

A new edition of the famous *Dialogus de Scaccario*, or *Treatise on the Exchequer*, written by Richard, the Treasurer of England for almost forty years during the twelfth century, has been printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, under the editorship of Messrs. Arthur Hughes, C. G. Crump and C. Johnson. This will be warmly welcomed by students of fiscal administration, not only because of the care taken with the text, but also because the editors have added an interesting introduction, as well as a series of notes which throw much light on some of the obscure parts of the text. These notes alone occupy almost half the volume.

Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis, whose volumes on currency and banking were recently published by the American Economic Association, has collected in a volume some of the rarer and more interesting tracts which he utilized for his history. The book is entitled *Tracts relating to the Currency of the Massachusetts Bay* (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902; 394 pp.). The volume is handsomely gotten up and includes photographic reprints of the title-page of each pamphlet. Mr. Davis has reserved for a possible future volume the tracts of the second period, subsequent to 1720. It is to be hoped that he may see his way to publish this companion volume before long, as several of the tracts are so rare that only a single copy is known to exist. To the student of American economics the volume of Mr. Davis will be as valuable as were in their time the reprints of Lord Overstone for the student of English economics.

The fifth and sixth volumes of Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices*, bringing the account down to the year 1702, were published in 1887. In the three remaining years of his life Professor Rogers was engaged in collecting material for the concluding part of his great work. At his death, however, the work was in a very incomplete state. One of his sons, Mr. Arthur G. L. Rogers, took up the investigation, and has just issued the result in a seventh volume, divided into two parts, and covering the period from 1702 to 1793 (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 8vo; 966 pp.). His independent studies during the last twelve years enabled him to unearth most interesting figures, not only from college accounts in Oxford and Cambridge, but from various printed sources, as well as from the records of a family estate in Yorkshire. The second part contains noteworthy entries covering the rates of wages and the prices of the stock of the South Sea Company, the Bank of England, the East India Company and the government issues. Mr. Rogers has modestly refrained

from any attempt to comment on these collections. It may be said, however, that his labors in concluding this monumental work have earned for him the gratitude of all students of economic history, and we trust that he may yet be prevailed upon to write a commentary on the figures of a century so important in the history of economic transitions.

Among the younger Frenchmen who have been winning laurels in the investigation of the economic history of their own country, M. Germain Martin takes a high rank. After spending several years in the study of detailed industries, he published in 1896 and the two ensuing years monographs on the guilds of Vellay, the paper industry of Annonay and the weaving school of Chavaignac in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These prepared the way for four important works which have appeared during the past three years, dealing respectively with the great industry under Louis XIV, the great industry under Louis XV, the labor associations in the seventeenth century and the industry and commerce of Vellay in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Not the least welcome of his works is the short but excellent *Bibliographie critique de l'histoire de l'industrie en France*, which includes documentary sources, contemporary writings and modern publications. M. Martin has recently spent several months in this country, and when he returns, as it is his intention to do before long, it is to be hoped that the American student will be more familiar with the writings of this gifted and erudite economic historian.

*The Report of Proceedings at the Fifth Congress of the International Coöperative Alliance* held at Manchester, July 21-25, 1902, throws an interesting light on the progress of the coöperative movement. Like the previous congresses this one was attended by representatives from all parts of Europe, including even Russia, Spain and Servia, and from Canada, Australia, India and the United States. The principal features of the program were reports from the different countries on the progress of coöperation and profit-sharing, and the International Coöperative Exhibition, at which coöperative products from all parts of the world were exposed for sale. Even to those who have followed the growth of coöperation in Great Britain, the latest figures must seem striking. At the end of 1901 there were in that country over 1600 separate societies, with a total membership just short of 2,000,000; the capital invested amounted to nearly £25,000,000, the sales to over £80,000,000 and the profits to over £9,000,000. Even productive coöperation,

which is usually characterized as a failure, makes a fair showing. There were 138 productive coöperative societies with a membership of over 22,000, employing nearly £3,000,000 capital, selling products worth £7,000,000 and earning £340,000 profit. The showing for other countries is much less favorable. At the very bottom of the list stands the United States, whose coöperative enterprises are still confined to a few stores, creameries and mutual insurance companies. Even more striking than the figures in regard to the progress of productive coöperation was the exhibit of coöperative products. This indicated that nearly every kind of product which enters into the consumption of the ordinary family is now produced, in some part of the world, on the coöperative plan.

Professor Laband's monograph, *Staatsrecht des deutschen Reiches*, originally published in Marquardsen's *Handbuch des oeffentlichen Rechts*, has just appeared separately in a third and revised edition (Tübingen and Leipzig, J. C. B. Mohr, 1902). Previous notices in the QUARTERLY of this famous work make it unnecessary to repeat here what has been said of it. An examination of the new edition shows that no changes of importance have been made in the scope or character of the work. The footnotes, however, furnish abundant evidence that the author has made use of the recent scientific literature on the subject and has kept up with the new legislation and administration, thus bringing his treatise down to date in the most careful manner. Its great value to students of public law has consequently been increased, and its appearance as a separate publication brings it within easy reach of many who are not able to purchase the larger work.

Bishop Potter's *The Citizen in his Relation to the Industrial Situation* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902) consists in a series of lectures delivered at Yale University. These lectures maintain throughout a sustained elevation of moral tone; they are generous with sympathy for every better social and industrial ideal; they show a genuinely democratic spirit, as well as a certain admirable sensitiveness to the newness and gravity of the problems which we class loosely under the term "social question." In the author's answers to the more serious issues, he does not fall back solely upon the commonplaces of "good character," but deals boldly and in detail with industrial and political conditions that enter into the making of good character. An admirable chapter on the citizen as consumer will call forth much gratitude from the Consumers' League.