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par excellence. Agriculture has adapted itself, though very slowly, to the new conditions, and here, according to the writer, if we are wise we shall stop. A revival of the corn taxes would throw the whole machinery out of gear, restore the order that existed prior to 1870, and re-create the old artificial antagonism between town and country. Dr. Levy has some interesting things to say regarding peasant proprietorship, and goes at some length into the question of co-operation, which he considers the small farmer's best weapon against his foreign competitors.

H. REINHERZ

Deutsche Arbeitskammern. By DR. BERNHARD HARMS. (Tübingen : H. Laupp. 1904. Pp. xii—96. 8vo.)

IN the interests of industrial peace, a Royal Decree of February 4th, 1890, promised the working men of Germany special facilities for giving expression to their needs and wishes in a "free and peaceful manner." The wording of the Decree was sufficiently vague to avoid the necessity for immediate action, and until recently the question did not become one of practical politics. The Social Democrats had begun their campaign for "*Arbeitskammern*," that is, industrial councils established by the State, and consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and workmen, as early as 1877; the other parties eventually took up the matter, and on January 30th of this year the battle was won.

Dr. Harms gives an account of the councils at present in existence in Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, and describes their origin, their constitutions, and their practical achievements. He then traces the movement in Germany from its initiation by Schönberg in 1871, to the present day. The last chapter reviews the whole question of industrial councils, their functions and uses, suggests the lines on which the forthcoming German councils should be established, and points out how the mistakes, which are chiefly responsible for the councils' lack of success in other countries, may best be avoided.

H. REINHERZ

Der Lübecker Schoss bis zur Reformationszeit. (Staats und Socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen.) By DR. J. HARTWIG. (Leipzig : Duncker and Humblot. 1903. Pp. xii—237. 8vo. M. 5.20.)

THE Schoss was a direct tax established in the free city of Lübeck in the eleventh century, and in force until 1811.