



## REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

### Anthrax in the British Empire

In previous numbers of the *Review* an account was given of the prevalence of anthrax in various countries and of the measures taken for its eradication<sup>1</sup>. A similar survey is given below for certain parts of the British Empire; the information given is based largely on the replies made by the respective Governments to the questionnaire sent out by the International Labour Office, on the disinfection of wool containing anthrax spores, supplemented by material from certain other sources.

#### GREAT BRITAIN<sup>2</sup>

##### LEGISLATION

##### *Compulsory Notification*

##### *Anthrax among Animals.*

Under the Anthrax Order of 1910 (No. 7989) issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, cases of anthrax among animals must be notified to the Local Authority.

##### *Anthrax among Human Beings.*

In agriculture, notification of anthrax among human beings is not compulsory, but cases are sometimes voluntarily reported to the sanitary authorities by the doctors in attendance. The available statistics are therefore certainly incomplete.

In industry, notification of anthrax among human beings is compulsory under section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The doctor attending the case must notify the Chief Inspector of Factories, and the employer must notify the factory inspector and certifying surgeon for the district. The case is at once investigated by the latter and a report submitted to the factory inspector.

The Factory Act does not apply to persons employed in docks,

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<sup>1</sup> *International Labour Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, Aug. 1923, pp. 269-278 (Germany); Vol. VIII, No. 5, Nov. 1923, pp. 729-738 (Italy); Vol. VIII, No. 6, Dec. 1923, pp. 903-914 (Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Roumania).

<sup>2</sup> Sources: official replies to the questionnaire sent out by the International Labour Office; Dr. T. CARNWATH: *L'incidence et la prophylaxie du charbon dans le Royaume-Uni*, in "Bulletin de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique" (Paris), Vol. XIII, No. 11, p. 1223; MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: *Report on Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act*, published in 1921.

shops, warehouses, and transport, but the local authorities can make notification of anthrax among these categories of workers compulsory.

### *Prevention of Infection*

#### *Anthrax among Animals.*

The Anthrax Order of 1910 provides for the isolation and quarantining of animals infected or suspected of being infected, the destruction of carcasses by incineration or deep burial in lime, and the disinfection of infected places.

Provision is also made for preventive vaccination, but it is not very usual, as agricultural outbreaks are relatively restricted.

#### *Anthrax among Human Beings.*

The following separate regulations have been issued for various special industries.

##### *Wool and Hair.*

Regulations dated 12 December 1905 (S.R. and O. No. 1923) for the processes of sorting, willeying, washing, combing, and carding wool, goat hair, and camel hair, and processes incidental thereto.

Regulations dated 18 December 1908 (S.R. and O. No. 1287) for the use of East Indian Wool.

Anthrax Prevention Act of 22 July 1919, to control the importation of goods infected or likely to be infected with anthrax, and to provide for the disinfection of any such goods.

Order in Council No. 352 of 1921 issued under the Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919, regulating the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods likely to be infected with anthrax.

##### *Hides and Skins.*

Regulations dated 29 December 1921 (S.R. and O. No. 2076) issued under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, concerning the handling of dry or drysalted hides or skins imported from Africa (including Madagascar) or Asia (including Japan and the Malay Archipelago).

##### *Horsehair.*

Regulations dated 20 December 1907 (S.R. and O. No. 984) in respect of processes involving the use of horsehair from China, Siberia, and Russia.

### STATISTICS

#### *Anthrax among Animals*

The following figures are given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries<sup>1</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> *Report on Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Act. 1921.*

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF ANTHRAX AMONG ANIMALS, 1887-1921

Years	Counties affected	Number of outbreaks	Number of animals attacked					Annual average
			Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Horses	Total	
1887-1890	192	735	1,184	158	539	— <sup>1</sup>	1,881	470
1891-1900	653	4,588	5,896	621	2,089	329	8,935	893
1901-1910	775	10,056	10,304	601	2,302	523	13,730	1,373
1911	77	908	935	6	138	43	6,350	635
1912	74	743	746	6	55	32		
1913	67	594	610	2	17	23		
1914	74	722	733	5	32	25		
1915	66	575	607	1	21	12		
1916	68	571	644	1	25	16		
1917	65	421	454	3	20	3		
1918	56	245	255	3	19	5		
1919	58	234	268	—	36	8		
1920	63	459	513	1	23	4		
1921	67	515	603	3	30	11	647	647

<sup>1</sup> Before 1893 horses, asses, and mules were not included in the definition of the word 'animal' in the Orders relating to anthrax. The data from 1914 onwards are certainly more accurate than those for preceding years, as the Order providing that all outbreaks reported must be investigated by the veterinary inspectors of the Board of Agriculture dates from 1910.

According to Sir Stewart Stockman, Chief Veterinary Officer in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, about 69 per cent. of the cases are due to the importation of infected feeding stuffs, fodder, etc., 13 per cent. to infection of the soil, and 18 per cent. to unknown causes. It has also been ascertained that in 1918 only 26 per cent. of the outbreaks were in areas in which anthrax had been reported in preceding years; 45 per cent. of the cases notified were due to imported feeding stuffs, 10.5 per cent. to the use of artificial manures of animal origin, 3.5 per cent. to waste water from tanneries or other industrial undertakings, and 10 per cent. to feeding stuffs and artificial manure combined.

#### *Anthrax among Human Beings*

##### *Agriculture, etc.*

The following cases of agricultural origin were notified to the Chief Inspector of Factories from 1907 to 1920 (as stated above, notification is not compulsory):

TABLE II. CASES OF ANTHRAX OF AGRICULTURAL ORIGIN, 1907-1920

Occupation	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Agricultural workers	2	5	—	11	12	8	11	4	5	3	6	4	4	7	82
Butchers	2	7	2	14	6	3	14	7	6	2	4	1	1	3	72
Horse butchers and knackers	—	3	5	6	4	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	25
Members of workers' families	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	14
Total	6	19	7	31	22	11	26	15	14	6	12	5	6	13	193

The numbers given by the Ministry of Agriculture for the period 1911 to 1920 are much smaller, namely, 11 in 1911, 5 in 1912, 8 in 1913, 3 in 1914, 4 in 1915, 6 in 1916, 8 in 1917, 3 in 1918, 1 in 1919, and 9 in 1920.

#### Industry.

The statistics compiled by the Factory Inspection Department for the period 1899 to 1922 give a total of 1,342 cases of anthrax in industry, including 251 deaths; or a death rate of 18.7 per cent. The following tables give the distribution by years and by industries of these cases for the period 1899 to 1922<sup>1</sup>.

TABLE III. DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF CASES OF ANTHRAX AND DEATHS, 1899-1922

Years	Cases		Deaths		
	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average	Per 100 cases
1899-1902	170	42.5	40	10	23.5
1903-1906	227	56.8	64	16	28.1
1907-1910	212	53.0	39	9.75	18.3
1911	64		11		17.1
1912	47		6		12.7
1913	70		8		11.4
1914	55		7		12.7
1915	49		6		12.2
1916	106		18		16.9
1917	99		14		14.1
1918	68		7		10.2
1919	57		9		15.7
1920	48		11		22.9
1921	25		6		24.0
1922	45		5		11.1
Total	1,342		251		18.7

TABLE IV. DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRIES OF CASES OF ANTHRAX AND DEATHS, 1899-1922

Industries	Cases notified		Cases cured		Deaths		
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Per 100 cases
Wool	703	52.4	573	52.5	130	51.5	18.5
Hides and skins	377	28.1	318	29.2	59	23.5	15.6
Hair and bristles	184	13.7	146	13.4	38	15.5	20.7
Other industries	78	5.8	54	4.9	24	9.5	30.1
Total	1,342	100.0	1,091	100.0	251	100.0	18.7

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Bulletin de l'Office international d'Hygiène publique*, Vol. XIII, No. 11, p. 1320. Paris.

*Wool.* It appears from the statistics given above that more than half the cases of anthrax and deaths (52.4 and 51.5 per cent. respectively) reported in industry from 1899 to 1922 were in the wool industry. The average death rate for the period (18.5 per 100 cases) is high.

The following more detailed statistics show the increase in the number of cases of anthrax in this industry during the period 1899 to 1922. In the period 1896 to 1900, 56 cases were reported, or an annual average of 11.1, which rose to 50.6 in the period 1916 to 1920.

TABLE V. ANTHRAX IN THE WOOL INDUSTRY, 1899-1922

Period	Cases		Deaths		
	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average	Per 100 cases
1899-1900	28	14.0	7	3.5	25.0
1901-1905	98	19.6	29	5.8	29.4
1906-1910	130	26.0	21	4.2	16.2
1911-1915	164	32.8	28	5.6	17.1
1916-1920	253	50.6	39	7.8	15.4
1921-1922	30	15.0	6	3.0	20.0
1899-1910	256	21.3	57	4.7	22.3
1911-1922	447	37.2	73	6.1	16.3
Total	703	29.3	130	5.4	18.5

The 673 cases notified from 1899 to 1920 were classified by the kind of the disease as follows :

	Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per 100 cases
Cutaneous anthrax	609	90.5	61	10.0
Internal anthrax	64	9.5	63	98.4
Total	673	100.0	124	18.4

Thus while internal anthrax is comparatively infrequent, it is almost invariably fatal.

Cases of anthrax during the period 1899 to 1920 in the different trade groups in the manufacture of wool were distributed as follows :

	Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Worsted trade	342	50.82	93	75.—
Woollen trade	217	32.24	13	10.48
Felt trade	55	8.18	5	4.04
Other occupations	59	8.76	13	10.48
Total	673	100.00	124	100.00

The following tables give the distribution of occupations of the cases in each of these trade groups.

