

at best. The data are not worked over into a readable synthesis. Even the chapter upon the control of industry fails to convey a clear impression. The material is too much with us. As a manual for reference the book will fill a distinct place; but it will never be read on a summer afternoon.

As one might gather from the title, the other volume is a book for the library table of the country gentleman. But we are glad to recommend it to him. It is an enlightened survey, based upon the results of recent scholarship, and not a melancholy restatement of time-worn things from Horace Walpole and Dr. Johnson. There is a survey of London and of its society, which, of course, we follow in season to Bath, the "City of Pleasure," that peculiar product of the eighteenth century. We must admit that we have rather too much of Bath before we leave it for Liverpool. Here any one with a real curiosity as to the exact condition of English shipping is doomed to disappointment. There are few details; and dainty bits of description do not make up for their absence. We are kept, as it were, in the inn-parlor instead of moving around town as a tourist should. The second part of the book deals with the nobility and the middle class, and it is interesting to find the account of the Industrial Revolution placed in such company; for the author seems mainly interested in the arrival of the *nouveaux riches*—the Wedgewoods and the like—who are to find their way now into the ranks of the upper middle class, in spite of their origin. After this, who will say that an English country gentleman is not interested in industrial history! The clergy, the woman of letters—meaning Fanny Burney—and the brutalized navy officer are all passed in review; and the last chapter furnishes, as an epilogue, a few words on the unfortunate peasant, for whom, of course, one is very sorry, but the situation can hardly be helped. One must not take the book too seriously; but then no one is likely to do so. It is well gotten up.

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*The Viceroy of New Spain.* By DONALD E. SMITH. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1913.—99-293 pp.

Despite the comprehensiveness of its title, this monograph covers only a brief period in the history of the viceroy of New Spain. The author, in his introductory statement, restricts the study to the eighteenth century (page 100), and, in his final chapter, he claims to have made a "complete exposition" of the functions of the viceroy only during the closing years of the Spanish régime (page 276). The latter

statement appears to be the more accurate estimate of the work actually accomplished. The fact, as is indicated by the references, that most of the details and events introduced as illustrative of the operation of the viceregal institution are taken from the administration of Revillagigedo (1789-1794), tends to restrict the work, as an intensive study, within even more narrow limits.

Dr. Smith has divided his book into seven chapters. In the first, the introduction, there is, in addition to the announcement of purposes, an incisive analysis of the functions of the viceroy, and a statement of the causes and effects of the so-called reforms of José de Gálvez. It is to be regretted that the author did not in this or some later chapter include a more adequate and complete description of the governmental and administrative system of which the viceroy was the head. In Chapter II, which deals with the relations of the viceroy with the home government, Dr. Smith shows the completeness with which the imperial control was maintained. The discretionary powers of the viceroy even in petty matters are therein reduced to a minimum. The third, fourth, and fifth chapters constitute the institutional study of the viceroy in his respective capacities of governor, captain-general, and vice-patron. The final chapters are devoted to a fuller account of the reforms of Gálvez than was possible in the introduction, and to the author's conclusions.

The most important portion of the book is that devoted to the analysis and presentation of the powers and functions of the viceroy. These chapters are open to criticism on at least two points: the meagerness of sources cited and lack of consistency in the method of organization. A reference to the footnotes will demonstrate that the author has relied perhaps too unreservedly upon the *Instrucción reservada* of Revillagigedo for authoritative justification of his interpretation. In these three chapters, out of 249 references, 163 are citations of this document, while the better known Laws of the Indies are referred to only once (page 127) and that in Chapter II. As regards the second objection, it is to be conceded that a classification of the functions of the viceroy is one of the most puzzling and difficult matters connected with a study of this subject. Dr. Smith recognizes this fact, and on page 102, remarks: "There is almost never discernible in the duties of a Spanish official in the colonies that distinction between civil and military, executive and judicial functions which are so fundamental with us." We are warned repeatedly that the duties are not well-defined and separable; yet the author proceeds to separate them, and the measure of success which he attains in this treatment is to that

degree convincing that they are susceptible of division and distinction. The longest and most valuable of the chapters is that which treats of the viceroy as captain-general. Although there is some variation as to the estimate which the author places upon the importance of the military in comparison with the civil powers of the viceroy (see pages 103, 160, 193-196, 228), the study of the military system organized in New Spain deserves high praise.

The absence of a table of contents, an index, and similar aids to the reader and student, and the presence of numerous typographical errors are to be deplored. In spite of this and the other facts noted above, the book—the pioneer in this field—is rich in interesting and valuable information which should prove of real service to the student of Spanish institutions in the New World.

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*C. W. S. The Jubilee History of the Coöperative Wholesale Society, Limited, 1863-1913.* By PERCY REDFERN. Manchester, The Coöperative Wholesale Society, 1913.—viii, 439 pp.

Mr. Redfern, in compiling his history of the English Coöperative Wholesale Society, has not been concerned simply with a glorification of the success of the Society such as might be expected in a jubilee publication. There was undoubtedly some temptation to indulge in heroics in describing the history of a business enterprise that in 1912 had a turnover of £29,732,154 with net profits of £613,007. More remarkable even than the size of the business is the fact that only twice during the fifty years of its existence did the C. W. S. fail to show a growth in its business. In 1879 and in 1896, both years of depression and bad trade, sales fell off by about £100,000 as compared with the preceding years; but after the first years of tremendous percentages of increase, possible only to youthful undertakings, there were with these two exceptions steady increases year by year, varying from about three per cent to twenty-two per cent. It is not, however, either the size or the expansion of the business of the C. W. S. that is Mr. Redfern's chief interest. He traces the story chronologically, beginning with a very brief review of coöperative experiments previous to the foundation of the Rochdale Pioneer Coöperative Society. Several attempts to establish wholesale coöperative enterprises were made before 1860; but none of these achieved a permanent existence. It took three years of effort and a bill in Parliament to get the C. W. S. started, and it was October, 1863, before the first meeting of the