

egen, 1912 ; xxv, 126 pp.). Dr. Ladenthin takes up the problem as to whether List really owes his fundamental doctrine to Raymond, and he comes to the conclusion that it is not to Raymond but to Chaptal and Ferrier, whom List studied before he went to America, that the real obligation must be declared due.

The English have such a refreshing attitude towards the printed pamphlet that it is not surprising to find two very different types of leaflets dealing with the question of wages. One is a statistical study of *The History of Wages in the Cotton Trade During the Past Hundred Years* by George Henry Wood, a medalist of the Royal Statistical Society (London, Sherratt and Hughes, 1910 ; ii, 162 pp.). It is scientific, and a concrete review of the facts relating to wages in the cotton industry, and little else.

The other is a labor pamphlet written in the interest of a minimum wage for miners, and entitled *Profits and Wages in the British Coal Trade (1898-1910)* by Thomas Richardson, M. P., and John A. Walbank, F. C. A., (Newcastle-upon Tyne, The N. A. C. C., 1912 ; 96 pp.). Mr. Walbank has gathered the statistics, while the member of parliament does the arguing. The conclusion is that if, in 1900, Parliament had decreed that all wage workers receiving less than 30 shillings a week should have a yearly increment which would bring them up to that standard in ten years' time, at the end of that ten years, labor would have received \$430,000,000 more in wages, while the rest of the community would still have gained \$695,000,000 in income. Actually labor gained about \$30,000,000 during the ten years, according to the pamphlet, leaving \$1,095,000,000 for the rest of the community.

Another contribution to the recently fast-growing studies in English economic history is the work of John R. Elder on *The Royal Fishery Companies of the Seventeenth Century* (Glasgow, James Maclehose and Sons, 1912 ; vi, 136 pp.). The materials for the study were found in the libraries of Aberdeen and Edinburgh as well as in the British Museum and Record Office, and the publication of the book was made possible by the Carnegie trustees. The Dutch, as is well known, held the commanding position in the North Sea during the seventeenth century, and the British government found it no light task to interest English and Scotch noblemen, gentlemen of private means, merchants and fishermen, in an enterprise which had for its ultimate object the ousting of the Dutch from the fishing trade. In a series of chapters the detailed history of this attempt is given from the time of James I until the formation of the Royal Fishery Company under Charles II.

An appendix contains a variety of interesting details affecting the herring busse trade and the fishing fleet.

A rather large task was undertaken by Professor William E. Rappard when he set out to study the economic basis of modern Swiss democracy. Owing to the fact that he had in the meantime accepted a position at Harvard University, M. Rappard decided to confine himself for the present to a single phase of this movement, and under the title of *Le Facteur économique dans l'avènement de la démocratie moderne en Suisse, 1. L'Agriculture à la fin de l'ancien régime* (Geneva, Georg and Company, 1912; 235 pp.), he has studied the agricultural conditions in Switzerland at the end of the eighteenth century. His tentative conclusions are that this period marks the transition from agriculture as an occupation to agriculture as a business. The peasant, largely under the influence of the incipient industrial revolution, looked to profits in the larger market and thus underwent a psychological change, which reacted upon the economic and political constitution. It was finally the coming of the French invader with the abolition of all feudal differences which converted the Swiss peasant to democracy. In all this there is nothing especially new; but the details are presented in an interesting way. It is to be hoped now that M. Rappard has been recalled to his Genevan home, that he will be able before long to give us the further installments of what promises to be a valuable contribution.

Professor Edgard Depitre, of the University of Lille, who is best known by the valuable introductions he has furnished to reprints of the writings of the eighteenth-century economists, now turns from the history of economic theory to economic history, and discusses in an interesting volume the great contest of the French manufacturers against the importation of Indian calicoes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries under the title *La Toile peinte en France au xvii^e et au xviii^e siècles* (Paris, Marcel Rivière and Company, 1912; xxvi, 271 pp.). Basing himself largely on fresh original material, Professor Depitre gives a clear picture of an economic struggle which was at the time second only in importance to that of the corn trade. He traces in detail the reasons for the original prohibition of 1686 to the downfall of the old system in 1759 and to the temporary reintroduction of the protective régime in 1785. Incidentally we have a lively picture of the wordy warfare in which Gournay, Morellet, Moreau and de Chastellux participated. The book is an exceedingly able and thorough contribution to an important chapter of French economic history.

The further series of the *Mémoires et documents pour servir à*