

ECONOMICS.



OLITICAL Economy, being an outgrowth of the economic revolution of the seventh century, has, on account of the changeableness of its method and doctrine, given widespread dissatisfaction. About this time problems of keen competition and precarious employment beand the state of the second state of the second state and

gan to play such a part in the social standing and well-being of man that a method of reckoning public utility had to be inaugurated to keep pace with these exigencies; and, as a consequence, followed its doctrine of safeguard to the workman. The individual began to find the urgent necessity of a standard of saving, and thus the state found the necessity, doubly urgent, of devising a means of public saving. This crisis formulated the first investigation of economy.

The present economic conditions of the twentieth century seem to prescribe a careful study of political economy. The dissatisfactions of the first doctrines are now apparent, and thus we may look upon ourselves as being in the transition period. We have left the unsatisfactory period, and now let us make the growing period the best possible.

How is this to be done? Not by proceeding as if we were "doomed to death, yet fated not to die;" not with negligence or trusting to fate, but with scientific investigation into the past economic conditions by a scientific class of people: This work has been let fall into the hands of a few lawyers and men of letters, instead