TABLE VI. ANTIRAX IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOL, 1899-1920

A. *Worsted Trade*

Occupation	Woolcombing				Mohair, alpaca and worsted spinning and manufacturing		All groups		Internal Anthrax <sup>1</sup>	
	Commission		Other							
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Factory warehouse	20	7	2	1	14	2	36	10	7	7
Opening and skilled sorting	6	1	2	1	44 <sup>2</sup>	16 <sup>2</sup>	52	18	9	9
Blending and pulling	4	3	—	—	2	—	6	3	3	3
Shake willowing	9	3	2	—	4	1	15	4	3	3
Scouring	25	7	5	2	3	2	33	11	7	7
Driersmen	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Fearnought willowing	16	2	1	—	1	—	18	2	2	2
Cardroom :										
Carding	40	14	—	—	8	—	48	14	11	11
Card grinding and fettling, etc.	25	8	5	1	3	—	33	9	5	5
Comb room :										
Preparing	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Combing	19	5	2	1	6	2	27	8	4	4
Finishing and balling tops	13	7	2	—	1	—	16	7	5	4
Waste willowing	5	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	1	1
Top and noil packing	4	2	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Spinning and hand-lining yarn	—	—	—	—	25	2	25	2	—	—
Sweeping, etc.	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1
Occupiers, mechanics, etc.	3	—	—	—	7	1	10	1	—	—
Members of family of employed persons	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Total	196	60	24	6	122	27	342	93	58	57

<sup>1</sup> Included in the preceding columns. <sup>2</sup> 11 cases and 3 deaths were among mohair merchants.

*B. Woollen and Felt Trades, etc.*

Occupation	Cases	Deaths
<i>(a) Woollen Trade</i>		
Factory warehouse, blending, and willowing	71	7 <sup>1</sup>
Scouring	2	—
Card room : Carding	31	1
" " Card fettling, grinding, etc.	11	—
Spinning, doubling, etc.	34	1
Yarn scouring and dyeing	8	—
Yarn hanking, winding, etc.	22	1
Weaving	19	1
Milling	2	—
Removing dust from chambers	1	—
Waste willowing	5	1
Occupier, buyer, mechanic, etc.	8	1 <sup>2</sup>
Members of family of employed persons	3	—
Total	217	13
<i>(b) Felt Trade</i>		
Factory warehouse, blending, willowing, etc.	28	4 <sup>2</sup>
Carding	20	1
Card fettling, grinding, etc.	3	—
Felting and finishing processes	4	—
Total	55	5
<i>(c) Other Occupations</i>		
Warehouses at the ports	31	7 <sup>2</sup>
Transport	5	1
Wool merchants	10	2
Waste dealers	7	1
Rag and waste	6	2
Total	59	13

<sup>1</sup> Three fatal internal cases. <sup>2</sup> One fatal internal case.

Between 1899 and 1917 a large number of tests for infection with anthrax spores were made on different materials which were more or less suspected of infection. The result of these tests was as follows:-

Material	Country of origin, etc.	Specimens infected per 100 tests
Goat hair	East Indies	33.3
" "	Russia	20.0 <sup>1</sup>
Cashmere	East Indies	19.0
Mohair	Turkey	15.8
Wool	Egypt	15.6
"	East Indies	11.6
"	The Cape	11.1
Mohair	Van	10.2
"	Syria	10.0 <sup>2</sup>
"	The Cape	7.4 <sup>3</sup>
"	Unspecified	6.0
Wool	Persia	5.3
Alpaca	(All kinds)	2.2
"	(Fallen wool)	10.2
"	(Live wool)	1.9
Cashmere	Russia	100.0 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 5 tests. <sup>2</sup> 20 tests. <sup>3</sup> 9 tests. <sup>4</sup> 1 test.

Tests made at the Government Disinfecting Station at Liverpool between 4 July 1921 and 30 September 1922 gave the following results: wool (from Egypt, Kassabatchi, Persia, the East Indies) and mohair (from Turkey), 157 tests, 12 specimens infected; goat hair (from China and Tibet), alpaca, etc., 144 tests, 15 specimens infected; horsehair and hair from cows' tails, 5 tests, 1 specimen infected.

*Hides and Skins.* The following more detailed statistics for this industry show a slight increase in the number of cases in the period 1911 to 1922 as compared with the period 1899 to 1910, and a remarkable fall in the death rate.

TABLE VII. ANTHRAX IN THE HIDE AND SKIN INDUSTRY, 1899-1922

Period	Cases		Deaths		
	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average	Per 100 cases
1899-1900	25	12.5	4	2.0	16.0
1901-1905	78	15.6	18	3.6	23.1
1906-1910	76	15.2	19	3.8	25.0
1911-1915	80	16.0	6	1.2	7.5
1916-1920	94	18.8	10	2.0	10.6
1921-1922	24	12.0	2	1.0	8.3
1899-1910	179	14.9	41	3.4	22.9
1911-1922	198	16.5	18	1.5	9.6
Total	377	15.7	59	2.5	15.6

It is stated that more cases are due to heavy hides than to sheep or goat skins.

The greater risk of infection from skins of certain origin is hows-



by the following figures for the number of cases of anthrax infection from 1901 to 1920 which were traced back to skins coming from the countries named. The figures do not include cases where the infection was traced to a parcel of skins of mixed origin, some of which came from the country named.

Country of origin	Cases	Deaths
Straits Settlements	50	8
The Cape	34	2
China	25	3
West Coast of India	25	5
East India	21	4
Great Britain	13	1
West Africa	12	4
South America	7	2
Morocco	6	1
Madagascar	4	1
Persia	3	—
Arabia	2	—

Workers employed in docks, warehouses, and transport are also very often infected by skins. The following figures are given for the distribution of 341 cases reported in the hide and skin industries from 1901 to 1920 :

	Number of cases	Per cent.
Tan yards	157	46.04
Wharfingers, etc.	124	36.36
Docks	60	17.60
Total	341	100.00

*Hair and Bristles.* The cases of anthrax and deaths reported in the hair and bristle industry from 1899 to 1922 were 13.7 and 15.5 per cent. respectively of all the cases and deaths reported in industry. The death rate (20.7 per 100 cases) was the highest recorded for any specific industry.

The following more detailed statistics show the decrease in the number of cases in this industry during the period 1899 to 1922.

TABLE VIII. ANTHRAX IN THE HAIR AND BRISTLE INDUSTRY, 1899-1922

Period	Cases		Deaths		
	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average	Per 100 cases
1899-1900	29	14.5	7	3.5	24.1
1901-1905	45	9.0	9	1.8	20.0
1906-1910	51	10.0	11	2.2	21.6
1911-1915	27	5.4	2	0.4	7.4
1916-1920	19	3.8	7	1.4	36.8
1921-1922	13	6.5	2	1.0	15.4
1899-1910	125	10.4	27	2.3	21.6
1911-1922	59	4.9	11	0.9	18.6
Total	184	7.7	38	1.6	20.7

In the hogshair and bristle industry, out of 106 cases from 1899 to 1907, 15 were in brushmaking, 54 in raw material warehouses, 33 in dressing and spinning hair, and 4 in industries using dressed hair. From 1910 to 1918 there were 10 cases in brushmaking and 44 in dressing and spinning hair.

*Other Industries.* This heading includes all other cases notified to the Factory Inspection Department. The decrease in both cases and deaths from 1899-1910 to 1911-1922 is shown by the following more detailed statistics. No details are available to explain the extremely high death rate (30.8 per 100 cases).

TABLE IX. ANTHRAX IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN WOOL, SKINS, AND HAIR, 1899-1922

Period	Cases		Deaths		
	Total	Annual average	Total	Annual average	Per 100 cases
1899-1900	10	5.0	2	1.0	20.0
1901-1905	15	3.0	5	1.0	33.3
1906-1910	24	4.8	11	2.2	45.8
1911-1915	14	2.8	2	0.4	14.3
1916-1920	12	2.4	2	0.4	16.7
1921-1922	3	1.5	2	1.0	66.7
1899-1910	49	4.1	18	1.5	36.7
1911-1922	29	2.4	6	0.5	20.7
Total	78	3.3	24	1.0	30.8

#### *Miscellaneous.*

The following non-agricultural cases were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture: cases caused by the use of infected shaving brushes, 6 in 1915 (3 deaths), 13 in 1916 (7 deaths), 14 in 1919 (4 deaths), 13 in 1920 (4 deaths), 4 in 1921, total 50 (18 deaths); miscellaneous occupations (carters, mechanics, unspecified), 10 from 1907 to 1910, 13 from 1911 to 1914, 24 from 1915 to 1918, 6 in 1919, 6 in 1920, 0 in 1921, total 59 (no deaths).

## CANADA<sup>1</sup>

### LEGISLATION

#### *Compulsory Notification*

#### *Anthrax among Animals.*

The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1906, requires an owner or breeder or dealer in animals to notify the Minister of Agriculture and

<sup>1</sup> Sources: official replies to the questionnaire sent out by the International Labour Office; supplementary information provided by the Minister of Labour.

the nearest veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture of any sign of infectious or contagious disease in animals owned by him or under his care. Veterinary surgeons are required to give similar notice to the Minister regarding any animal.

*Anthrax among Human Beings.*

The Public Health Act of each of the Provinces provides for the compulsory notification of cases of anthrax among human beings.

*Prevention of Infection*

*Anthrax among Animals.*

Regulations relating to anthrax in animals are contained in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of 1906 and an Order-in-Council of 22 July 1911 issued under the Act. In certain conditions animals suffering from anthrax or suspected of infection must be slaughtered. Provision is made for the payment of compensation, but right to compensation is forfeited if the owner neglects to report disease. Other preventive measures include segregation of animals and quarantining of infected places and areas; destruction of carcasses, litter, excreta, or anything else likely to propagate infection; disinfection of infected places, in accordance with the special orders of the veterinary inspector; disinfection of any vessel, car, or other vehicle used for the transit of animals and infected or suspected of infection.

