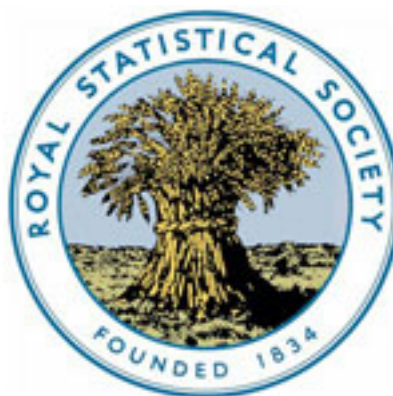


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Album Graphique de la Statistique Generale de la France.

Review by: A. L. B.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 70, No. 3 (Sep., 1907), pp. 489-490

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

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figures adduced. Even allowing for the cases of medical or legal professors receiving a merely nominal emolument from their universities, the figure is incredible. What is a professor in the view of this bulletin? It is certainly not going too far to assert that the earnings stated are not representative of the class. And if this be so, in how many other of the occupations do the figures supplied fail to be representative? While the motto, *ex pede Herculem*, may not be proper to apply in judging of the tables before us, some hesitation in accepting all they present cannot but be suggested by the occurrence of such figures as those cited.

As is pointed out in the introductory memorandum, the figures of this bulletin relating to employees in manufactures cannot be directly compared with those which were given in the second volume of the Census Report. These latter excluded records of all employees in works where less than five hands were employed, while the new bulletin refers to all wage-earners over 15 years of age, but excludes owners, piece-workers, and children, who were included in the Census Report. Omitting these latter from the census record, there remain 241,976 males, with an average wage of \$365, as against 226,001, with an average wage of \$403, in the present enumeration. For females, the older report similarly dealt with 63,371 with an average wage of \$180, as against 49,662 with an average wage of \$193 recorded in the bulletin before us. The schedules which have served as basis for this bulletin are thus, as is pointed out, less comprehensive than those used in the earlier report, and appear to present a larger proportion of the better-paid workers in manufacturing establishments.

One other feature of importance in the bulletin is a record of extra earnings secured by about 20,000 individuals outside their regular employment. If the earners of these extras secured, in their regular work, as much as the average wage-earner of the same sex, the supplement afforded by their outside work was important, fully 30 per cent. for males and over one-third for females (of whom but 952 are recorded as securing extra earnings). In relation to the aggregate of regular earnings, on the other hand, the extra earnings are almost insignificant, being less than 1 per cent. of their amount.

A.W.F.

6.—*Album graphique de la Statistique générale de la France.* viii + 280 pp., 4to. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1907.

The purpose of this volume, which consists almost entirely of shaded maps and diagrams, is to popularise the results of the Census of 1901 and of the contents of the Statistical Annual. The idea is admirably carried out, and it is possible by turning through these pages to see at a glance the main tendencies of French statistical history, and to pick out those problems which call for further study. To review the volume completely would be to review the whole body of the statistics of France; we can only notice a few points. The centre of gravity of the population has only moved 13 miles (N.N.E.) in a century—a very striking contrast to that of the U.S.A., for example. Since 1851 the age distribution has changed

considerably, an excess of persons over 55 years counterbalancing a defect under 20; the maps showing the birth, marriage, and death rates, and the falling excess of births over deaths throw light on this. The trend of the population towards Paris is shown department by department for several occupations. Other maps show the distribution of foreign visitors, the location of each of the important industries, the massing of the army at the frontiers, the condition as to marriage of the various districts—in fact, almost everything that can be put in statistical form. The plan generally adopted is that of black and white hatchetting, the darker the shading the more pronounced the phenomenon in question. There are two important criticisms to be made on this method. First, the scale of shading is quite arbitrary; it differs from map to map, and the intervals are irregular: *e.g.*, for “veuves pour 10,000 françaises mariées” the shading changes at 431, 555, 680, and 870. Any user of Bartholomew’s half-inch coloured contour maps will realize how confusing this makes the optical impression. No explanation is given of the principles by which these limits are determined. Secondly, the choice of the department as unit necessarily causes each department to appear homogeneous. Thus, to open the book at random, all the inhabitants of “Rhône” appear to be addicted to photography, because Lyon is included; this cannot be avoided without using a more elaborate and detailed method, but is a permanent weakness of shaded and coloured maps. An alternative method of placing small blocks of colour, proportional to the numbers occupied in each district, is used in some cases here with advantage. There is less obvious use in another large class of diagrams, in which the horizontal scale represents some phenomenon (*e.g.*, the amount of education), but the vertical scale represents nothing, occupations or districts being in arbitrary juxtaposition; a table of numbers is just as informing. A graver fault is the presence of many diagrams in which space is saved at the expense of the zero line, for in these cases the eye cannot judge the importance of the fluctuations without a troublesome reference to the numerical scale. It is much to be wished that the wealth of statistics which is collected annually in the United Kingdom should be presented in an accessible, attractive form, with as much ingenuity, clearness, and skill as in the example before us. A.L.B.

7.—*Statistisches Handbuch für das Deutsche Reich*. Herausgegeben vom kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt. Teil 1. xii + 749 pp., 8vo. Berlin: Carl Heymann, 1907.

This volume is an important addition to the publications of the German Statistical Office. Each volume of the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, published since 1880, can necessarily only cover a short period of years, and hence, for investigations of a historical character, it is necessary to refer to early issues—with the natural result that many have gone out of print. The *Handbuch* is intended to supplement the *Jahrbuch* by providing a convenient work of reference giving series of data from, as far as possible, the commencement of their