Similar tests are applied to an analysis of sex facts and home relations among the different races of America, which tend to show that most of them may be explained in terms of culture and environment with emphasis on the economic and traditional factors, rather than in terms of biological causes. Many a theory of "crossroad scientists" that endows certain people with fixed impulses and inbred lack of power of restraint, is exploded. Nordics of that school will do well to read this book with care. Hitler himself might profit by reading it; and we in western Pennsylvania with our large number of immigrants of the newer type, will profit by a careful study of its contents.

The six hundred pages of facts and arguments reflect wide reading and careful analysis. The student will find additional help in a full and careful bibliography at the end. The general appearance of the book, with its clean type and wide margins, is excellent. The volume should make for a truer understanding of the immigrant groups in our midst and for better and friendlier feeling between the cosmopolitan elements of our American community.

Pittsburgh

Edward O. Tabor


Though this volume is privately printed, it appears from its cover to have the approval of the University of Pennsylvania, in which institution it was presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The reviewer is happy to state that it is a good refutation of the common allegation that a work of such origin is usually scholarly but uninteresting.

In thirteen chapters, covering 269 closely printed pages, the author carries forward his theme from the founding of the colony to the triumph of protectionism in the Morrill Tariff of March 2, 1861. The account convinces one that it is well nigh impossible to comprehend adequately the political history of Pennsylvania, and even some of that of the United States as a whole, without taking into consideration Pennsylvania activity during this period in the promotion of tariff protection. As a necessary explanation of this political development the author has furnished the reader a mass of economic and industrial information that almost provides an economic history of Pennsylvania before the Civil War. The references in the footnotes will prove particularly
valuable to anyone making more detailed studies in the industrial and economic life of Pennsylvania from 1681 to 1861.

Particularly interesting sidelights in this study are the relation of protectionism to commerce, agriculture, and party politics, and the development of abstract economic theory as a result of the struggle of material interests. Dr. Eiselen easily determines that the triumph of protectionism was at the expense of commerce. The consistency with which agriculturalists supported protectionism in Pennsylvania is revealed as a matter of importance. The almost continuous triumph of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania from 1798 to 1858 is shown to be partly a matter of organization, but after 1824 mainly a matter of the influence of Andrew Jackson and his tradition. The place of Matthew Carey and of Henry C. Carey in economic theory is well set forth.

Western Pennsylvanians will find the volume profitable and pleasant reading, for it contains much incidental material on Pittsburgh and the adjoining counties. Although much more detail might be desirable, the account includes some information on the industrial collapse in Pittsburgh in 1819 (p. 44, 47), on western Pennsylvania agricultural sentiment (p. 46), on the tariff activity of Henry Baldwin (p. 54, 65), on "Tariff Andy" Stewart (p. 70), on Congressman James S. Stevenson (p. 70-74), on Joseph Ritner, the wool protectionist of Washington County (p. 88), on the iron industry (p. 101), on the harsh attitude of western Pennsylvania toward nullification in South Carolina in 1832-33 (p. 116), on Walter Forward (p. 145), on Harmar Denny (p. 158), and on ironmasters' conventions in 1849 (p. 221).

Excellent as it is, this volume might have been better. Rich and full as it is, it might have been made more adequate. The author adheres too closely, perhaps, to the main theme of his topic; more detail would be welcomed by some readers. Other important factors in this period of history, for example transportation, are not given due consideration. There may also be some objection to the author's apparent advocacy of the theory and system of protectionism. He seems not to be completely disinterested. There are a few typographical errors in the book, such as a wrongly numbered footnote (p. 113), misplaced pages (154 and 155), and a misspelled word—"chance" for "change" (p. 203). A more serious defect is the lack of an index. Such imperfections, however, do not materially impair the author's presentation of his theme, and anyone interested in the protective tariff will find the book of value. The story is grim rather than heroic, but it is an excellent story.

University of Pittsburgh

Alfred P. James