

Monographs on Social Economics. Numbers I-V. New York State Department of Labor. Albany, 1904.—30, 30, 42, 60 pp.

One of the New York exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition last year was a set of four interesting little monographs on social economics prepared under the direction of Hon. John McMackin, commissioner of the state department of labor. The first of these, *Typical Employers' Welfare Institutions in New York*, was written by George A. Stevens and Leonard W. Hatch; the second, *Labor Legislation in New York*, by Adna F. Weber; the third, *The Work of the Department of Labor*, by Adna F. Weber and Leonard W. Hatch; and the fourth, *The Growth of Industry in New York*, by Adna F. Weber.

Out of the 108 concerns, employing 59,291 persons, which were found to have in successful operation in 1903 at least one of a considerable variety of measures designed to ameliorate the conditions of employment by other means than the raising of wages, shortening of hours or compliance with the factory and other labor laws, five typical establishments and their welfare work are described in the first of these monographs. It is noticeable that in two of the establishments described, the Solvay Process Company and the Roycroft Press, profit sharing of different types is a feature of the general scheme of welfare work, while in only one case, the Witherbee Memorial Hall of Mineville, are the employees benefited members of a labor organization.

The monograph on *Labor Legislation in New York* is both historical and critical, taking up the various subjects of legislative enactment, such as "Child Labor," "The Hours of Work," "Protection of Health," "Protection of Life and Limb," "Employers' Liability," "The Payment of Wages," and "The Right of Association."

The subject of the enforcement of these laws falls naturally into the third monograph, *The Work of the Department of Labor*, in which attention is called to the fact that though thirty-one states and the United States have labor bureaus, New York alone has a separate department of labor.

The fourth monograph is a somewhat elaborate statistical study, freely illustrated by charts and maps, of the industrial development of the state of New York.

On all the subjects treated in this series of monographs there is a considerable amount of compact, well-arranged material, valuable either for specific reference or for general information.

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BOOK NOTES

Trusts, Pools and Corporations (Boston, Ginn & Co., 1905 ; xxx, 477 pp.), edited by Professor William Z. Ripley, is the first of a series of economic source books which are to be published by Ginn & Company and which should lighten materially the task of teachers of economics. The editor's contributions to this volume include an excellent introduction, an article on "The Capitalization of Public Service Corporations," first published in 1900, and helpful notes to the contributions drawn from other sources. These contributions, of which there are seventeen in all, are about equally divided among articles descriptive of the principal trusts, articles explanatory of corporation and trust law and judicial records. Among the latter the findings of the receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company and the decision of the supreme court in the Northern Securities Company case are especially valuable. The book concludes appropriately with Professor Bullock's article, "Trust Literature : A Survey and Criticism" which appeared first in 1901. Taken as a whole this first volume of the new series serves admirably its purpose of presenting a concrete picture of the principal phases of the trust problem. It is gratifying to record that as many as five of the thirteen articles reprinted from periodicals which it contains are drawn from the *POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*.

The Annotated Interstate Commerce Act and Federal Anti-Trust Laws, by W. L. Snyder, of the New York bar (Baker, Voorhis & Company, 1905) is another addition to the numerous books on interstate commerce which have appeared during the last year. The present work contains the texts of all the federal statutes for the regulation of interstate commerce together with full notes of all decisions of the supreme court of the United States, as well as of the lower federal courts, relating to combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade between the states. The work is rather a compilation than a treatise but as such it is convenient and useful. There seems to be a good deal of useless repetition and the work is not entirely free from errors, as for example the statements (p. 2) that an act of Congress may be challenged on the ground of denial of equal protection of the laws and (p. 125) that the merger case arose out of a suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company.

Organized Labor and Capital (George W. Jacobs and Co., Philadelphia, 1904 ; 226 pp.), is the title given to four lectures delivered