bank directors. In England the drawback is the small amount of gold in the bank and even perhaps in the country, which in a certain sense is the clearing-house of the world. Attention was called to this lack of gold by Mr. Goschen after the panic of 1890. In France the supply of gold in the vaults of the Bank and also in the hands of the public is considerable. The bank can keep the gold because, practically, gold is always in abundant supply in France, and all exchanges of late have been in favor of that country.

M. Arnauné's book is essentially what the Germans call "*Nachschlagswerk*." All the figures and calculations which it contains are most carefully drawn and the doctrine is sound. It is a valuable contribution as a financial encyclopædia, and will prove useful to all students in economics.

RAPHAEL GEORGES LÉVY.

École Libre des Sciences Politiques à Paris.

Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at the Twentieth Annual Session held in Chicago, Ill., June 8-11, 1893. By ISABEL C. BARROWS. Pp. xiv, 498. Price, \$1.50. Boston : Geo. H. Ellis, 1893.

This twentieth volume of the National Conference papers marks an epoch in the development of American charities. As the National Conference of 1893 was to meet in connection with the International Congress of Charities, the usual discussions of methods and principles were reserved for the more general assembly, and the program of the National Conference was devoted to the recounting of the actual progress which has been made in the administration of charities and correction in this country since the Conference began its stimulating meeting, twenty years before.

Several of the papers were prepared with great care, and the resulting volume is a most valuable compilation. Some of the papers, in accord with the design, are historical, while others attempt little else than a presentation of the present state of charitable work in some particular location or in some special line of activity. In either case it will largely be to this volume that reference will be made in order to measure the progress of future years.

The presidential address by Hastings H. Hart tells of the many ways in which the National Conferences have contributed to the progress of the past twenty years in the administration of charities and correction. The Conference is characterized under the five headings : its catholicity, its optimism, its practicality, its personnel, and the simplicity of its organization.

The History of State Boards of Charities was written by Oscar Craig, president of the New York Board. Charles D. Kellogg of the Charity

Organization Society of New York City describes the Charity Organization movement in America which was permanently inaugurated in Buffalo in 1877, and now embraces ninety-two associations. The report is carefully prepared and encludes an extended tabular presentation of the work of the different societies.

The catholicity of the Conference is illustrated by the paper on the History of Indoor and Outdoor Relief, in which advanced principles are disparaged, and the opinion is expressed that "actual suffering" "give little promise of ever being less," while missionaries are advised "to introduce their religious exercises with a basket of provisions or a receipt from the landlord for a month's rent!"

The next paper is the History of Immigration, by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt of the New York State Board of Charities. The National Conference has had a standing committee on immigration since 1880 and the restrictive measures which have been enacted by Congress have been largely due to its initiative. An account of the progress of immigration and of the various restrictive measures is given in compact form.

The remaining historical papers are on: Child Saving, by C. D. Randall; Reformatories, by Rev. J. H. Nutting; The Prison Question, by General R. Brinkerhoff, including reports from nearly all the States and Territories; The Feeble Minded, by Dr. Walter E. Fernald, and The Insane, by Dr. C. Eugene Riggs. General Brinkerhoff's report is especially complete. Dr. Riggs' paper, while mentioning fewer dates and special institutions, gives a detailed account of improvements in the care of the insane, with a fair statement of the contending views regarding the care of chronic cases, and many valuable suggestions for the management of hospitals.

The Conference Sermon, by Washington Gladden, takes its theme from the Bible passage, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ . . . For every man shall bear his own burden," and reaches the conclusion "that our bearing of our neighbors' burdens must always be of such a kind that it shall not relieve him of his own burdens, but shall make him strong and willing and proud to bear them." Reports from State corresponding secretaries, and the Minutes and Discussions complete the body of the book.

These twenty volumes of National Conference Proceedings, presenting as they do the best thoughts of earnest workers tempered by practical experience, make up an invaluable library for students of applied sociology. Every such student will be gratified to find at the close of this volume a topical index to the principal papers in the whole nineteen volumes which have preceded it. For this general index we are indebted, as the preface states, to the volunteer work of Mr. George G. Cowie, of Minnesota.

DAVID I. GREEN.

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