

Gény, the procedure of elaboration of the civil law; and Professor Garçon, the methods employed in criminal law. Next to Professor Lar-naude's paper those of Professor Tissier and Professor Garçon possess the most general interest. Professor Tissier dwells upon the economic and social significance of a simple, expeditious and inexpensive procedure in the administration of justice, and shows that the existing French procedure lacks all three of these elements. There is about it, he says, too much *réglement*, too much formalism, and too much expense. Among the reforms which he suggests is to give the judge a larger power of direction in the trial, simplify the forms of procedure, and reduce the fees to which litigants are subject. Professor Garçon's paper deals mainly with the nature of the criminal law, theories of punishment and criminal statistics. Regarding the methods of combatting crime he affirms that the more rational and effective procedure is not hanging or imprisonment but the removal of the causes.

J. W. GARNER.

*The Greek Commonwealth. Politics and Economics in Fifth Century Athens.* By ALFRED E. ZIMMERN, Lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science. (Oxford Clarendon Press, 1911. Pp. 454.)

In this book we have a most attractive presentation of two interesting phases of the history of Athens in its best period. There are three parts to the book, the first, comprising fifty-one pages, on the sea, the climate, and the soil of the Mediterranean Area. This geographical section is clear, suggestive and interesting, and is quite the best part of the book. It forms, however, in the author's mind, only the background and stage against and on which to put the drama of fifth century life in Athens. In the section entitled Politics, therefore, various elements must play their parts to bring about the ideal of citizenship. Fellowships, or the rule of public opinion, custom, or the rule of the family, efficiency, or the rule of the magistrate, are chapters in early Athenian politics, and the available source of material for them, though scanty, is handled satisfactorily. The next four chapters, gentleness or the rule of religion, law or the rule of fair play, self-government or the rule of the people, and liberty or the rule of the Empire, are much too idealistic in treatment, and suffer accordingly.

All these chapters seem to be preliminary to the final chapter called happiness, or the rule of love, the ideal of citizenship as explained and dilated upon by Pericles in his famous Funeral Speech.

The third section of the book, Economics, is the least well done of the three. The author does insist, however, that the reader remember that all that Athens did in politics and economics was done in a poverty and discomfort, as regards material surroundings which is to us almost incredible. Athens had no budget, no problems of material organization, knew almost nothing of local competition or unemployment, and had as its economic watchword not "progress" but "stability," and producers and traders who ministered not to fashion but to custom. The author speaks of the strong "landed tradition" as a persistent force in the inherited social economy of Greece, and dwells upon the economic predicament of the Greek states when their respective populations reached natural limits necessitating one of two remedies, less people or more food, and upon the adoption of both plans, one entailing colonization and the other commerce and war. The ideas of the author about the growth of private and public ownership are, in the reviewer's judgment, not entirely satisfactory.

The book is, perhaps, rather popular than scholarly, and discursive rather than intensive, but it handles a great deal of material in a most attractive way, and is throughout illuminating and suggestive. It can be recommended to the general reader, with a caution against the author's tendency to idealism. The specialist must read it anyway.

RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN.

*Annexation, Preferential Trade, and Reciprocity. An Outline of the Canadian Annexation Movement of 1849-1850, with Special Reference to the Question of Preferential Trade and Reciprocity.* By CEPHAS D. ALLIN and GEORGE M. JONES. (Toronto: The Musson Book Company Limited n. d. Pp. xii, 398.)

Only four years are covered by Messrs. Allin and Jones's study of the pre-confederation movements in Canada for annexation, preferential trade, and reciprocity with the United States; but these four years were the most eventful of any years in the history of the British North American provinces between the Quebec act of 1791 and confederation.