906 this country has had a uniform rule of naturalization. He offers the proportion of prisoners and paupers among immigrants and natives as an index to comparative criminality and pauperism, without taking into consideration the difference in the age composition of the two groups. In reviewing the social effects of immigration he overlooks the spirit of the emigrant, the effect upon the rate of increase of the native population, and the broad contrast in social psychology between the resulting heterogeneous people and an old people.

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*Paris pendant la Terreur.* Rapports des Agents Secrets du Ministre de l'Intérieur, publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par Pierre Caron. Tome II., 6 Nivôse an II.—27 Nivôse an II. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1914, pp. 404.) These reports, as stated in a notice of the first volume (AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XVII. 184-185), belong to a series begun in August, 1793, and continued until April, 1794. Apparently the series for Nivôse is relatively complete, for the present volume covers less than a month, while its predecessor covered four months. A few reports, or parts of reports, by the "observers" Grivel and Siret were published seven years ago by M. Caron in one of the *Bulletins de la Commission de l'Histoire Économique de la Révolution*, and are not reprinted in this volume. Although the observers, who made almost daily reports, numbered fourteen or fifteen, the body of public opinion from which they quote or upon which they comment seems restricted to what may be described as *sans-culotte*. Other types of opinion would, indeed, be unlikely to be much in evidence in January, 1794. The observers, however, are on the lookout for counter-revolutionaries, conspirators, and persons without obvious reasons for being in Paris. They keep a close watch upon theatres and often complain of the *incivique* character of the plays. For example, one of them reports a play called *Les Contre-Révolutionnaires*, in which the counter-revolutionaries brought on the stage are "des êtres chimériques, et qui n'existent plus depuis longtemps; ils sont d'ailleurs si maladroits qu'ils excitent encore plus de pitié que de ressentiment, plus de mépris que d'horreur. Le personnage qui, pour les surprendre, se déguise en ambassadeur espagnol, est un mauvais plaisant, qui joue ce rôle plus en bouffon qu'en patriote." He adds that the piece is full of malevolent thrusts, which were enthusiastically applauded, and says Paris should have only three theatres, the Opéra, the Théâtre-Français, and the Théâtre-Italien. The tone of the reports is on the whole moderate, although one of the observers quotes with apparent approval a savage reference to the Dauphin and Madame Royale as *les deux louveteaux*. But another mentions the horror excited by the news of the *noyades* at Nantes which were described as "patriotic baptisms".