

low fever then present in the Barbados. Professor Boyce took advantage of this mission to visit other of the British West Indies for the purpose of studying health conditions there as well as in the Barbados. The results of his investigations have been published in a handsome volume entitled *Health Progress and Administration in the West Indies*. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1910. Pp. xv, 328.) This account, by a competent observer, of his personal observations of health conditions and of the efforts that are being made to combat disease in the different islands, furnishes a welcome addition to our knowledge regarding the progress of preventive medicine in these countries in whose sanitary condition we are vitally interested. With what has been done by our own government to improve health conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico we are already familiar, or we can readily secure the information from official reports. The information given in the present volume is all the more valuable since it relates primarily to islands concerning whose affairs equally full data are not available. A map, and numerous well-chosen illustrations of hospitals, drainage systems, and other sanitary works, and copies of health regulations and ordinances, add materially to the attractiveness and value of the work.

*Railroad Administration*. By Ray Morris, Managing Editor of the *Railway Age Gazette*. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1910. Pp. x, 309.) This work constitutes the initial number in Appleton's Railway Series, edited by Prof. Emory R. Johnson. Its title is misleading. Little or no attempt is paid to the administrative problems and methods involved in operating railways. The bulk of the work is devoted to a description of the two types of railway organization—the divisional as exemplified in the New York Central Railroad, and the departmental as exemplified in the Pennsylvania Railroad. Numerous charts are inserted showing the bureau and service organization, under each of these systems, in individual railways in this country and in Europe. *Railway Organization* would therefore have been a much more accurate title. A carefully written work either on the subject of railway organization or on that of railway administration, or better still on both subjects, critically examining the peculiar problems of business management presented by railways and the various ways in which the different roads of the country have sought to meet such problems, would have been extremely timely in view of the sharp way in which public attention has been directed to this

subject. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the author has contented himself with an examination of only the most general phases of the question, and has handled these in, for the most part, but a descriptive way.

The Short Ballot Organization has published a Loose Leaf *Digest of Short Ballot Charters*, edited by Professor Charles A. Beard of Columbia University. This includes a series of papers and addresses on commission government for cities, outlines and tabulations of short ballot charters, the full text of a number of the more important laws, reports from cities which have short ballot charters and a bibliography. The purpose of the book is to present the cogent parts relating to the movement for commission government. As first issued, the volume gives a list of 122 short ballot cities in the United States, with outlines of 50 laws and the text of the laws in force in eight cities, including Galveston, Houston, Des Moines, Colorado Springs and Lynn, Mass. From time to time additional pages will be supplied, giving further data in regard to the movement.

About two-fifths of the fourth volume of the *Jahrbuch des Oeffentlichen Rechts* is devoted to four articles on general subjects. Professor V. Ullmann of Munich writes on The Development of the Law of Maritime War by the Declaration of London of 1909; Professor Max Huber of Zurich presents a contribution toward the knowledge of the sociological foundations of international law and the society of states; Dr. Karl Némethy von Ujfalu, of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, discusses Parliamentary Reform in Hungary; and Professor Richard Thoma of Tübingen discusses The Idea of the Constitutional state and the science of administrative law.

The larger part of the volume is made up of shorter papers on recent legislation on public law. About two thirds of this deals with legislation in Germany, including the Empire, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Saxe-Weimar and the Hanse cities. The papers on foreign countries include one on the Bosnian constitution, and surveys of legislation on public law in France, Italy, Norway, Russia and Japan,—some papers covering the record for two or three years.

This annual has now established itself as a standard source of information on the recent development of public law especially on the