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ing firmly to the "lump of labour" fallacy. Its main argument can be stated in a few words. The less work that some men perform, the more is there left for others, and the greater, therefore, is the demand for labour. Hence, in order to raise wages and solve the problem of unemployment, we need only reduce the hours of work to eight or less. Similarly, the more of our goods that are imported from abroad, the less employment will there be at home. The eight hours day, therefore, must be accompanied by protection. Aliens must, at the same time, be excluded, for the greater the amount that they produce, the smaller is the amount left to employ British labour. This class of reasoning is more often to be found in pamphlets than in books.

H. B. LEES SMITH

The Brewing Industry. By JULIAN L. BAKER. (London: Methuen. 1905. Pp. 178.)

THE book is written by one especially engaged in the chemical and biological work appertaining to brewing, and covers a wide field, dealing as it does with the history of brewing, the dry materials and the water used, the construction and the plant of a brewery, the operations of brewing, the qualifications of a brewer, bottling, the licensing laws and their effects, concluding with a chapter chiefly dealing with some statistics relating to the trade.

The book appears to me to fulfil the object adumbrated in its preface, to teach the ordinary reader that the occupation of brewing is not a sort of "Tom Tiddler's" ground on which anyone can pick up money without good training, ability, and hard work. It is not an occupation to which the fool of the family, unable to enter the bar, the Church, or the army, may be confidently set.

But if the book is in places more minutely criticised, there is evidence of a want of detailed knowledge now and then, as may be expected, where an author engaged in the laboratory of a brewery attempts to cover so wide a field. For instance, on page 129, calculations are made which give a net profit of 22s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. a barrel on bottled beers, subject to a deduction for freight and breakages. Nine brewers out of ten would be glad to make two-thirds of the above profit. The total cost (apart from freight and breakages) of a beer sold to the retailer at 2s. per dozen pints would certainly be to most brewers more than £1 per barrel, what with salaries, discounts, wear and tear of plant, &c. Much bottled beer is sold by the brewer at 1s. 9d.

per dozen pints. I am sure that Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid and Co. (the author's firm) would be very glad to make two-thirds of the net profit the author indicates.

Turning to statistics, Chapter IX., it is erroneously stated that during the last three years, 1901-2-3, there has been a decrease in the consumption of beer in the United Kingdom. The fallacy of the statement is due to its being based upon the number of *standard* barrels calculated for the payment of duty, not on the actual bulk barrels brewed, as it should be. The actual bulk barrels brewed (less six per cent.) in the United Kingdom for the following years ending March 31st, are :—

1899-1900	...	...	37,105,043
1900-1	...	...	37,184,248
1901-2	...	...	36,887,260
1902-3	...	...	37,153,978

There has been a drop in the bulk barrels brewed for the year ending March 31st, 1904, but that year is not dealt with in the book.

Q.

Foundations of Sociology. By E. A. Ross, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Nebraska. (New York : Macmillan Company, 1905. Pp. xiv. + 410.)

PROFESSOR ROSS, whose essay on "Social Control" is not the least interesting of recent contributions to sociological literature, has here brought together a number of studies illustrative of the conception and methods of Sociology as it exists. The author admits, what his studies sufficiently indicate, that "an authoritative body of social theory exists at present as aspiration rather than fact"; but he has no misgivings as to the future of sociology; "there is a vacant chair among the great sciences, and sooner or later that chair will be filled." Nor does he disguise the aims and pretensions of the sociology that is to be. "It aspires to nothing less than the suzerainty of the special social sciences. It expects them to surrender their autonomy and become dependencies, nay, even provinces, of sociology." Such claims, the author admits, would carry little authority, "unless there are the best of reasons for founding a comprehensive science of social-phenomena." Such a reason is found in the "sympathetic connections between things"—in "the cross-relations between different social phenomena of different orders." On the other