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Review

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Source: *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 82, No. 4 (Jul., 1919), pp. 591-592

Published by: Wiley for the Royal Statistical Society

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2340487>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 10:33 UTC

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prohibited; the "*bona fide* traveller" ceased to be able to refresh himself outside the authorised hours of ordinary sale; whisky became anæmic. On the constructive side the Board, in some localities (Gretna, Carlisle, Enfield, and Cromarty Firth area), became sole vendor of alcoholic drinks, and it established and maintained canteens. Among its less well-known, but by no means least useful, activities, was the appointment of an advisory committee to investigate scientifically the effects of the consumption of alcohol on the human organism, and more particularly on health and industrial efficiency. By the time the Armistice was signed in November, 1918, over 38,000,000 of the population of Great Britain were subject to the Board's orders (the Board did not exercise its powers in Ireland).

The Board's doings and its methods of functioning, from its inception down to March, 1917, are faithfully chronicled by Mr. Carter, and with sufficient detail to make the record a highly valuable social and historical document. (Some Orders subsequent to March, 1917, are quoted or summarised in Appendices.) Mr. Carter is evidently satisfied with the Board's accomplishments, and both the evidence recounted in the book, and general observation, enable it to be safely affirmed that the Liquor Control Board (to give it a less cumbersome title) has justified its appointment and "made good." Mr. Carter ends with a plea that the experience gained by the Board in the matter of State control of the drink trade shall not "go for naught" in the years to come, when the Arts of Peace will make no less demand on national effort than the Art of War has done.

Two small suggestions may be offered in order that a future edition may enhance, if only by a little, the already great value of the book. In discussing the consumption of spirits and beer in recent years (page 255) figures for financial years (ending March 31) are used, in which "forestalments" of spirits are a disturbing influence. Mr. Carter gives no hint of the extent of the forestalments, and as calendar year figures are (nearly always) free of this complication it might have been better to have used them. The second suggestion is that, since the book will undoubtedly become a standard work of reference, it would be useful to expand the highly condensed summaries, given in the Appendices, of official Orders relating to the supply and control of drink since March, 1917, and give a fairly detailed account of these Orders. A.D.W.

11.—*Co-operation for Farmers.* By Lionel Smith-Gordon, M.A. (Oxon.). xiv + 247 pp., 8vo. London: Williams and Norgate, 1918. Price 6s. net.

As Assistant Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and Secretary of the Co-operative Reference Library, Mr. Smith-Gordon is well qualified to describe the origin and progress of the excellent movement for agricultural co-operation in Ireland due to the energy and foresight of Sir Horace Plunkett. He

informs us that over 1,000 societies, with more than 100,000 members, have been organized. Of these, there existed in 1916 356 co-operative creameries, with a turnover of 4,500,000*l.*; 234 agricultural societies, with a turnover of 481,000*l.*, and 224 credit societies, whose loan capital amounted to 50,000*l.* In addition, there were 101 other societies of the class in Ireland, and the total turnover of the movement is estimated at 8,000,000*l.*

Similar agricultural organization societies have been established in England and Scotland, and the extent of their activities may be inferred from the fact that of the 179 industrial and provident societies registered in 1916, 68 were affiliated to the English Agricultural Organization Society, founded 1901, 27 to the Scottish, founded 1905, and 39 to the Irish, founded 1894. Comparing the returns of 1916 with those of 1913, as published by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, the number of agricultural societies increased from 798 to 1,011, their total sales from 5,396,600*l.* to 11,009,000*l.*, their sales of produce from 3,321,000*l.* to 6,407,000*l.*, the surplus on the year's working from 39,000*l.* to 177,000*l.*, and their share and loan capital from 627,000*l.* to 816,000*l.*

It will be seen from these figures that, since the impulse given to the movement by Sir Horace Plunkett, it has assumed a different form from the various earlier attempts at co-operative farming, which in general were failures; and it is one of the merits of Mr. Smith-Gordon's useful book that in brief space it not only sets forth the history of that movement, but also gives much practical guidance to those who may be disposed to embark on it, which may protect them from a similar experience to that of those early attempts. In times like the present, when the future of all industries is uncertain, a work assisting in the promotion of co-operative enterprise upon sound lines should be especially welcome.

E.B.

12.—*Unemployment and American Trade Unions.* By D. P. Smelser, Ph.D. 154 pp., 8vo. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1919.

This monograph is Number 1 of the Thirty-seventh Series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, and was prepared by the author while a member of the Economic Seminary of that University. He has since then supplemented the information thus gained by personal enquiry of the officials of American trade unions. The statistics of unemployment which have from time to time been collected by the Federal Government and some of the States of the Union are, in his opinion, of doubtful value. They show fluctuations from month to month and from year to year, and disparities in the returns obtained by different States, that render them inapplicable for practical use. The attempts of individual Trade Unions to collect statistics of unemployment from their members have also frequently failed. The only data of this kind which he found it possible to utilise in his study