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teenth century until George III with the help of the younger Pitt transformed the upper chamber into a stronghold of Toryism.

The least satisfactory chapter is that on the social position of the peerage, where the author relies perhaps more than is well on the dramatists of the Revolution period and fails to offer any very illuminating sketch of the position which the peers occupied as landlords and in the social and political economy of the shires. There is also some feebleness of grasp in that part of the chapter on the Lords and the Constitution where Mr. Turberville is dealing with the Last Determinations Act of 1696, an act which when amended in 1729 did so much to narrow the franchises in the boroughs and to stereotype the narrowness until the great reform of the representative system was effected in 1832. These Last Determinations Acts greatly facilitated the control of boroughs and the trading in boroughs by the territorial aristocracy. They made corruption more worth while on the part of borough masters, whether these borough masters were peers, or, as later in the eighteenth century, men who had grown rich in trade and were using these boroughs to work their way into the baronetage or the peerage. The Last Determinations Acts in many boroughs made of no avail the local movements for a reform in the representative system; but there is no indication in Mr. Turberville's reference to the Act of 1696 that any such lasting importance attached to this legislation.

EDWARD PORRITT.

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*A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912.* By STANLEY C. JOHNSON. London, George Routledge and Sons, Limited, 1913.—xvi, 387 pp.

The work undertaken by Mr. Johnson has long obviously needed doing. It has now been done with a considerable measure of success. The author has marshaled an enormous volume of carefully collected data in easy running order; and he has neglected no important aspect of his subject, except that he nowhere brings out the difference between the United States and Canada as regards propaganda to stimulate immigration. The United States restricts advertising to induce immigration; while since Confederation, Canada has spent increasingly large amounts of money on immigration propaganda in this country, in the United Kingdom, and in every country of Europe where its agents are permitted to do business. Apart from this omission, the only shortcoming is Mr. Johnson's failure to subdivide some of his chapters sufficiently to make clear when he is dealing with immigration to the United States,

and when with immigration to Canada ; and with regard to Canada in the years preceding Confederation, when he is writing of immigration to Upper Canada, and when to the Maritime Provinces. Here and there also he is guilty of some inaccuracy or looseness of statement, as for example, when he writes of an education test as existing in British Columbia ; when he writes of the Northwest Territories, meaning the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta ; or when, alluding apparently to the Knights of Labor in this country and their influence on the immigration laws of the eighties, he writes of the Independent Labor Party. In another place he leaves the impression that the Inman Steamship Company is still in existence, whereas it has been out of business for nearly twenty years.

The work examines exhaustively the causes of emigration from England, Scotland and Ireland ; the transport of emigrants across the Atlantic from the days of sailing ships to the days of the Oceanic and the Mauretania ; the policies of the governments of the United Kingdom, of the old British North American Provinces, of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States towards emigrants and immigrants ; and most of the colonization schemes originating in the United Kingdom between the end of the war with Napoleon and the Lloyd and Barr migrations from England to Canada in 1903. There is also an analysis of the destination of British emigrants to the North American continent since statistics began to be officially compiled in 1815. There are chapters on the emigration of women and children, appendices, including many statistical tables, and a useful bibliography of twenty pages.

This is the only history of British emigration that includes Canada as well as the United States, and that embraces the history of British colonization schemes in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Despite the minor shortcomings that have been indicated, it is likely to be a serviceable book for a long time to come—in fact until its statistics lose some of their value by reason of age, and until the lapse of years brings the need of revision of the text. Any study of migration from the aspect of emigration alone is necessarily partial. This is also true of a study of emigration to any one selected country. The inducements to migration depend upon a comparison of conditions at both ends of the journey. But such partial studies as this of Mr. Johnson's lay the foundation for a more inclusive study of the whole movement of population.

EDWARD PORRITT.