

developed step by step, the student is presented with a Platform of Freedom, containing specific application of principles to practice, and he is invited to cooperate in the movement through an existing organization with which he is made acquainted.

In addition to the original contributions mentioned above, the book is roughly a combination of "Progress and Poverty", "The Science of Political Economy", and "Democracy Versus Socialism". The style in parts is somewhat labored, in parts inspired, on the whole unemotional. In the crucible of classroom work some few defects may rise to the surface. Nevertheless, in the opinion of this writer, its method of treatment makes it superior as a teaching text to "Progress and Poverty". It has the approval of many substantial Georgists.

CECIL CARROLL TUCKER, JR.

GEORGEIST PHYSICIAN PROBES CIVILIZATION

"When Loneliness Comes," by George A. Glenn, M. D. Published by the Author, Suite 632 Empire Building, Denver, Color. 1940. 309 pp. \$3.00.

Dr. Glenn, besides being a senator of Colorado, has his own practice in Denver, is surgeon to Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, Professor of Anatomy and Demonstrative Clinical Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has served in many other institutions and hospitals.

Dr. Glenn has been watching the growing neurasthenia that has rapidly crept over civilization. He discusses in this all too brief book the vast conglomerated alliance between the medical profession and the pharmaceutical supply houses that preys on the physical and mental ills of mankind with pills and nostrums. He understands, too, that land monopoly has a blighting effect on the people in civilized society. "In reviewing history," he says, "we perceive that in the primitive state all land is comparatively free and afforded by the Creator for the use of men, to labor and live on. Whereas with the encroachment of organized 'civilized' people—the free land is ruthlessly seized from the native inhabitants and direct ownership claimed by the invading Government. After this aggrandizement, sabotage occurs, and all the fertile land and the water rights thereof are parceled out to governmental favorites, who promptly force the native inhabitants into slavery by demanding tribute for occupancy thereof." And he goes on to urge a proper solution of this problem.

Dr. Glenn has observed that humanity is being driven relentlessly to swift senility by the pace of civilization. He has seen women's frigidity and men's impotency become more widespread. Hormone extracts from animal life are being given to slow up the rapidly aging members of society who are being defeated before they achieve their goals or secure recognition. But Dr. Glenn is of the belief that within plant life exists hormonal substance of greater purity, economy and potency—and to either disprove this position or substantiate it he took a trip to the jungles of Brazil, where after many encounters with beast and man, he came upon the beautiful Amazonian women, and learned the secret of their longevity.

Dr. Glenn devotes the first half of his book to the conversations he had with different people who were running away from their personal civilized troubles. There was a statistician, an authoress, a junior business executive, a social worker. Each one had ramified contacts with society in his or her professional capacity; each also had personal problems. And each one was cynical of Dr. Glenn's wholesome, if enlightened, views on connubial happiness. Each one had been so conditioned by the "civilizing" influences of our strangled economy that he could not begin to see the truth and the light freely given to him by Dr. Glenn.

Those who enjoyed James Hilton's "Lost Horizon" can relive the beauty and sweetness of that land in the second half of this book—except that this is not fiction. This is the true story of longevity, of economic freedom, of social happiness.

As a reviewer who loves figures for the power of their accuracy but dreads them if not footnoted as to their source, I often felt in my reading of "When Loneliness Comes" that our author bandied his percentages a little too fluently.

I should also like to have seen more pictures to document his chapters. Assuredly, the book should now be followed up by a well-financed crew of social scientists and cameramen—both still and movie. It would be interesting to see whether philanthropy will stop pampering with its expenditures of monies to preserve the status quo, but will give funds to finance a follow-up to Dr. Glenn's trip.

It will also be interesting to learn whether the medical, sociological, anthropological, pedagogical and other professional journals will accept articles on these findings.

Dr. Glenn's book is enjoying a wide circulation in Colorado. It should be widely circulated, for, amidst the wide variety of subjects sure to arouse popular interest, the author has cleverly mingled "sex" with economics and the land question. He urges his readers to disentangle from their minds the warping effects of our neurasthenic life, and, with a fresh approach, to work toward a more ideal society.

WILLIAM W. NEWCOMB

FRAUDULENT LAND GRANTS

"Agrarian Conflicts in Colonial New York," by Dr. Irving Mark. Columbia University Press, New York. 1940.

Even devotees of land reform may be astonished when confronted with the extent of fraud which accompanied early land grants. In Dr. Mark's interesting study, some of these frauds are uncovered.

The looseness and vagueness with which many grants were described, by metes and bounds, permitted huge increases in the size of the tracts granted. Among the grantees was one Robert Livingston, who in 1675 was appointed Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs. Livingston, like other politicians of his day, carried the favor of several Governors who assisted him in the acquisition of thousands of acres of land. One land grant patent was stretched from 2600 to over 160,000 acres. Livingston acquired this tract for 930 guilders (about \$375) in wampum, and \$200 in axes, kettles, knives, blankets and similar commodities. What the Indians could use their axes for, with their land gone, is an interesting speculation.

It was quite simple to stretch a land grant. The metes and bounds which described them would refer to "where Two Black Oake Trees are Marked wt. L," or "where Heapes of Stone Lye," or by a stream that winds its way around many bends and turns, and run back into the woods.

In this manner, the Van Rensselaers were able to acquire, in the vicinity of Albany, upwards of one million acres. The claim of Rev. Godfridius Dellius involved 537,600 acres in the Saratoga area.

Dr. Mark found that huge concentrations of land in the hands of a few were accomplished through fraud, chicanery, nepotism and political corruption. There is ample material in his work, on which he could have easily moralized, but which he chose rather to set forth as a historical episode. However, the work is commendable from that viewpoint, and is worthy of reference for those interested in the search for a cure.

J. H. N.