*Anthrax among Human Beings.*

In addition to the general regulations applying to anthrax as an infectious disease, there are certain special regulations for industrial anthrax.

In the hide and skin industry, an Order-in-Council of 4 February 1922 prohibits the importation of hides and skins from countries other than the United States except when accompanied by a certificate of disinfection or freedom from infection; all uncertified hides and skins are disinfected under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

In the wool and hair industry, another Order-in-Council of the same date (superseding a similar one of February 1921) requires wool and hair imported into Canada to be accompanied by a sanitary certificate as to their cleanliness.

STATISTICS

*Anthrax among Animals*

The total numbers of livestock in the country in 1912, 1916, and 1921 were as follows :

	1912	1916	1921
Horses	2,692,357	3,246,430	3,610,490
Cattle	6,431,861	6,598,707	8,547,569
Sheep	2,082,381	2,025,023	3,198,321
Swine	3,477,310	3,484,982	3,404,982

There are no available statistics of anthrax among animals.

*Anthrax among Human Beings*

There are only a few available statistics on mortality from anthrax among human beings, with no details as to distribution by occupation.

According to the information furnished by the Government, the deaths recorded were as follows :

Province	Period	Deaths	Deaths in 1920-1921
Nova Scotia	1917-1919	2	—
Quebec	1896-1917	51	*
Ontario	1882-1919	23	7
British Columbia	1916-1918	2	—
Saskatchewan	1920	1	1
Manitoba	1911	1	—

\* No statistics available.

Cases of anthrax and deaths from anthrax are either unknown or unrecorded in the provinces of Alberta, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

## LEGISLATION

*Compulsory Notification**Anthrax among Animals.*

Under the Diseases of Stock Act, 1911 (Act. No. 14 of 1911), Chapter III (General and Miscellaneous), section 16 (j), notification is compulsory of every case of anthrax among animals, either known or suspected. Such notification must be made without delay to the officer in charge of police at the place where the magistrate's court for the district is held. The Regulations for infected areas issued in 1923, under section 23 of the Act, provide for the compulsory notification of all deaths from disease of animals in such an area.

*Anthrax among Human Beings.*

Anthrax among human beings must be notified as an infectious disease under section 18 of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act No. 36 of 1919). This notice must be given to the local authority by the head of the family, the nearest adult relative, some person in the household, or the occupier of the premises, under pain of prosecution. The doctor attending a case must also give notice to the local authority, and must inform the household in which the patient is of the infectious nature of the disease and of the precautions to be taken to prevent its conveyance to others.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources : official replies to the questionnaire sent out by the International Labour Office ; additional information provided by the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Union.

*Prevention of Infection**Anthrax among Animals.*

Section 18 of the Regulations of 14 June 1915 (Government Notice No. 638 of 1915), and the Regulations issued in 1923, under section 23 of the Diseases of Stock Act, 1911, lay down measures for dealing with anthrax among animals. These measures include the isolation of infected animals, destruction of carcasses, disinfection of persons who may have been infected, destruction of litter and excreta of diseased animals, disinfection of infected places, inoculation of animals against anthrax. Vaccine is provided gratis under the conditions set forth in Government Notice No. 1120 of 9 July 1923.

*Anthrax among Human Beings.*

In addition to the general provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1919, for the prevention of infectious diseases, special regulations for industrial anthrax are contained in Chapter II of the Regulations No. 2099 of 17 November 1920 issued under Section 42 (e) of the Factories Act, 1918 (Act. No. 28 of 1918). The Regulations apply to sorting, packing, unpacking, or otherwise handling hides, skins, wool, and mohair. These operations must be carried out in places specially used for such purposes. It is forbidden to keep or partake of any food or drink, or to keep any clothing or any other article whatever in such places or premises; the employer must accordingly provide for the storage of the food and clothing of the workers outside these places or premises. Any worker to whom the Regulations apply must report any open wound, however slight, and have it attended to at once; until this has been done he may not work on the premises. The necessary medicaments and dressings for treating slight wounds must be kept so as to be ready for immediate use. Washing facilities must be provided, including soap, basins, nail-brushes, and towels.

## STATISTICS

*Anthrax among Animals*

The figures communicated by the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture for the number of outbreaks of anthrax among animals are as follows:

Area	Outbreaks in :	
	1921-1922	1922-1923
Cape Province	198	292
Natal	86	49
Orange Free State	323	356
Transvaal	684	560
Transkei	303	298

At the Farmers' Congress which met at Cape Town on 31 August 1922.

it was stated that outbreaks of anthrax among animals in 1921 were as follows<sup>1</sup>:

Province	Outbreaks in 1921
Cape Province	169
Natal	105
Orange Free State	307
Transvaal	800
Transkei	493

#### *Anthrax among Human Beings.*

According to the only official figures available, there were 46 cases of anthrax among human beings from January to June 1922 (13 white and 33 coloured persons) and 48 cases from 1 July 1922 to 30 June 1923 (9 white and 39 coloured persons).

At the Farmers' Congress of 31 August 1922 it was stated that 31 Europeans and 44 coloured persons died of anthrax during 1921.

## NEW ZEALAND<sup>2</sup>

### LEGISLATION

#### *Compulsory Notification*

#### *Anthrax among Animals.*

Under the Stock Act, 1908 (No. 187), owners or persons in charge of stock suffering from or suspected of anthrax must give notice thereof within 24 hours to the local inspector of stock.

#### *Anthrax among Human Beings.*

Under the Health Act, 1920 (No. 45), anthrax is a notifiable infectious disease. All cases, whether suspected or confirmed, and all deaths found, by post-mortem examination or otherwise, to be due to anthrax, must be at once notified in writing in the prescribed form to the local authority and the Medical Officer of Health for the district by the doctor in attendance. Failure to notify is punishable by a fine.

#### *Prevention of Infection*

#### *Anthrax among Animals.*

In addition to detailed regulations for preventing the introduction of anthrax by the importation of infected or suspected animals or animal products, the Stock Act of 1908 and the various Regulations for the prevention of the introduction into New Zealand of diseases affecting stock<sup>3</sup> provide for the constant supervision of stock by the

<sup>1</sup> *Cape Times*, 31 Aug. 1921. Cape Town.

<sup>2</sup> Sources : reply to the questionnaire sent out by the International Labour Office ; supplementary information provided by the Minister of Agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 7 Oct. 1913, 4 May 1916, 28 Feb. 1918, 6 Feb. and 27 Mar. 1919, 15 Apr. 1920.

inspectors, the quarantining of infected areas and premises, the isolation of diseased or suspected animals and herds, the slaughter of diseased stock, and the destruction of the carcasses of animals which have died of anthrax. In general, compensation for stock condemned by the inspectors is paid at the rate of half the market value, but the competent authorities may order stock to be slaughtered without compensation in case of non-observance of the law, and in particular in case of failure to notify the disease.

#### *Anthrax among Human Beings.*

The Health Act, 1920, contains general regulations for infectious diseases. The doctor attending any person suffering from such a disease must inform the occupier of the premises and any person in attendance on the patient of the infectious nature of the disease and the precautions to be taken. When any person is suffering from an illness which gives reasonable suspicion of being a notifiable infectious disease, the occupier or other person in charge of the premises must consult a doctor or inform the local authority of the existence of a suspected case of such a disease. In certain cases the medical officers may give orders for the isolation of the patient, either in a hospital or elsewhere. The local authority or medical officer may give orders for the disinfection of infected premises or the destruction of infected articles.

### STATISTICS

#### *Anthrax among Animals*

The number of animals in the country from 1918 to 1922 was as follows :

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Horses	378,050	363,188	346,407	337,259	332,105
Cattle	2,869,465	3,035,478	3,101,945	3,139,223	3,323,223
Sheep	26,538,302	25,828,554	23,919,970	23,285,031	22,222,250
Goats	17,730	16,924	14,534	17,367	17,480
Swine	258,694	245,347	266,829	349,892	383,333

There have been no cases of anthrax among animals since 1907, except perhaps in 1922, when there were some extremely suspicious cases on one farm. Outbreaks before 1907 were traced to shipments of bone manure from British India, and since then responsible New Zealand officials in India and Australia have supervised the sterilisation of all animal manures intended for shipment to New Zealand.

#### *Anthrax among Human Beings*

There are no available statistics of anthrax among human beings.

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## Industrial Inspection in Austria in 1920 and 1921<sup>1</sup>

The reports of the Austrian Industrial Inspectors for 1920 and 1921 consist of a general report by the Chief Inspector, with returns from the divisional inspectors for the fifteen inspection districts and the special inspectors for the Vienna building trades and for inland navigation. In the 1920 report a brief note is given on each of the Government tobacco factories (pp. 391-404), and the 1921 report contains a return from the newly organised inspectorate of commercial and transport undertakings in Vienna (pp. 391-410).

