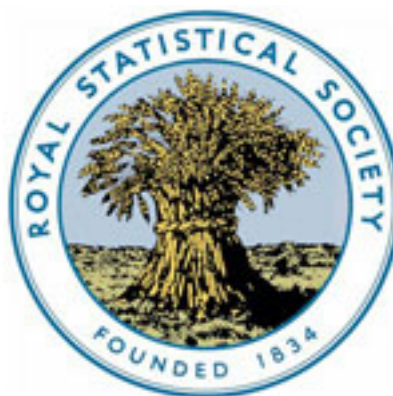


# WILEY



---

Krankheit und Soziale Lage. by M. Mosse; G. Tugendreich

Review by: M. G.

*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 76, No. 6 (May, 1913), pp. 614-616

Published by: [Wiley](#) for the [Royal Statistical Society](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2339872>

Accessed: 25/06/2014 04:22

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at  
<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Wiley and Royal Statistical Society are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

these aggregates and the territory surrounding them are both examined, the difficulties presented by the varying extent of municipal areas in different cases being thus met. In 1871 there were only 8 cities and towns in the German Empire whose population exceeded 100,000. At the Census of 1910 the number had grown to 48. The original 8 had, in 1871, a population of just over 2 millions, which had grown to 6 millions in 1910. The population in 1871 of the towns which had over 100,000 inhabitants in 1910 was about 4 millions, while these 48 towns had a population of 13,800,000 in 1910. From 4.94 per cent. of the population of the Empire in great towns in 1871 the progressive urbanisation is shown by the growth to 21.29 per cent. in the towns which were classed as great towns in 1910. Considering the population of the areas within a radius of 10 kilometres of the centres of the great towns, the original eight aggregates had a population of somewhat over 2½ millions in 1871, and the 37 aggregates which included in 1910 the 48 municipal areas of over 100,000 inhabitants, each then counted a total population of 18 millions. The growth of population on the territory inhabited by these 18 millions had been about three-fold in the forty years, a rate of increase only slightly less than that of the eight original great urban aggregates.

In addition to bringing together the details for each of the towns concerned, Dr. Schott presents a study of the depopulation of the business centres which has accompanied the growth in the numbers of the urban aggregate in certain cases.

Dr. Dittman is concerned to study, not the aggregate numbers inhabiting the great towns of Germany, but the data showing the variations in births and deaths in these towns, giving attention also to the variations in illegitimate births, in infantile mortality and in mortality from tuberculosis. He endeavours to trace general relations between density of population, decrease of birth-rate, decrease of tuberculosis mortality, &c. The figures are not grouped in large masses, as in Dr. Schott's study, but in the main presented for the several towns separately. The mass of material is somewhat undigested, but a number of interesting points find illustration in the comparisons which the author has made. Data are also included for certain great towns of the leading countries of the world. It is to be observed, however, that the inclusion of still-births in the data of births and deaths in some cases, their exclusion in others, introduces an element of uncertainty in comparisons of which adequate warning is not given.

A.W.F.

7.—*Krankheit und Soziale Lage*. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. M. Mosse und Dr. med. G. Tugendreich. 1 Lieferung. 232 pp., 8vo. München: J. F. Lehmann, 1912. Price 6 marks.

The science of hygiene affords ample opportunities for the co-operation of different types of intellect. The clinician observes the manifestations of disease in various types of the population, and the concurrence of certain maladies with certain conditions of life and labour; the statistician is called upon to determine the degree of significance attaching to the massed observations, and the

experimenter attempts to isolate from the multitude of possibly operating factors those of essential importance. Finally, the results attained having been rendered clear, the scientific statesman must give them appropriate legislative expression.

The subject being so vast and many-sided, it is impossible for anyone to keep in touch with all its recent developments without the aid of compilations summarising the conclusions of different specialists. The volume before us is the first part of such a work, undertaken by various German authors under the editorial supervision of Professor Mosse and Dr. Tugendreich.

