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in the case of each party studied to sketch the field from the national point of view first, and we have as a result a very fine brief history of all the third parties since the Civil War in the United States, with the exception of the Prohibition and Socialist parties. The book is, therefore, of considerable value aside from its bearing on Iowa parties.

In working out lines of demarkation, Mr. Haynes has excluded those third parties which seem to have no distinctly western or American background and his book is, therefore, divided into five parts, each one dealing with a distinct movement, viz., the Liberal-Republican, the Farmers, the Greenback, the Populist and the Progressive. No one familiar with these movements will need reminding what an important part Iowa has played in these new parties and the names of Larrabee, Weaver, Dolliver and Cummins at once suggest themselves. The notes and references are extensive and make an excellent bibliography. To say that the work is done under the direction of Editor Shambaugh is synonymous with saying it is exceedingly well done in every respect.

EDWARD McMAHON.

FRENCH POLICY AND THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE OF 1778. By Edward S. Corwin, Ph.D., Professor of Politics, Princeton University. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1916. Pp. 430.)

A careful, scholarly and detailed study of the relations existing between France and the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War in which the author defends the thesis that "France's intervention in the American Revolution was motived primarily by her desire to recover her lost pre-eminence on the Continent of Europe," and that it was not merely an "Episode in the British-French struggle for colonial domination in the Western Hemisphere."

JOSE DE GALVEZ, VISITOR-GENERAL OF NEW SPAIN, 1765-1771. By Herbert Ingram Priestley. (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1916. Pp. 448. In paper cover, \$2.75; cloth, \$3.00.)

Mr. Priestley is Assistant Curator of the Bancroft Library in the University of California. His book is Volume V of the University of California's Publications in History, a series that is winning just praise for its scholarship and its excellent technique.

The author in his preface declares that Jose de Galvez though relatively little known was certainly "the most competent Minister of the Indies during the Bourbon regime. It was largely due to his constructive statesmanship in that capacity that the material prosperity of the American possessions, and hence of the mother country,