

thorough understanding of the underlying principles of the constitution, and of the means by which they have attained their present form. To accomplish this, the author enquires into the source of law and sovereignty from the rudest conditions of society. He then discusses the physical and social factors of law, as relating to the individual, to property, and to the family, and the growth of procedure. He then considers the evidences of physical and social factors in constitutional law, concluding with an application of the deductions arrived at to the political growth and constitution of the United States. Though especially adapted for the student of American constitutional law and history, this interesting volume contains much valuable information, and many interesting deductions of great use to the general student.

"The Old English Manor" is a work, as the title implies, of a more limited scope, but more interesting to the general reader. That so carefully written and vivid a picture of early English life should have been entirely drawn from documentary evidence, far removed from the scene of investigation, is indeed very remarkable. We have, first, a general introduction, in which are very fully discussed and set forth the various theories as to the origin and growth of village communities in England, the conditions out of which they arose, the various elements of race and language on which they were founded, the objects to be attained, and the means by which they were arrived at. This involves a close study of what is known of English history, if we may so use the term, during and previous to the period of Roman occupation, as well as during the time which elapsed from the first Saxon invasion to the Norman Conquest. To these intricate questions Mr. Andrews has given the most careful and painstaking consideration, and has also imparted to a dry historical subject a degree of interest which a less earnest writer could hardly inspire. In the subsequent chapters he deals, first, with the "lands of the manor"—their arrangement, title, nature of occupation, dwellings, and modes of cultivation; secondly, the relations between the "lord and the tenantry"; thirdly, the "landless" dwellers upon the manor, the followers and slaves of the lord of the manor; fourthly, the "special workers"—the men engaged in various occupations and handicrafts, showing the division of labour in those early times; fifthly, the "yearly routine of work"; and, lastly, the