The principal enactments of the year which affect the workers are listed in both reports (1920, pp. XIX-XX ; 1921, pp. XV-XVI). A special report by Dr. Jenny Adler (Vienna district) on the hygiene of the rabbit-fur-cutting industry, and separate accounts of investigations into home work in Vienna districts Nos. 1, 3, and 4, are given in addition to the ordinary divisional reports for 1920 (pp. 27-32, 23-27, 91-95). The 1921 report includes an account by Dr. Adler of serious injuries to workers' eyes in Vienna during the year, and a report on home work in the hosiery trade in Vienna and its suburbs (pp. 425-430, 431-438). As usual, the volumes are fully indexed, and marginal headings are freely used:

### ORGANISATION AND STAFF

The inspection staff, exclusive of office employees, amounted to 55 persons in 1920 — 47 men and 8 women, as against 58 men and 6 women in 1919. In 1921 it was increased to 51 men and 10 women. Certain changes in the work of the inspectors were made by legislative enactments in 1920 — in particular, the task of settling industrial disputes was transferred by the Act of 18 December 1919<sup>2</sup> from inspectors to conciliation boards, while a certain amount of extra work was called for in connection with committees under the Act relating to the employment of disabled ex-soldiers<sup>3</sup> and with child labour inspection authorities<sup>4</sup> and district industrial commissions under the Unemployment Insurance Act<sup>5</sup>. The provisions relating to hours of work were also elaborated by the issue of Administrative Instructions, under the Eight-Hour Day

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<sup>1</sup> ÖSTERR. BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR SOZIALE VERWALTUNG : *Bericht der Gewerbe-Inspektoren über ihre Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1920*. LXXXVII + 430 pp., 8 diagrams. *Ditto, im Jahre 1921*. XC + 455 pp., illus. Vienna, Government Printing Office, 1921 and 1923.

<sup>2</sup> INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Legislative Series*, 1920, Aus. 22.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Aus. 16.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Aus. 17.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Aus. 1-7.



Act<sup>1</sup>. In addition to all this, 10 inspectors were required to act as vocational advisers in connection with the training of ex-soldiers, while a very large number of committees of various kinds requested the attendance of members of the inspection staff on various occasions — so much so that it was scarcely possible to comply with more than half the requests (1920, pp. xxii-xxxiv ; 1921, p. xxix).

A far-reaching change was made in 1921, when the Act of 14 July<sup>2</sup> replaced the Act of 17 June 1883 as the principal measure governing the organisation of industrial inspection, extending and generalising the tasks of the inspectorate, and increasing its powers. In pursuance of this Act a special inspectorate of commercial and transport undertakings was established for Vienna, and an Industrial Medical Officer was appointed for the city. A further increase of the inspection staff is proposed for 1922 (1921, p. xxviii).

### STATISTICS

The work to be done was found to be beyond the powers of the inspectorate ; it was impossible to visit more than 46.6 per cent. of the factories even once each though the legal minimum requirement was two visits a year (1920, p. xxx ; 1921, p. xxviii). It is reported that handicraft undertakings were left almost without a visit in 1920, while the observance of the hours of work provisions was inadequately supervised for want of sufficient staff (1920, p. xxx). The rise of prices also handicapped the inspectorate in its work in rural districts. The Leoben inspector remarks that the cost of travelling in 1921 was about 1000 times its cost in 1913, while the travelling allowance was only 50 times its former amount (1921, p. 275).

Altogether 9,816 visits were paid in 1920, covering 8,811 undertakings and 10,540 visits covering 9,815 undertakings in 1921, as against 9,893 visits to 9,000 undertakings in 1919 (1920, p. xxi ; 1921, p. xxviii).

The undertakings visited employed 237,884 persons in 1920 and 319,060 in 1921, — 158,662 men, 68,875 women, 6,966 boys and 3,348 girls between fourteen and sixteen, and 25 boys and 8 girls under fourteen in the former year, and 214,100 men, 91,263 women, 8,954 boys and 4,691 girls between fourteen and sixteen, and 32 boys and 20 girls under fourteen, in the latter year. The proportion of men to the total number of workers has changed very little since 1919, but there were relatively fewer boys and more girls between fourteen and sixteen in 1920, and slightly more women and more boys between fourteen and sixteen in 1921 (1920, p. xxx ; 1921, pp. xviii-xix). Tables of employed members of important sick funds during the years 1913-1919 were drawn up by the inspector for the Graz district (1920, p. 236), who found that on the whole more women were employed in industry than before the war — a view which is confirmed by the inspector for Innsbruck (1920, pp. lxii, 319). The general statistics for 1921

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, Aus. 12-15, 21.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 1921, Aus. 4-5.

support their conclusions (1921, p. LX). The Klagenfurt inspector gives a table of sick fund membership month by month from 1914 to 1921, and concludes from it that 1921 is an abnormal year for his district, there being no noticeable increase of employment in summer as there would be if the building trade were not depressed (1921, pp. 312-313). The change in age and sex distribution is attributed to the loss of manpower during the war, while the apparent reduction of the employment of young persons in 1920 as compared with 1913 is stated to be due to the readjustment of boundaries, removing from Austria the northern area where young persons were most freely employed (1920, p. LXXI).

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Extremely little illegal employment of children was met with in industry ; as for home work, the inspection staff was unable to achieve the requisite supervision. The Chief Inspector draws attention to the failure of the Child Labour Act to regulate the hours of employment of children exempt from school attendance who are still under fourteen (1920, p. LXVII). He also observes that the active co-operation of the child labour inspection offices established by the Instruction of 25 January 1920<sup>1</sup> is very necessary if the employment of children is to be supervised effectively. At the end of 1921 there were still many places without such offices, and those in existence were not always sufficiently active (1921, p. LXVII).

#### APPRENTICESHIP

Apprenticeship conditions were often unsatisfactory in 1920, the proportion of apprentices to skilled workers being such that training was obviously impossible. During the war increased numbers of apprentices were engaged, and they had to be retained in employment after the war, under their articles of apprenticeship, even when production was restricted and skilled workers were discharged (1920, p. LXVII). In one Viennese factory there were 40 apprentices to 24 journeymen, and in another works 72 to 60 (1920, p. 113). In the Linz district the opposition of industrial organisations to the employment of apprentices in excessive numbers led to the engagement of young persons without any contract guaranteeing proper training (1920, p. 180). Owing to the checks imposed by such agreements, and the bad conditions of work and the impossibility of getting board and lodging with the employer in many cases in rural districts and small towns (1920, p. 321 ; 1921, p. 187), the stream of apprentices in 1921 was turned towards a few large-scale industries — fitting, cabinet-making, electrical fitting, etc. (1921, p. LXVIII). The building trade was almost destitute of apprentices. In Vienna before the war they used to come in good numbers from Czechoslovakia and Western Hungary, but the cessation

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<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, 1920, Aus. 17.

of building during the war and the subsequent depreciation of Austrian currency have cut off this source of supply (1921, pp. LXIX, 383-4). Continuation schools encountered difficulties on account of lack of funds, and in some cases employers were unwilling to allow their young employees to attend (1920, pp. LXVIII, LXIX ; 1921, LXX).

### COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

It was recommended by the Chief Inspector in 1920, as in 1919, that collective agreements should be submitted to the inspectorate for revision before enforcement, in order to avoid the inclusion of provisions contravening the law. It was noted in 1920 that less attention had been paid of late to rules of employment, since detailed collective agreements were tending to replace them (1920, p. LXXVI). Under the Industrial Inspection Act of 1921, the task of revising and ratifying draft rules of employment was transferred from the industrial authorities to the inspectorate. Only 2SS draft rules were received and 165 approved (1921, p. XXIX). It was observed that most undertakings lacked rules corresponding to the legislation in force, and the Chief Inspector desiderates new model rules (1921, p. LXXX). The method of paying wages was changed during 1919 in many cases ; a general tendency was observed towards hourly rates instead of piece-rates. In 1921, however, collective agreements showed signs of a withdrawal of the workers' opposition to piece-rates (1921, p. LXXXI, 291). Wages were generally regulated in large-scale industry by collective agreements providing for a basic wage plus a bonus for high cost of living (1920, pp. LXXVII-LXXVIII).

### WORKS COUNCILS

Works councils were on the whole found by the inspectors to be helpful in the administration of labour laws, especially in connection with hours, the payment of wages, apprenticeship questions, rules of employment, reduction of staff, and so on (1921, pp. XXXII, 103). In some cases the inspectors at first observed a tendency on the part of the councils to devote their attention exclusively to the economic position of the workers, disregarding questions of hygiene and safety (1920, pp. 101, 138, 160). In the Graz district they are mentioned as being particularly useful in negotiations between workers and employers, and ensuring a satisfactory adjustment of the workers' demands to economic conditions (1920, p. 245). In 1920, the rural undertakings of the Leoben district were found to lack works councils in many cases (1920, p. 278) ; while in the Salzburg district some employers refused to take steps to initiate councils, though they declared themselves not unfriendly to the plan, and the matter remained in abeyance owing to the unwillingness of the workers to make the first move (1920, p. 215). By 1921 most undertakings had formed councils, except quite small establishments where the whole body of employees habitually met the employer for negotiations. Many employers even said that it would

have been necessary to create works councils by voluntary action if the law had not been passed (1921, pp. xxxii-xxxiii).

### BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATION

Owing to general economic conditions — shortage of certain materials, high cost of others, and cost of labour — the construction of new buildings and the repairing of old ones made little progress in 1920, though there was a slight improvement in 1921. In the former year plans were approved for various new undertakings, especially in the wood-working and electrical industries, though little could be done towards realising these schemes until the following year in many cases. It was found extremely difficult to obtain proper accommodation, especially in small-scale industry, owing to the housing shortage; and the inspectors found it necessary to grant temporary authorisations for the use of workplaces not in conformity with the building regulations, provided that they were not conspicuously prejudicial to the health of those employed in them. Old dwellings, factory buildings which had been abandoned years earlier, and military huts were frequently utilised for industrial purposes (1920, p. xxxviii), and wooden huts were very largely used in commercial undertakings, giving rise to difficulties in respect of water supply and sanitary accommodation (1921, pp. 402-403). It was found necessary to refuse permission for the use of various cellars for workrooms. Theatre workshops in Vienna were in general very bad, and a wholesale seed firm had seven persons working in a damp basement room of 17 cubic metres (600 cubic feet) with no natural light (1921, p. xxxviii). The new sawmills erected in the Klagenfurt district, however, were well constructed and arranged (1921, p. xxxix). Many workplaces were found to have been erected, extended, or altered without authorisation — a practice which arose in the first instance in rural areas during the war, when the inspectors found it impossible to make the necessary tours of inspection (1920, p. xxxv). There was some improvement in this respect in the Graz and Salzburg districts in 1921, but in other areas the war-time practice continued (1921, p. xxxvi).

