

In *The Supreme Will* (The Hague: M. Nijhoff, pp. 191) the dangers of a premature peace are discussed by Mr. H. Dunlop, a Hollander by birth. His conclusions are summed up in the following extract: "Owing, chiefly, to the violation of Belgium, the majority in Holland is anti-German. There are many pro-French and many pro-English specialists. The Dutch are often exhorted to be 'pro-Dutch' only. But I believe we can 'go one better,' in being pro-civilisation."

A trenchant and vigorously-written little book on *The House of Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg Monarchy* by Gustav Pollak has been published by The New York Evening Post Company. It contains the various articles which the author has from time to time during the past year contributed to the columns of the *Nation* and the *Evening Post*.

A duodecimo volume by Theodore Marburg entitled *League of Nations* (New York: The Macmillan Co., pp. 139) gives a narrative of the movement for a League to Enforce Peace based largely upon the author's own connection with the undertaking. There is a foreword by former President Taft.

A little book on *The Irish Home-Rule Convention*, published by The Macmillan Company, contains chapters on British aspects of the convention by George W. Russell and Sir Horace Plunkett, together with a discussion of American opinion with reference to the home-rule question by John Quinn.

A condensed comparative study of some phases of legislative procedure in American and European countries is presented in *Practicas Parlamentarias: Las Asambleas Legislativas*, by Vicente Pardo Suarez (Habana: Rambla, Bonza y C^a). Volume I deals with the questions of quorum, membership and the three readings; volume II considers parliamentary immunity, legislative organization, and the length of sessions. Under each topic there is a brief general statement, and a short summary under each country, arranged alphabetically.

The Canada Law Book Company of Toronto in conjunction with the Cromarty Law Book Company of Philadelphia has brought out a *Canadian Municipal Manual* (pp. 1039) which will be of much interest and value to law libraries, research bureaus and other reference centers. The volume includes all the chief legislative enactments relating to municipal affairs in the various Canadian provinces, the work of editing having been skillfully done by Messrs. Meredith and Wilkinson of Toronto, under the supervision of Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice

of Ontario. Among important statutes included are the Municipal Arbitrations Act, the Public Utilities Act, and the Bureau of Municipal Affairs Act. An exhaustive digest of the judicial interpretations accompanies each enactment and the volume is provided with an admirable index. For consultation on any legal matter relating to local government in Canada this book will prove of the highest value.

Students of municipal government in its broader bearings will find *The City Worker's World* by Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1917, pp. 231) a book of far more than passing interest. All the discussions go to the heart of great urban problems, housing, poor relief, health protection and the like. The chapter on "Politics" is particularly trenchant, and deserves not only to be read but to be studied by every teacher of civic affairs. On the ever-recurring question as to why municipal reform so often receives a setback in the great cities of this country there is a great deal of illumination in this chapter.

A second edition of *The History of Tammany Hall*, by Gustavus Meyers has been issued by Messrs. Boni and Liveright. First published in 1901, this volume has been out of print for a decade or more. The present edition contains several additional chapters which deal with the methods and activities of Tammany during the last sixteen years. In its revised and enlarged form the volume places at the disposal of every library a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of what has long been recognized as the most highly-organized political machine in the country.

The *Final Report* (1916) of the commission on building districts and restrictions of the New York City board of estimate and apportionment is a substantial volume of 300 pages, with numerous maps and illustrations. This includes chapters on the necessity for a comprehensive plan of city building, use districts, height districts and area districts, with appendices on charter provisions, zoning survey, districting, record of testimony and the report of the committee of the whole of the board of estimate and apportionment on the building zone plan.

In several of the larger cities of the United States the problem of combining the several detached local governments into a comprehensive municipal organization is receiving attention. In January, 1917, the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency issued a report on *Unification of Local Governments in Chicago* (pp. 98); and this was followed in Octo-