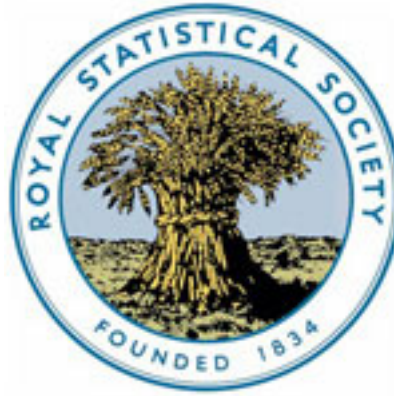


# WILEY



---

Sozialstatistik. by Gottlieb Schnapper-Arndt

Review by: G. G. C.

*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Mar., 1908), pp. 222-223

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

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2339256>

Accessed: 25/06/2014 04:28

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at  
<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Wiley and Royal Statistical Society are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

they marry ; in agriculture, the widow often takes over the control of the farm in her husband's place. In neither case is professional independence and efficiency viewed as it is by men. Marriage necessarily cuts into a woman's life, and is both "the turning point and the interruption" of her industrial career. As Madame Gnauck-Kühne quaintly puts it, "the industrial worker becomes voluntarily dependent," viz., at marriage, while "the agricultural worker becomes involuntarily independent," viz., at widowhood (p. 108). Research in our own census would probably show a very similar result, though the facts may be obscured by the married and widowed women who are occupied being ranked as one class.

For students of industrial questions this book will be found to be an admirable help and illustration ; for leaders of the women's movement its facts and figures are an armoury of weapons, the more useful, perhaps, as Madame Gnauck-Kühne is not herself a rhetorical writer. The style is excellently clear and concise.

B.L.H.

7.—*Sozialstatistik*. By Dr. Gottlieb Schnapper-Arndt. xxiv + 642 pp., 8vo. Leipzig : Klinkhardt, 1908.

A reader of this posthumous work will readily understand the warm-hearted enthusiasm with which it is issued by the editor, Dr. Leon Zeitlin. Schnapper-Arndt was christened by his parents "dear to God" ; his manners must have made him dear to man. The chapters of the present volume are made up of lectures delivered during the few years (1901 to 1904, the fifty-fourth to the fifty-seventh of his life) during which it was vouchsafed to him to act as an academic lecturer—in the newly-founded Academy for Social and Commercial Sciences at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. They have all the marks of lectures. But they are not only written in an easy, fluent, lucid style that must have fitted him in a peculiar degree for the lecture room, but every now and then they are lightened by a genial touch of natural humour that convinces one of the truth of the editor's assurance that the author was one of those who gladly learn and gladly teach. Less, the editor remarks, than in other branches of knowledge must love for the subject be wanting in a teacher of the social sciences if his words are to waken living forces in the minds of his hearers, and this love gleams forth, if not in every page, yet, one may safely say, in every chapter of the present volume.

The work begins with two introductory lectures on the development of statistics, including a parallel account of the original meaning of the word and the change in meaning answering to that development. Next come sixteen lectures on population, including separate lectures on estimates of the population of the earth as a whole, on the history of national censuses, on the aims and methods of national censuses, the density of population, the family status, the duration of life and the causes affecting mortality, &c. ; and after this fairly full treatment of the subject in 230 pages one cannot fail to be a little surprised to find a reference to the Malthusian law of population confined to a single paragraph, and

that within the parentheses which mark the rare additions by the editor on the basis of rough notes and apparently occasionally mere hints in the manuscript of the author.

The next ten lectures are devoted to economic statistics, and embrace separate chapters on national wealth and national revenue, on agrarian statistics, trade statistics, wage statistics, and on framing budgets. The remaining twelve lectures have the general heading of Moral Statistics (*Moralstatistik*), the subjects dealt with including religious censuses, forms of marriage and hindrances to marriage, divorces, illegitimate births, prostitution, alcoholism, suicide, and criminal statistics.

Authorities are freely and precisely quoted, and it is interesting to notice how extensive was the author's acquaintance with, and how warm his appreciation of, English writers on the subject from the days of Graunt, King, D'Avenant (unfortunately spelt Devenant both in the text and the index), and Petty, down to our own. One of the author's genial remarks, after a rapid sketch of the career of Arthur Young and a hearty recognition of the services which he rendered to statistical inquiry and a disparaging reference to the labours of Cowring and Achenwall, the author's fellow countrymen, who scarcely got a glimpse of the world on a holiday but turned out their text-books in professional repose, is that such authors owe the esteem in which they are held solely to the fact that for centuries it has been the practice for professors to write only about professors.

Attention may be called to one error that has fallen under the notice of the present reviewer, though it is one that could not mislead anyone acquainted with the subject. On p. 335 in a statement of the general and special trade of the United Kingdom the headings Exports (*Ausfuhr*) and Imports (*Einfuhr*) are transposed. The most ardent free-trader does not want to resort to this method of knocking the bottom out of a familiar argument on the fiscal question.

All that need be added is that the work is illustrated by 10 diagrams in the text and 22 plates. It has already been intimated that there is an index.

G.G.C.

8.—*Municipal and Private Operation of Public Utilities*. Report to the National Civic Federation—Commission on Public Ownership and Operation. Three Volumes. Part I, vol. I. 489 pp., 8vo. Price 7s. 6d. Part II, vol. I. xiv + 1230 pp. Price 16s. Part II, vol. II, xvi + 768 pp. Price 16s. New York: National Civic Federation, 1907.

In these three large volumes, of which the first is devoted to the presentation of the General Conclusions and Reports submitted to a Commission on Public Ownership and Operation, consisting of 150 men known as publicists, corporation chiefs and leaders of labour, appointed for the purpose by the National Civic Federation, and the remaining two contain the reports of the experts selected to assist their inquiries by the smaller Committee of Investigation of 21 chosen by the Commission, who generally represented opposite sides of the question and visited the United States and the United Kingdom respectively, a contribution no less comprehensive than it is opportune has