Ventilation, lighting and general arrangement were often found to be extremely unsatisfactory. The Bregenz inspector reported in 1921 that new establishments were not infrequently provided only with windows that could not be opened (1921, p. xlix). In Vienna several dressmaking establishments were found where the workroom was partitioned off at the back of the shop, and had no window, so that artificial light was always required (1920, p. 80; 1921, p. 58). Much work was also done by artificial light in commercial establishments, owing to the two-shift system frequently in operation and the large amount of overtime worked, especially in banks (1921, p. 400). In St. Pölten in 1920 a printing works was severely criticised; it had an unauthorised tool forge with no window save one opening directly into the machine room behind which it was placed, while the machine room itself was dependent upon artificial means for lighting, and was extremely

dusty, and the workers' dinners were found cooking on a fire close to the nickelling baths (1920, p. 150). Printing works in general were reported to be in a bad condition, even the oiling of floors in order to keep down the lead dust being too costly a precaution (1920, p. xxxix). Indeed, establishments of all kinds and sizes were found to be defective, especially in Vienna, Linz, and Klagenfurt, owing to shortage of accommodation. Overcrowding was general in the seasonal industries, in many small-scale industries carried on throughout the year, and in the Vienna banks and commercial establishments (1921, pp. XLIX, 400).

In certain cases defects were remediable without great trouble — e.g. in a Viennese machine works where the varnishing room was close under the roof and intolerably hot in summer, and in a similarly placed pressing room in a rubber works, where it was found necessary to pay heat bonuses in summer. Both were set right by the introduction of suitable ceilings and skylights at the instance of the inspector (1920, p. 125). In 1921, the employees of various film businesses in Vienna complained of the extreme cold in their attic workrooms, where the heating apparatus (if any) was rendered useless by every wind that blew, on account of the down-draught (1921, p. 400).

#### HYGIENE

On the whole conditions were found to be much the same in 1920 and 1921 as in 1919 in respect of hygiene. Heating was often inadequate owing to the shortage of fuel, especially in large foundries and film businesses (1921, p. XLVIII), and there was a tendency on the part of workers to stop exhausts and block up ventilators in cold weather (1921, pp. I, 33). Even in work where dust and fumes were given off freely, exhausts were frequently out of operation because power to actuate them was not available, or repairs of damaged parts were too expensive (1920, p. XLVII). In establishments not already possessing exhausts, the cost of installing them was prohibitive as a rule, while the firms specialising in such apparatus were too busy with other work to undertake orders for their specialty (1921, p. I). In Vienna, No. 4 district a soap powder works was closed on account of its dust-laden atmosphere, which was clearly harmful to the workers and could not be remedied speedily (1920, p. 83). In 1921 the pickling department of a metal grinding works was closed because of its lack of an exhaust for the nitrous fumes (1921, p. XLIX). Sanitary accommodation was mentioned as being particularly bad in some undertakings in Innsbruck (1920, p. 215) and Bregenz (1920, p. 343). It was reported in many cases that factory lavatories were not in proper repair, having been neglected owing to the alleged difficulty of providing warm water (1920, p. LIII). In spite of these cases of lack of provision for cleanliness and general hygiene, however, cases of occupational disease were not remarkably numerous — partly at least owing to the depression in most of the unhealthier trades. The Klagenfurt inspector, who reports one case of white lead poisoning in 1920, attributes the marked decline in lead troubles to decreased alcoholism (on account of the high

price of intoxicants) as well as lessened production (1920, p. 296). Two particularly bad cases of carelessness in the handling of lead compounds were noticed in the 1921 report. In one instance, a youth was put in charge of the printing work in a commercial establishment without any warning as to the precautions necessary in handling the leaden types; and he was found by the inspector using the case of very dusty type as the only available table at which to take his dinner (1921, p. 405). In the other case (outside work, so that the process of painting was not in itself regarded as dangerous), the kegs of paint in use for a river bridge were not marked with their lead contents as required by law, the workers' clothes were stowed in the same place as the dry red lead, and there were no facilities whatever for washing (1921, p. 383).

Several cases of more or less serious poisoning by fumes were met with. In Vienna No. 2 district four men were affected by carbon monoxide given off from a forge fire in an inadequately ventilated cellar (1920, p. 48). The carbon monoxide fumes from an open coke fire in use for heating purposes in a factory workroom undergoing alterations caused the death of one of the workers on the job (1921, p. 382). In an incandescent mantle works, the women in the burning department were found to be suffering from chronic carbon monoxide poisoning, but happily it was possible to improve the conditions of work (1921, p. LVIII). The health of acetylene welders in the Linz and Vienna districts was also prejudiced by the fumes arising from their work (1920, p. 178; 1921, p. LVIII). Eczema due to the handling of lubricants was found to be prevalent in a chemical works, a cement block works, and a metal goods works in Klagenfurt, but was got rid of by the provision of satisfactory washing facilities (1920, p. 296; 1921, p. 305). In the course of 1921 the Accident Prevention Commission drafted regulations concerning anthrax<sup>1</sup>, the lead industries<sup>2</sup>, and undertakings dealing with the compression and liquefaction of gases (1921, p. XXXI).

Conditions in the fur-cutting industry were generally unsatisfactory. This trade (dealt with in a special report, 1920, pp. 27-32) has taken its present form only during the last few years, as until the outbreak of war the supply of carrotted furs was imported. Depreciated currency has so far prevented the resumption of importation, but most of the workshops set up in recent years have been established merely as temporary makeshifts. In Vienna No. 1 district in 1920, eleven fur-cutting workshops out of twenty five were located in cellars, and six had carrotting and cutting going on in the same room. The air was usually full of dust, if not also of fumes from the mercurial carrotting liquor. In the trade the tremors experienced by workers were apt to be attributed to advancing age and to the influence of alcohol, but it is significant that they were usually observed only in workers directly exposed to the risk of mercurial poisoning — those in close contact with the carrotting process or handling skins not properly dried. The 1921 report reproduces

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<sup>1</sup> *Legislative Series*, 1922, Aus. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 1923, Aus. 1.

a series of safety rules for workers in these processes drawn up by the woman Industrial Medical Officer as a result of several years' study of the trade (1921, pp. 11-12). In another industry involving danger of mercury poisoning — that of the manufacture of electric light bulbs — a recently established firm has adopted a new type of vacuum pump (*Quarzstufen-Strahlvakuumpumpe*) which is almost proof against the escape of mercury vapour, and at the same time works better and faster than the old type of pump (1921, p. 62).

### SAFETY

The total number of accidents notified as occurring in industrial undertakings during 1920 and 1921 were 22,827, and 25,870 respectively, including 167 and 201 fatalities, as against 21,471 and 132 in 1919 (1920, p. LV; 1921, p. LII). The increasing number of casualties is attributed to enhanced activity in some trades, and especially to the engagement of new and inexperienced workers (1920, p. 54). The inspector for Vienna No. 5 district says that many employers regret the abolition of work-books, since these afforded proof of new workers' experience, whereas at present candidates for employment often represent themselves as experienced, and their deficiencies are only revealed after engagement by the accidents which they cause or suffer (1921, p. 99). Manufacturing operations performed by machinery, and the transportation of goods, were the two chief sources of accidents in 1920, and many of the machine accidents could have been prevented by the proper use of guards and observance of precautionary measures. In 1921 most of the accidents were in the metallurgical industry — about one-fourth of the total; the manufacture of machines and vehicles came next, and building third (1921, p. LIII). As for the deaths, 30 in 1920 and 28 in 1921 were caused by falling objects, 28 and 32 by the workers' falling, 19 and 8 by contact with belts, shafting, etc., and 13 and 21 in connection with transport operations (1920, p. LVI; 1921, p. LIV).

Indifference to the use and maintenance in good condition of machinery guards was often noted (1920, pp. 6, 26, 316, 345; 1921, p. LV). In the Innsbruck district the inspector found that circular saws were very generally protected by wooden hoods instead of the stronger but more costly iron ones (1920, p. 316). In the Linz district workers were repeatedly found using circular saws without their guards, for the sake of speed (1921, p. LV). The Leoben inspector notes with approval the situation in Germany, where machine manufacturers have several times been penalised jointly with employers when an accident has happened on a new machine for want of a proper guard. He finds that in consequence of this the machines imported from Germany are particularly well guarded (1921, p. 285). Explosions were frequent, especially in establishments where benzene containers were handled (1920, pp. 267, 269), or where scrap metal was smelted, and unexploded shells or cartridges sometimes got into the furnace through the carelessness of sorters (1920, pp. XLIV, XLV, 6, 65; 1921, p. XLIII). Though most

quarries were closed down, cases of unsystematic and excessively dangerous working were reported in 1920 (pp. L, LI). The earth, trees, etc., above the extracted strata of mineral were not cleared away properly, but left overhanging dangerously without suitable props (1920, p. 103). The absence of props, causing frequent accidents, was also noted in constructional work involving excavation (1921, p. 260).

