

xxiv, page 712) in a review of the author's book on wages. The present edition, although declared to be entirely revised, has made but slight changes in the theory of the earlier edition, which it may be noted voiced the objections of the author to both the cost and the utility theories of value and which made an attempt to combine the two views in a so-called theory of market price. The author is an acute thinker whose criticisms are often subtle and well worth considering.

So wide-spread has been the interest aroused by Professor Fisher's *Purchasing Power of Money* that a reprint had to be issued within less than a year of its first publication, and a revised edition (within less than two years). (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1913; xxiv, 503 pp.). Aside from corrections of occasional misprints, the chief changes in this new issue consist of the addition of statistical data for 1910, 1911, and 1912, and of an appendix on "standardizing the dollar." On the other hand, the index has been omitted. With characteristic candor Professor Fisher expresses regret that the difficulty of altering plates has prevented him from taking advantage of certain criticisms of the first edition by Mrs. M. E. England and Mr. Keynes. It is to be hoped that the demand for this revision will be great enough to wear out the plates and give Professor Fisher occasion to issue a third edition just to his mind.

Professor E. S. Bogardus of the University of Southern California has outlined *An Introduction to the Social Sciences* (Published by the University, 1913; 206 pp.) which illustrates the possibilities of a general undergraduate course in social science. The outline covers much of the preliminary ground of sociology, economics and social economy, dipping here and then into many of the problems which arise in modern life. Conservation, sanitation, eugenics, agriculture, monopolies, legislation and social adjustment, the socializing power of Christianity, and education—these are but a few of the topics which Dr. Bogardus has woven into an orderly and interesting syllabus. With the exception of the introduction there is no text. The matter is entirely subject headings and bibliography, as, for example:

Section 34. Conservation of the Child. (1) "Child labor" usually refers to manufacturing rather than to agriculture. [With four subheads.] (2) Things are not really cheap because they cost little money. [With five subheads.] (3) Child labor is a process of mind stunting. [With three subheads.] (4) Child labor is demoralizing. [With five subheads.] (5) Child labor helps to destroy family life. [With three subheads.]

The bibliography is made up largely of secondary and tertiary sources, and often the views expressed seem to be somewhat one-sided. In no place, for example, in the section quoted, are the obvious economic advantages of an inexpensive and thoroughly obedient labor force, such as children provide, more than implied.

When a book bears the title *The Advancement of Industry*, one does not expect it to be a treatment of problems in India. But the book which Henry Hemantakumar Ghosh has written about the conditions of the industrial awakening of India (Calcutta, R. Cambay and Company, 1910; ix, 222 pp.) is an interesting story of the change from most primitive to modern conditions. Its most interesting point, however, to one not directly concerned with the practical problem of the uplifting of India today, is the statement of how religious ideals cut in upon the economic development of the earlier centuries. There is more suggestion in the few pages devoted to this theme than the author himself may realize. The question of the possibilities of secularization through industrial advance is not the least important for the future of India. Economics is no respecter of castes, and industrialism in such a setting is the militant side of western rationalism. The author is one of those sincere and earnest apostles of the craftsman's arts who are to be found from time to time among the social workers. His outlook is enlightened, his services to the cause of the moral and social betterment of his people considerable. The book tells a story of great endeavor in a field of fundamental importance. It is significant that even the Orient is turning out social saints as well as religious ones.

It would seem to be a bold departure to print an encyclopædia without having the titles of articles printed at the top of the pages in the book. But in *An Encyclopædia of Industrialism* (London, Thomas Nelson and Sons, n. d.; 543 pp.) one may turn to page 282 and half way down the page find in heavy type this heading: "3. Belgium and Netherlands." By turning back to page 267 one can find that the main article is on Housing. And as the book has no alphabetical list of the articles in it, but only an index to all points covered, it is not easy to find things, nor to discover the scope of the work. A preface by Arthur Shadwell indicates that the encyclopædia intends to discuss, from an objective point of view, some of the more important phases of the industrial movement of the last one hundred and fifty years. The list of contributors is a distinguished one, including W. J. Ashley, A. L. Bowley, S. J. Chapman, W. T. Layton, J. S. Nicholson, Philip Snowden, Henry Vivian and others. The articles do not seem to be chosen with any definite aim, though taken singly they are good and thorough