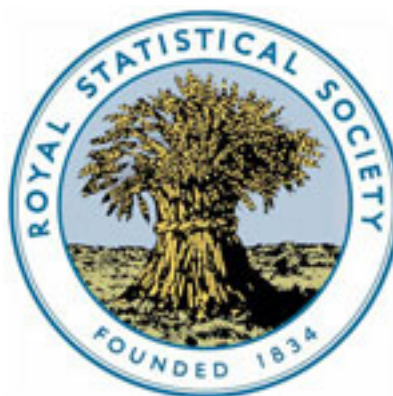


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Adolphe Quetelet as Statistician. by Frank H. Hawkins; Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. by Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University

Review by: G. U. Y.

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19. *Adolphe Quetelet as statistician.* By Frank H. Hawkins, Ph.D. (*Studies in history, economics, and public law.* Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Vol. xxi, No. 4.) 134 pp., 8vo. New York: Columbia University, 1908.

This is a useful and interesting sketch of the life of Quetelet and of his place in the history of statistics. There is, we believe, no similar sketch available in English, and the student will feel grateful to Dr. Hawkins for such a convenient outline of the life and work of the great statistician. In Chapter I is given a brief biography, in Chapter II an outline of the history of statistics and of Quetelet's position with respect to his predecessors, and in Chapters III, IV and V are described and discussed some of Quetelet's main ideas and lines of work—the "average man," moral statistics, and statistical method. The biography might, perhaps, have been given in somewhat greater fullness, but serves its purpose in showing the width of Quetelet's interests and abilities, and the rapid development of his scientific works, from pure mathematics to physics, astronomy, meteorology and statistics. Full references are given in the footnotes, but no bibliography of Quetelet's works, as such a bibliography would have unnecessarily overlapped Knapp's *Bericht über die Schriften Quetelet's zur Socialstatistik und Anthropologie*, in Hildebrand's *Jahrbücher* (vol. xvii). G.U.Y.

20. *The financial status of the professor in America and in Germany.* (The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Bulletin Number Two. New York. x + 101 pp. May, 1908.

In connection with the endowment by means of which the professors in a large number of the universities of the United States and Canada are secured a retiring allowance when old age or other causes render it desirable for them to give up the work of teaching, an investigation of the amount of the emoluments of those who may become beneficiaries under the scheme has been made, and its results are set forth in the second bulletin issued by the Carnegie Foundation. The greater part of the comparative statements given are based on the facts relating to about a hundred of the strongest institutions among the thousand or thereabouts which bear the name "college" or "university."

The mode of presentation of the results is one which illustrates modern tendencies in the handling of such statistics. As an example may be cited the results for full professors, which show, *inter alia*, that "the most common average salary is one between \$2,000 and \$2,100, found in 14 institutions. Half of the institutions give less than \$2,000." "The average salary of the full professor is almost \$2,500, and the appointment to a full professorship takes place, usually, when the teacher is 34 years old."

The corresponding figures for other grades in the academic hierarchy are given, both in tabular form and in the letter-press, and a commentary on the comparative incomes of professors and of outside professional men expresses the view that, as the years go by, the pecuniary position of the teacher compares more and more unfavourably with that of the better type of lawyer, physician, or