In the building trade, working conditions were in some cases extremely dangerous, scaffoldings being found in a rickety state, footboards and railings loose or wanting, ladders with rungs broken or merely nailed on, and rusty nails sticking out of the old boards used for staging, (1920, pp. 254-5). The inspection of building work, reported on separately in Graz (1920, pp. 251-9 ; 1921, 258-274) and Vienna (1920, pp. 365-380 ; 1921, pp. 375-389), was hindered in 1920 by a lack of complete lists of the building operations sanctioned, since the local authorities were not bound to notify the inspectors of the issue of permits. Owing to the cost of materials, little building was done in 1920 (pp. XLIX, L). In Vienna 868 undertakings, employing in all 9,517 workers, received 1,282 visits in 1920; 1,121 visits were paid to 843 undertakings, employing 11,722 persons, in 1921. Owing to the shortage of bricks and cement, reinforced concrete and clinker bricks were resorted to, and in the suburbs some buildings were erected in *pisé de terre* on a concrete base (1920, p. 368). During 1921 there was a great development of the small holders' movement in Vienna, due to the extreme shortage of housing in the city. The small holders formed themselves into co-operative development societies (*Siedlungsgenossenschaften*) to acquire the materials and skilled labour necessary for putting up small houses on their plots, while they themselves furnished the unskilled labour (1921, pp. 377-8).

Nearly half the accidents in the building trade in Vienna were due to falls from a height or to falling objects. The Graz inspector comments on the frequency and danger of the practice of having scaffoldings taken down without the help of cranes and slings, the boards and poles being merely flung down as they are detached (1921, p. 261). Both he and the Vienna inspector note that machines used in building work are often defective and unsafe ; and the Graz inspector attributes failure to safeguard machines mainly to the fact that they are only installed for temporary use (1921, pp. 262, 380). One man developed lead poisoning through painting an iron door with red lead ; this was not "inside work", but on enquiry it transpired that he had previously suffered from lead poisoning and was therefore specially liable to further attacks (1920, p. 373).

Precautions against fire and explosions were lacking in very many instances in both the years under report, and there were several bad explosions due to the use of benzene and acetylene. For the sake of economy benzene was frequently stored under water and not under non-inflammable gas, and small quantities were kept in glass vessels instead of metal cylinders. The regulations concerning the generation and use of acetylene were frequently contravened ; in one case supplies of carbide were placed in a latrine adjacent to a lavatory, where they could hardly fail to be splashed with water (1921, p. XLII). In Vienna



stores of compressed oxygen and carbon dioxide were found in quite unsuitable places — near a smithy fire, in a dark cloakroom, and close to the busiest gangway of a zinc goods works (1920, pp. 6-7). A grease works had its extraction house and its benzene store under the same wooden roof though in different rooms, and its spirit store only fifty yards away. In an acetylene welding works the forge fire was found to be surrounded by acetylene apparatus, oxygen containers, and a large can of benzene, while refuse from the circular saw lay about the floor, and an accumulator battery giving off hydrogen stood in a corner (1920, pp. 104-105). Oil and wax were also found, in more than one place, being heated in open vessels on ordinary stoves (1920, pp. 125-126; 1921, p. xli), and in one large mill in the Innsbruck district electric wiring was attached directly to wooden structures without insulating devices, while the keys of the hydrants were missing (1920, p. 312). One of the Vienna inspectors reports that fire extinguishing apparatus, except of the chemical variety, is generally neglected, except in warehouses, theatres, and celluloid and film stores. In general the regulations for the prevention of fire in the celluloid industry were better observed than in the past, except in respect of the amount of celluloid kept in store (1921, pp. xli, 399). Emergency exits were too often blocked up or locked; in one instance it took half an hour to find the key of such an exit when asked for by the inspector (1921, p. xli).

Though the use of electrical power had been much extended, benzene and oil motors were frequent on account of the inability of existing generating stations to furnish all the power demanded. The use of smaller boilers to suit the restricted operations of factories, and the substitution of wood for coal, were also to be met with frequently (1920, p. xlv). Steam was so much less used in 1921, however, that the Chief Inspector expressed the opinion that it was tending to become merely a reserve source of power for use in case of the failure of electricity and of gas engines (1921, p. xlvi). New electrical installations were often badly arranged, in a way which indicated either ignorance or disregard of precautions against accidents (1921, p. xlvii). The inspectors also found many defects in the installation of boilers, which were often ill-placed, had faulty safety fittings, had not been tested lately for resistance to pressure, or were in charge of uncertificated firemen. Boiler rooms were even used also as stores, cloakrooms, drying rooms, and so on (1920, pp. xlvi-xlvii), and in one case the boiler platform itself was used both as a store for acetylene cylinders and as the workers' resting place (1921, p. xlv). In spite of all these unsatisfactory structures and arrangements, however, praise could be accorded here and there. A machine factory introduced a combination of oil and coke firing for its cupolas, with good results (1920, pp. 7-8); a resin refinery had excellent fire protection arrangements (1920, pp. 130-132) and a tannery in process of construction in St. Pölten was found worthy of detailed description (1920, pp. 151-152). In addition, a chemical works about to set up a carbon bisulphide section was on request given precise instructions as to the precautions to be taken in construction and working (1920, p. 128).

## HOURS OF WORK

Owing to the general depression of industry in 1920, the provisions relating to hours of work were enforced without much trouble in the towns and in large undertakings. It was often found, however, that both workers and employers supposed nothing more than mutual consent to be necessary for the prolongation of hours of work, and overtime by agreement was frequently met with, so that the number of applications for leave to work overtime does not correctly represent the actual position, though it comes nearer to it in 1921 than in 1920 (1921, p. LXXV). In 1920, 275 women and girls and 75 youths were illegally employed at night, sometimes regularly, in the wood-pulp and paper trades and in iron works, where the requisite adult male labour could not be procured; but such employment was often only casual, for an hour or so at either end of the official night period, in circumstances which would have justified the issue of a special permit on request (1920, p. LXXIII). The illegal night work of women in the wood-pulp trade continued during 1921, owing to the persistent shortage of men; and in this year there was a great deal of night employment of women and young persons in the textile industries (1921, p. LXXVII). In rolling mills and Siemens Martin smelting furnaces, the employers often insisted that night work was essential to the training of young workers (1921, pp. LXV-LXVI). The 44 hour week for women and young persons was disliked everywhere, and could not be enforced as a rule (1920, pp. 13, 88, 179; 1921, LXXIV). In small scale industry the working day was usually nine to ten hours (1920, pp. 113, 212, 325, 355; 1921, p. LXXIII), and in some rural districts in 1920 the Eight-Hour Day Act was scarcely known (1920, pp. 158, 277). There was a general tendency in 1920 to reduce pauses, even for meals, as much as possible, in order to finish work early (and in some cases to procure supplementary evening employment elsewhere) (1920, pp. LXXIV, 15, 113, 213, 242). The practice of shortening the noon break was continued in commercial establishments in 1921, but here the working day was not shortened; on the contrary, it was frequently further lengthened by overtime (1921, p. LXXIV).

Owing to the improvement of trade in 1921, there was a greater demand for overtime than in the previous year. The workers were usually glad of an opportunity to increase their earnings, and so tended to support the employer even in contraventions of the law relating to hours of work. Collective agreements dealing with hours were very frequently contrary to the law, even exceeding the exceptionally long hours authorised for certain industries (1921, pp. LXII-IV). Few permits for Sunday work were asked for, except for mills, bakeries, and hotels; but it was known to the inspectors that banks constantly worked on Sunday without applying for permits, while the provisions relating to bakeries were very often contravened (1921, pp. LXXVII-VIII).

## ANNUAL LEAVE

The provisions relating to annual leave for workers were well observed in the larger undertakings, but in small scale industry and in rural districts, as well as in commerce and transport generally, there was frequent failure to grant leave. In the machine embroidery industry, holidays were generally commuted for pay, since the skilled workers could not be spared. The inspectors report that workers do as a rule try to rest and recuperate during their annual leave, though some employers complain that their workers come back worn out and ill, having spent the holidays in employment elsewhere. In the Styrian building trade, where employment is often irregular, a system of 'leave cards' stamped week by week by the employer has been introduced; every worker who gets 52 stamps in the course of 18 months has a week's leave, with full pay from the Leave and Welfare Board formed by employers in the trade (1921, pp. LXXIX, 271).

## HOME WORK

Though three women assistants were added to the staff in 1919 in view of the new duties imposed by the Home Work Act<sup>1</sup> it was found impossible to effect a general inspection. So far as investigation went, it was found that the Act was extremely little known, and not readily observed where known. The workers were decidedly opposed as a rule to the introduction of particulars books, fearing lest the taxation authorities should make use of the information contained in them (1920, p. LXXX). In Vienna No. 1 district (special report, 1920, pp. 23-27), a correct and complete list of home workers was unobtainable, in the absence of a working system of notifications. In this area the woman inspector found that conditions among not a few of the regular home workers visited amounted to "indescribable misery" — dirt, darkness, and want even of proper clothing (1920, p. 24). In some instances there was grave danger of infection, owing to the presence of tuberculous children whom the mother insisted on keeping at home rather than allowing institutional care (1920, p. 26). In Vienna districts Nos. 3 and 4 conditions were also bad, and distinctly unhygienic in the cigarette trade (1920, pp. 91-95). Conditions were much the same among the regular home workers in 1921 (1921, pp. LXXXII-IV, 431-435). It was found that employers continued to disregard the legal provisions concerning records (1921, p. LXXXIII). There was in 1921 an enormous extension of home work among middle-class women, who took up hand knitting and crochet to meet the demand for high-class goods for export based on the depreciation of Austrian currency. Machine knitting was also extended, but much less, owing to the expense of the apparatus required for it. The wages paid to the new-comers to the

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<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Basle)*, Vol. XIII, 1918, p. 12.

industry were often appallingly low — as little as 8 to 12 kronen an hour (1921, p. 433).