The work opens with a general introduction by the editors in which the history of opinion respecting the influence of social conditions upon morbidity and mortality is sketched, the vexed questions associated with the application of the Darwinian principles to man briefly, but temperately, considered, and the fallacies of interpretation which beset the whole subject plainly set out. This introduction will commend itself to all impartial readers. The following article, by Professor Silbergleit, is a useful introduction to the classification of deaths and diseases employed in German official statistics, and will be of special value to lay readers. The next article is a study of the dwelling, in its relation to disease and mortality, by Dr. Wernicke. The general hygienic principles involved are discussed and illustrated, and the relations of certain diseases, particularly tuberculosis, with housing conditions are considered at length from the statistical standpoint. We think it probable that the interpretation of these statistics is more dubious than the author suggests, but the utility of the compilation cannot be doubted. Professor Hirschfeld discusses the influence of food upon morbidity and mortality, and his article brings together the results of many inquiries into the nourishment of different classes of the population. This article is calculated to correct some popular misapprehensions. Thus, it is pointed out that in prisons the rate of mortality has diminished greatly in recent years, and that in particular certain diseases, such as scurvy and a particular form of dropsy, "Prison Oedema," have practically disappeared, notwithstanding the fact that the protein content of the diet is markedly less than the amount at one time declared by Voit to be the minimum permissible.

The last article in the volume, by Dr. Koelsch, deals with the influence of occupation upon morbidity and mortality, and follows the lines of the other contributions. After a consideration of general principles, the occupational incidence of certain important diseases is examined statistically, a comparison between the sexes is instituted, and, finally, each occupational group is separately characterised. In the section dealing with female labour, many remarkable facts are brought out. Thus, according to Falk, whose results agree, where comparison is possible, with those of Strassmann, 15.7 per cent. of sewing-machine workers suffer from anomalies of menstruation against 3.5 per cent. among hand sewers. The general morbidity figures for the sexes are of interest. Thus, according to the experience of the Frankfurt Ortskrankenkasse,

the numbers of illnesses (exclusive of births) per hundred members were :—

Age-group.	Males.	Females.	Age-group.	Males.	Females.
15—20 ....	101 ·7	115 ·8	40—50 ....	112 ·3	108 ·1
20—30 ....	101 ·7	120 ·5	50—60 ....	130 ·3	124 ·4
30—40 ....	103 ·5	129 ·4	Over 60 ....	121 ·9	93 ·3

We think, on the whole, that this volume fulfils excellently the purpose with which it was undertaken, and if the succeeding parts attain the same standard, the work will form a valuable addition to the library of any student of hygiene and preventive medicine.

M.G.

#### 8.—Other New Publications.\*

*Blakey (L. S.).* The sale of liquor in the South. History of development of a normal social restraint in Southern Commonwealths. Columbia University Studies. Vol. 51, No. 127. 56 pp., 4to. New York: Columbia University, 1912. Price 4s. net.

[In the author's opinion the prohibition movement in the Southern States of the Union is a response to a fundamental social impulse, the sale of intoxicants having become a depressing social influence no longer to be countenanced by public opinion.]

*Davis (W. W.).* The Civil War and reconstruction in Florida. Columbia University Studies. Vol. 53, No. 131. xxvi + 769 pp., 8vo. New York: Columbia University, 1913. Price 16s. net.

*Effertz (O.).* Le Principe Ponophysocratique et son application à la question sociale. Leçon d'Ouverture faite à la Faculté de droit de l'Université de Paris. 65 pp., sm. 8vo. Paris: Marcel Rivière and Co., 1913. Price 0 fr. 75.

*Elbrow (Engineer Rear-Admiral G.).* The New English System of Money, Weights and Measures, and of Arithmetic. 40 pp., sm. 8vo. London: P. S. King and Son, 1913. Price 1s. net.

[The author advocates a duodenal system in preference to a decimal system.]

*Ferraris (Carlo F.).* Inscritti nel diciannovenno scolastico dal 1893-94 al 1911-12, e Laureati e Diplomatici nel settenno scolastico dal 1904-05 al 1910-11, nelle Università e negli Istituti superiori italiani. 15 pp., 8vo. Torino: Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale, 1913.

——— *Statistica ed Elenco dei Soci stranieri della Reale Accademia dei Lincei dal 1873 al 1912 distinti per Nazionalità.* 19 pp., 8vo. Roma: Tipografia della R. Accademia dei Lincei, 1913.

[A statistical analysis of the numbers of foreign members of the Royal Academy of the "Lincei" during the period 1873-1912, arranged according to nationality and the subject of study.]

\* See also "Additions to the Library," page 630, *sqq.*