

'The word capital designates all the utilities performing economic functions' [*faisant fonction économique*]."

It is fair to add that obscurity is not characteristic of M. Yves Guyot's style. In general he is delightfully clear and concise. The masses of facts by which he supports his arguments are presented with admirable lucidity. In his mastery of facts and figures, in his use of arguments effective against the cruder forms of the causes which he combats, he may be compared to the late Edward Atkinson of Boston. He might even be compared, as to method rather than style, with Bastiat, by those who adopt the verdict of Cairnes and other English economists as to the scientific character of the author of the *Harmonies*.

ΠΕΡΙ ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ. Α. ΑΝΔΡΕΑΔΟΥ. (Athens: ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΤΕΛΕΣ, 1908. Pp. 47.)

THIS is a lecture on the Census, given by Professor Andréadès, of the University of Athens. The Greek, which is his native tongue, imparts, by its classical associations, a certain piquancy to his valuable remarks on modern statistics and statistics. The denizen of Western Europe will not immediately recognise, under the veil of a learned language, τὸν Βλῶκ or τὸν Βερτιγιόν. He will wonder what modern journal is mentioned by the designation τοῦ Τάϊμς. Not all the persons mentioned in connection with a census appear as much at home in Greek surroundings as Cecrops, King of Attica, to whom an old historian ascribes the first enumeration of the Athenian people. From an historical retrospect we pass on to the uses of the census, one of which is peculiar to modern times, to secure the distribution of voting power in proportion to population. The questions asked in the Greek census suggest some interesting remarks. The first demand, *Name*, does not render the second, *Sex*, superfluous. For in Greece there are many female names, Alexandra, Constantina, and the like, which differ little from the corresponding male forms, and the difference is apt to be disguised by the bad handwriting in which the returns are often made. The second question brings into view the curious circumstance that in Greece the men outnumber the women in the proportion 100 to 92, while in the rest of Europe the preponderance is the other way—1,026 women to 1,000 men. Professor Andréadès is disposed to accept the generalisation that Asiatic races have an excess of women,

European, of men. Thus in Japan there is a considerable excess of men; and in the East of Europe the excess of women is less than in the West. Greece perhaps owes her exceptional excess of men to the occupation of the Turks. If so, that occupation left behind it one good result, in the judgment of our author, which deserves to be quoted in full. "In order that women should marry easily men should be in excess. It is desirable that unmarried women should not become numerous, as in politics and social life they are far from being elements of concord and order. We Greeks have an unpleasant experience of this, in spite of the fact that our women are in the minority. The English have an even bitterer experience. The unmarried women of England, the number of whom amounts to about a million, form a peculiar class which has been called 'the third sex.' Lowering wages by their competition with the men, claiming political rights for women, and introducing a freedom of action which is far from favourable to domestic life, this class has become an element of which the disturbing effect is very marked." The views of Pericles respecting the sphere of woman seem to have been inherited by the distinguished modern Athenian. Going on to another head of the census, the "Civil State," as our statisticians say, Prof. Andréadès points out that inferences as to the character of a people from the number of marriages must be made with caution. In Greece, account must be taken of the excellent custom—literally "sacred tradition"—that brothers must see their sisters settled in life before they themselves marry. Prof. Andréadès concludes his striking and instructive address by combating the prejudices against the census, which seem to be as strong in Greece to-day as they once were in England. He reminds the devout of the memorable journey to Bethlehem that was undertaken in obedience to the requirements of the census; he warns the patriotic that deficiency in this branch of statistics is generally regarded as a mark of an imperfect civilisation.

*Gold Prices and Wages under the Greenback Standard.* By WESLEY C. MITCHELL. (University of California Publications in Economics.) (Berkeley: University Press, 1908. Pp. 627.)

THIS is a continuation of the author's *History of the Greenbacks*; or rather the materials for such a continuation, "the statistical apparatus of a book still to be written."