### INLAND NAVIGATION AND TOBACCO FACTORIES

Separate reports are made on inland navigation (1920, pp. 381-390 ; 1921, pp. 411-424) and on the State tobacco factories in 1920 (1920, pp. 391-404). The proposed diversion for industrial purposes of a part of the Donau occupied much of the inland navigation inspector's time in 1920, and he drew up detailed specifications as to the construction, use for traffic, and maintenance of the new and old channels (1920, pp. 384-7). In the following year he was engaged in working out regulations for vessels on the Donau, especially in connection with signals and the rule of the road (1921, pp. 417-421). As for employment, 182 vessels (only 62 with motors) were inspected in 1920, 1,076 persons 52 accidents (three fatal) being notified during the year. In 1921, 180 vessels employing 819 persons (41 women) were inspected. It was found in many cases that lifebelts, etc., were not kept on deck ready for use, but stowed away below. Ninety-six accidents were notified during the year; eight were fatal — all cases of drowning. In the tobacco factories 8,604 persons were employed; conditions were fairly satisfactory, the sickness rate being comparatively low (mostly colds and digestive disorders), and accidents slight. It is interesting to note that a special desire for a works library was expressed by the employees of one factory.

### HOUSING

The housing of workers was unsatisfactory in many places, owing to the continued shortage of dwellings. Workers' hutments were not infrequently so poorly constructed that they did not keep out wind or rain (1921, p. 135, 182, 305) and in one case the nearest source of drinking water was over a mile away. One excellent group of huts, however, was found in the Klagenfurt district; and here the employer had appointed a manager who not only watched over the premises in general but kept them clean and orderly (1921, p. 305). Workers in the seasonal trades were particularly ill provided for (1920, pp. LII-LIII; 1921, pp. LI-LII). In Vienna No. 5 district one sugar works housed men and women seasonal workers in the same dormitory, and the beds had to do double duty in order to accommodate successive shifts of workers. Even the regular workers here had usually only one-room dwellings (1920, p. 109). At Graz overcrowding was bad; for instance, a house of living-room and kitchen, which held three women before the war, sheltered ten in 1920, while a similar dwelling connected with a glass works held seven adults and four children (1920, pp. 232-233). In the Bregenz district the shortage of housing was so acute that the inspector regarded it as hopeless to attempt to deal with the labour shortage until dwellings could be provided (1921, p. 373). On the other hand, several hotels at health resorts in the Wiener Neustadt

district provided their staff with good accommodation and a separate bathroom — though in one inn in the same district the coachman was lodged in a damp stable in company with four horses and a cow (1920, p. 129). The Innsbruck inspector draws a gloomy picture of life in the houses attached to electricity works dependent upon water-power. Not only are conditions of work bad (the attendant being practically always on duty), but the dwelling is constantly shaken by the machines and filled with their noise, while it is liable at any moment to be wrecked by an accident in the machine room or flooded owing to some cloudburst in the hills above. Moreover, being placed at the bottom of narrow and often winding valleys, these houses are cut off from the sun in winter, and never dry (1921, p. 331).

## Federal Factors Inspection in Switzerland in 1920

The administration of the Federal Factory Act of 18 June 1914<sup>1</sup> lies within the competence of the individual cantons, but, under section 84 of the Act, the Federal Council is responsible for the supervision of its enforcement, and a federal factory inspectorate is appointed for this purpose under the control of the Department of Economic Affairs. The country is divided into four inspection districts, with headquarters at Lausanne, Aarau, Zurich, and St. Gall respectively, each of which has one federal factory inspector, two or three assistant inspectors and one secretary. In some cantons special cantonal factory inspectors are appointed but in the majority there are no special officials for the administration of the Act.

The report of the federal factory inspectors for 1920 and 1921<sup>2</sup> consists of the individual reports for the four districts. Each district report includes four statistical tables giving the number of temporary permits authorising exemptions to hours of work regulations, classified according to cantons and according to industries, the number of factories which obtained such permits and the number of contraventions for which fines were imposed, and these tables are combined at the end of

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Basle)*, Vol. IX, 1914, p. 269. (Chapter II, Hours of Work, was amended by the Federal Act of 27 June 1919 concerning hours of work in factories, cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *Legislative Series*, 1919, Switz. 2.)

<sup>2</sup> EIDGENÖSSISCHES VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTSDEPARTEMENT: *Berichte der eidgenössischen Fabrikinspektoren über ihre Amtstätigkeit in den Jahren 1920 und 1921*. DÉPARTEMENT FÉDÉRAL DE L'ÉCONOMIE PUBLIQUE: *Rapports des inspecteurs fédéraux des fabriques sur leurs fonctions officielles dans les années 1920 et 1921*. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer, 1922. 248 pp.

the volume, giving the totals for the whole country. Otherwise, there is no general summary for all four districts. A general subject index is given.

### STATISTICS

The total number of establishments covered by the Act was 8,335 on 31 December 1921 as against 9,065 on 31 December 1919 and 8,751 on 31 December 1920 (pp. 10, 61, 121, 185)<sup>1</sup>.

No figures are given showing the number of workers employed. The inspector for the Lausanne district states that as a result of the abnormal conditions prevailing during the period under review it would have been impossible to obtain complete and accurate statistics on this point (p. 24).

The total number of visits paid by the inspectors was 6,132 in 1920 and 7,796 in 1921<sup>1</sup>. In the Lausanne district it is noted that in 1920 there were 883 establishments and in 1921 577 establishments which were not visited (pp. 11, 64, 124-125, 186).

During the two years under review 996 plans for new buildings, extensions, or alterations were submitted to the inspectors for approval. In the Lausanne and St. Gall districts the number of plans submitted was the lowest on record since the coming into operation of the regulation concerning the construction of factories. In the Zurich district it is noted that owing to the industrial crisis not all of the plans approved were carried out (pp. 22, 73, 133, 134, 192).

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT BY THE CANTONAL AUTHORITIES

The report for the Lausanne district gives a list with dates of the legislative measures issued by the various cantonal authorities for the application of the Federal Act (p. 50). The other three reports merely state that all the cantons (with two exceptions in the Zurich district) had issued administrative regulations or instructions. In the St. Gall district greater uniformity in the various cantonal regulations is noted as compared with previous years (pp. 112, 177, 231).

No change of any importance is recorded in the cantonal administrative machinery. In some cantons, however, the staff of the existing inspectorate was increased (p. 178). In the Zurich and St. Gall districts it is noted that petitions presented by the workers for the appointment of cantonal or inter-cantonal inspectors were refused (pp. 178, 232). All four reports observe that in many instances the cantonal and communal officials were found to be imperfectly acquainted with the provisions of the Act and that instruction on this point is required (pp. 52, 112, 178, 232). The inspector for the Zurich district states that the local authorities in general do not appear to take the necessary

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<sup>1</sup> These figures are obtained by adding the figures given in the text in the four reports.

steps to enforce the provisions of the Act and in many cases seem absolutely indifferent to conditions in factories (p. 179).

### HOURS OF WORK

As the Act of 27 June 1919 introducing the 8-hour day and 48-hour week came into operation on 1 January 1920, the report covers the first two years of its working. The inspectors point out that conditions in both years were abnormal and that it was impossible to estimate the effects of the reduction of hours of work (pp. 29, 85, 145, 168). Opinions of both employers and workers regarding the effects of the shorter week on production are quoted and the inspector for the Zurich district gives figures comparing the output in certain individual factories before and after the introduction of the 48-hour week. It is pointed out, however, that these figures are necessarily incomplete and cannot be considered conclusive (pp. 162-168). No general statistics are given showing the reduction of hours caused by the introduction of the Act. The inspector for the St. Gall district, however, gives the results of an investigation carried out in 1,609 factories respecting weekly hours of work in 1917, 1918, and 1920 (p. 203).

During 1920 and 1921 the 48-hour week was in force in the majority of factories. A few, however, had a shorter working week. For instance, in the Aarau district, out of 1,932 factories 36, or 1.8 per cent., had a 47½ hour week and 19, or 1 per cent., a week of from 44 to 47 hours. The 44-hour week was stated to be general in some districts for machine compositors in printing establishments (pp. 84, 146).

The Saturday half-holiday is reported to be general. In the St. Gall district Saturday afternoon was free in 95 per cent. of the factories visited. In a few cases Saturday was entirely free and the 48 hours were distributed over the other five working days of the week (pp. 30, 89, 147-148, 209).

### *Temporary Exemptions*

As stated above tables are given showing the number of permits authorising temporary exemptions to the hours of work regulations (pp. 238-239). It is, however, pointed out that the figures are not altogether accurate, as complete returns are not always received by the federal inspectors from the cantonal authorities (p. 32). The number of permits applied for was influenced by the general economic depression and, particularly in 1920, by the reduction in working hours (pp. 32, 212, 216).

The number of overtime permits issued was 3,365 in 1920 and 1,648 in 1921. No figures are given of the total amount of overtime worked in individual factories. The inspector for the Aarau district states that the daily limit of two hours and the yearly limit of 80 days are often exceeded (p. 92). The Zurich inspector, on the other hand, reports that the limit of two hours' overtime per day was exceeded only in a very few cases of genuine necessity, while the number of permits

for more than 80 days in the year was 16 in 1920 and only 6 in 1921 (pp. 156-157).

Some complaints from employers are reported to the effect that workers work in their free time either on their own account or for another employer. An instance is quoted of an artificial stone factory in Zurich where the workers loaded sand for another employer in their free time working up to 13 hours a day (pp. 145-146).

