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Author(s): H. Reinherz

Review by: H. Reinherz

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gives a good deal of special attention to the conditions of the Italian emigrants, whose numbers in 1907, the last year for which he gives complete figures, far outnumbered those of any other single country. The statistics are reproduced graphically in a supplementary volume of diagrams, which give an interesting indication of the ebb and flow of prosperity in different regions of the world during these years.

In the second volume the author examines the material and psychological causes of emigration, and its effects equally in the case of the British and Northern Europeans, who generally become permanent colonists, and of the Latin peoples whose children are apt, after a few years' absence, to bring back their earnings and experience to their own countries. Either form of emigration he considers highly beneficial. Finally, we have a detailed description of the different methods which Governments have adopted to assist and control emigration. In these he admits that Great Britain led the way; but all countries have now followed her example, and constructed a network of provision for the emigrant. (Italy in 1907 had over 7,000 emigration agents.) The United States, as early as 1819, began to keep a record of the strangers who landed at their ports, and all European Governments now have their statistics, more or less accurate, of those who leave their country.

The author is full of enthusiasm for the results of emigration, from the point of view of the country which sends out the emigrant and thus gets rid of surplus population, and develops its shipping and international trade. Perhaps some indication of the other side of the question and of the difficulties which beset successful emigration from commercial and national prejudice in the country of destination would have given completeness to an otherwise comprehensive statement of the case.

C. V. BUTLER

Das Hotelwesen. By PAUL DAMM-ETIENNE. (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1910. Pp. 146, with 30 illustrations.)

IF the writer of this little volume has not exactly broken virgin ground, he claims, at any rate, to deal with a subject which the makers of books have neglected since 1885. And yet the hotel of any period may be looked upon as a barometer indicating the level of civilisation of that period. The modern hotel is the product of modern methods of travelling; its domain, like so many others, was revolutionised by the steam engine. The writer holds that the vast recent improvements in German hotels were made to meet the requirements of English and American

visitors, whose standard of comfort, and more especially of hygiene, was not satisfied with the conditions prevailing on the Continent. But Germany was not long in learning the lesson, and to-day her hotels err, if anywhere, on the side of luxury. The standard of the first-class hotel now far surpasses the requirements of the most fastidious and exacting of its guests. The over-production of hotels has led to cut-throat competition among hotel-keepers, to wasteful luxuries and unprofitable business. A list of thirty-seven hotels, worked by joint stock companies, shows that in 1907 no less than 11 were carried on at a loss, while six more made profits too small to allow of their declaring a dividend. Of the remaining twenty, sixteen paid a dividend of 5 per cent. or over. These statistics must not, however, be made to prove too much, since the majority of hotels are in private hands, and no figures are available.

The "tip," according to the writer, is a very mill-stone round the hotel-keeper's neck. It encourages a community of interest between visitors and servants at the host's expense. Short, however, of a determined combination between hotel-keepers, servants, and the general public—a sufficiently improbable combination—nothing can be done to eradicate the evil, which is rooted in the selfishness of human nature.

The long hours and unwholesome conditions of the hotel servant's life do not appear to distress the writer unduly, though he greatly deplores the hotel servants' registry system, which enables a middleman to thrive by keeping the unfortunate employee constantly on the move. The chief aim of the book is to show that the hotel-keeper is as much a captain of industry as the head of any other great business; that the trade is one which requires a careful and thorough training; and that such training should have its place in the curriculum of the modern technical school.

H. REINHERZ

Introduction mathématique à l'étude de l'Economie politique.

Par L. LESEINE et L. SURET. (Paris: Félix Alcan, 1911.)

THE study of mathematical economics is extending in France. A course in it has already been given at Algiers, another at Paris by M. Aupetit, at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes. Hence there is utility in the publication of text-books by which students may prepare themselves in this subject. Such is the aim which the authors of this book have set themselves, and which they have, we think, at least in some measure, attained. Their work is elementary, very clear, and may be followed by those who have