

been short. Equal suffrage has apparently had its most conspicuous effect in securing good legislation (page 211), although Dr. Sumner recognizes in this matter the difficulty of separating the influence of women from that of men. So far as the effect of the suffrage on women is concerned, Dr. Sumner thinks that it has "brought practically no loss and some decided gain" (page 260).

The reprint of John Davis's *Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America during 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802*, with an introduction and notes by A. J. Morrison (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1909; xi, 429 pp.), is a welcome addition to the list of foreign impressions of the republic in the days of its youth, now being made accessible to others than the bibliophile. Unlike most of his compeers, Davis cared naught for the commonplace anecdotes of the traveler or for the political and statistical observations that crowd the pages of those whose humor, as the author himself remarks, "bears no proportion to their morbid drowsiness." He does not describe his meals, complain of his bed, draw pictures of ruins, "accumulate magnificent epithets" or lose himself in figures. A sort of literary tramp, he wandered afoot through a great part of the fifteen states, recording what he saw and heard and did with a spicy freedom of expression and a cheery abundance of allusion to writers of prose and verse which make his book eminently readable.

The second volume of *Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History* (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1908; viii, 823 pp.) measures fully up to the standard set by the first volume. Here again valuable articles, previously accessible only in the files of periodicals, are brought together in systematic sequence; and here again some of the lacunæ are filled by chapters extracted from the best modern treatises. Several of the essays have been revised for this compilation by their authors. The present volume deals with sources, courts, procedure and equity. The editors have not limited their labors to selection and arrangement: in this volume, for example, Professor Ernst Freund has translated from the German Brunner's revised article on the "Sources," and Professor J. H. Wigmore has inserted (at pages 160-163) an excellent select bibliography of continental European legal literature. Moreover, useful lists of articles not included are given in the parts of the volume devoted to sources and equity. The completed work, which is to consist of three volumes, will be more adequately characterized in a subsequent issue of this journal.

A distinct addition to the literature of English economic history is the study entitled *Social England in the Fifteenth Century*, by A.

Abram (New York, Dutton, 1909; xv, 243 pp.). The theme is that industrial revolution which came over England at the close of the middle ages and gave to its manufacture of woollens an importance comparable with its agriculture. The survey is a broad and thorough one; the statement of the labor problem, the description of everyday life, the estimates of the standard of living and the review of the position of women and children are all presented with an array of critical apparatus, a wealth of primary and secondary references which make the book invaluable for its period. There is a thoroughly good list of authorities and the appendix contains some interesting documents. The book is compressed to the last degree, with well arranged mechanism in footnotes for the guidance of scholars. At the same time it is readable.

The economic side of history, it would seem, can be abused more easily than used. The late Mr. J. W. Welsford, whose *Strength of Nations* was an argument from history to justify the tariff reform movement in England, left an unfinished sketch of the economic development of England, which extends to the reign of Charles I and has been published, with a commendatory introduction by Dr. W. Cunningham, under the title, *The Strength of England* (London, Longmans, Green and Company, 1910; xvi, 362 pp.). While the propaganda of the author is in good part concealed, his narrative is marked by as subjective a touch as any history written to justify an Augustinian theology or the claims of a universal church to overlordship. The author was a man of much insight, his erudition was large, and his views are always worth considering. He has a forcible style and the book is eminently readable. It contains, of course, much of the interesting material which lies in the path of such an investigation; but it is not a volume to which a scholar will turn for reference. Footnotes, too, are lacking.

William O'Connor Morris's very excellent little volume on *Ireland, 1494-1868*, has been revised and brought down to 1905 by Robert Dunlop, of the University of Manchester (Cambridge University Press; New York, Putnams, 1909; x, 410 pp.). The revision is conservative and judicious and the continuation preserves the good qualities of the original chapters. Mr. Dunlop's contribution is a single chapter, sketching the Parnell movement and the land-purchase policy that have put so new a face on the whole Irish situation in British politics.

William Foster's three volumes on *The English Factories in India* (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1907-1909; xlvii, 378, xlviii, 388, xlviii, 386 pp.) really form part of a series of documents published under government patronage, six volumes having appeared previously