The number of night work permits issued in 1920 was 388 and the number of Sunday work permits 184, the corresponding figures for 1921 being 232 and 196 respectively (p. 239). In the Lausanne district the number of night work permits is stated to have fallen to the normal pre-war level, while the number of Sunday permits is reported to be the lowest for 12 years (pp. 33-37). In the St. Gall district a decrease in the number of applications for night work permits and the comparatively small number for Sunday work permits is noted (p. 216).

#### HYGIENE AND SAFETY

By the Acts of 13 June 1921 and 18 June 1915<sup>1</sup> on sickness and accident insurance the work of the factory inspectors for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases is limited to assisting and supplementing the work of the Swiss Accident Insurance Institution. Accidents were formerly notified to the federal factory inspectors, who compiled accident statistics and included in their reports observations on industrial accidents, but in 1920-1921 the inspectors were relieved of this duty and supervision of the measures for the prevention of accidents became only a subsidiary part of their work (pp. 70, 127-128, 187-188). The inspectors consider the change beneficial and state that it was all the more welcome as it coincided with the coming into force of the new Factory Act which involved a very considerable increase in the work of the inspectors (pp. 128, 187).

Some improvement in sanitary conditions in the factories and in the health of the workers is noted in certain localities (pp. 13, 68, 189). Owing to the difficulties of the industrial situation a certain latitude was allowed with regard to alterations in plant and equipment required in order to bring buildings into conformity with the provisions of the Act. Employers were, however, warned that the required changes would have to be made when business improved (pp. 14, 64, 131). In some factories the workers were not discharged during the crisis but were employed on cleaning and overhauling plant and machinery, while in some instances even structural alterations were effected representing a considerable improvement from the hygienic point of view (pp. 65, 131, 190).

#### RULES OF EMPLOYMENT

The coming into force of the new Factory Act on 1 January 1920 necessitated the drawing up of new rules of employment and the examina-

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Bulletin (Basle)*, Vol. X, 1914, p. 214.



tion of the drafts submitted took up much of the time of the factory inspectors. Many employers availed themselves of model rules prepared by the inspectors and in some localities a large number of collective rules of employment were submitted by employers' associations (pp. 24, 75, 137). As the rules may not contain any clause relating to conditions of engagement of workers they have, however, lost much of their previous importance and also tend to be simpler and more uniform in character (pp. 26, 135).

### EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

The number of women employed in industry is stated to have decreased during the period under review, though no figures are given (pp. 40, 101, 170, 219). The sections of the Act prohibiting the employment of women on unsuitable work appear to be generally observed, and also those concerning the maximum limit of overtime per annum for women and prohibiting their employment on night work (pp. 41, 102, 170, 220). The inspector of the Zurich district, however, observes that, in view of the large number of overtime permits issued and as there is no means of knowing whether the same women are employed on every occasion or not, it is impossible to tell whether the annual limit of overtime is exceeded (p. 171). Special reference is made in all four reports to the beneficial effects of the 48-hour week and the free Saturday afternoon for women workers in particular (pp. 40, 101, 171, 221).

### EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS

The regulations concerning the employment of young persons appear to be generally observed, though sometimes children under 14 years of age were found to be employed in factories and young persons under 16 on unsuitable work. In many cases the new certificate of age required for young persons was found to be missing and very often the old cards were still in use (pp. 43, 104-105, 173, 223).

Some difficulties arose in practice in the application of the clauses prohibiting overtime for young persons under 16 or their employment on preparatory and accessory work outside the normal working hours (pp. 106, 173, 224).

Complaints were numerous regarding the clauses making attendance at educational or vocational classes compulsory for young persons who are not apprenticed and providing that the time spent at such classes shall be included in working hours (pp. 44, 107, 174).

### CONTRAVENTIONS

The following table shows the number of contraventions of the various provisions of the Act for which fines were imposed (pp. 244-245) :

Regulations concerning :	1920	1921
Hours of work	290	179
Hygiene and safety	15	10
Factory rules and registers	43	48
Employment of women	8	4
Employment of young persons	18	8
Miscellaneous	9	2
Total	393	251

The reports for the Aarau and Zurich districts point out that the above figures are undoubtedly less than the actual number of contraventions of the provisions of the Act, as in many cases offenders are merely warned (pp. 113, 179). Reference is also made to the desirability of securing greater uniformity as between the cantons in regard to fines imposed. A case in point is cited where one employer was fined 400 francs (later reduced to 200 francs) for failure to observe the 48-hour week, while another in the same canton was fined only 5 francs for a similar offence (pp. 113, 236).

#### WELFARE WORK

A chapter in each report is devoted to welfare institutions of various kinds set up by employers for the benefit of their workers (provision of housing accommodation, canteens, old age and invalidity funds, provision of free medical advice, appointment of welfare workers, provision of libraries, etc.) (pp. 47-48, 111, 175, 226-228).

Reference is also made to holidays with pay, a practice which is stated to be much more general than formerly. The reports for three of the four districts observe that in spite of the industrial depression the practice appears to be firmly established (pp. 110, 177, 227). Reference is also made to the valuable work done by the Swiss People's Welfare Association (*Schweizer Verband "Volksdienst"*) in promoting the establishment of welfare institutions in industrial establishments (pp. 111, 174, 227).

### Factory Inspection in Norway in 1922<sup>1</sup>

The Norwegian industrial inspection report for 1922 has been abbreviated on account of the cost of printing (pp. 2656). The customary reprints of the summary reports from local industrial and mining inspectors are omitted, the general report contains very few extracts from the detailed local returns, and the chapter on applications for relaxations of the provisions concerning hours of work is reduced to a mere catalogue of cases. There is no subject index to the report, but the

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<sup>1</sup> NORWAY. CHEFINSPEKTØREN FOR FABBRIKKTILSYNET : *Arsberetninger fra Arbeidsradet og Fabbrikktilsynet 1922*. Christiania, Christiansen, 1923. 78 pp., illus.

table of contents is given in Norwegian and French, and the main points of the general report are stated very briefly in French (pp. 5-6).

To the inspection report proper is prefixed the report of the Labour Council (pp. 7-15), which examines and approves draft rules of employment and advises on the interpretation of legal provisions relating to labour. During 1922 the Council passed 191 sets of rules of employment (pp. 62-63) and dealt with fifty other cases, most of which were raised under the Workers' Protection Act<sup>1</sup>, concerning the application of various provisions to undertakings of different kinds.

#### STAFF

As in 1921, factory inspection was carried on by nine men inspectors, one in each district, with two assistants in the two busiest districts, together with a woman inspector and three assistants, under a chief inspector with two secretaries and a technical adviser. In addition to these, a boiler inspector with ten local assistants supervised boilers and other vessels under pressure. A fire risks inspector supervised measures for fire prevention in factories as well as in other establishments, and the mining inspectors were responsible for the administration of the relevant parts of the Workers' Protection Act in Mines (pp. 16-18). In addition, local inspection committees existed in 629 out of the 711 communes in the country, as compared with 615 in 1921 (p. 19), and 619 of them sent in reports on their activities (p. 27). A medical practitioner was included in 457 of the committees. A woman and a workman must also be appointed to each committee; but the woman factory inspector notes, as in 1921, that the women members are too often absolutely ignored by the convener, though able and willing to attend meetings and help in inspection. The working members are also hindered in their activities by the loss of earnings consequent upon committee work (p. 69.)

#### STATISTICS

The visits of inspection paid during the year amounted to 4,706, as compared with 4,957 in 1921. There were 9,501 undertakings under supervision, employing 157,141 persons, as against 8,964 undertakings employing 146,885 persons in the previous year (pp. 21-23). The 615 local inspection authorities which sent in reports effected 11,319 inspections (9,845 in 1921) (p. 27). No statistics are given of the persons employed in the establishments visited, but the total number of workers liable to supervision is analysed by sexes and ages and by industries (pp. 30-35). It includes 65 children under 14 (only 19 were employed in 1921). The woman inspector states that parents are now applying increasingly often for permits for the employment

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<sup>1</sup> Act of 18 Sept. 1915 (*Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Basle)*, Vol. X, 1915, p. 323); amended by the Act of 11 July 1919 (*Legislative Series*, 1919, Nor. 1).

of their children, in order to supplement the family income (p. 68). The numbers of young persons of 14-18 years of age and of women over 18 in employment also increased, from 11,106 to 11,431 and from 26,429 to 29,398 respectively. There was practically no unemployment among women by the end of 1922 (p. 75). All the children were employed in the food trades; the women and young persons were employed chiefly in the food, clothing, textile, and printing trades. Over half the establishments under supervision employed less than 5 persons, and only 3 per cent. had over 100 employees.

#### CONTRAVENTIONS

Orders for the remedying of defects were issued in 6,714 cases by the national inspectors and in 4,894 cases by the local committees, as against 7,580 and 3,888 in 1921 (pp. 24, 25, 27). The reduction in the number of orders issued by the national inspectorate is attributed partly to the decline in the number of inspections and partly to the unwillingness of inspectors to impose requirements in excess of the economic ability of establishments (p. 21). The local committees report that the trade depression renders their work harder, since workers are afraid (or, in connection with overtime, unwilling) to assist in the detection of contraventions of the law (p. 27). Prosecutions were requested in 68 cases, including 30 for failure to give notice of the opening of the undertaking and for similar offences, 14 in connection with rules of employment, and 14 in connection with hours of work. Fines were imposed in 18 cases, 5 cases were dismissed with a caution, and the remaining 45 cases were either cancelled in view of the employer's compliance with the law before the case was tried, or still unsettled at the end of the year (pp. 64-66.)

It was found that in the larger undertakings the legal provisions relating to hours of work were well observed on the whole; contraventions occurred more frequently in small undertakings, often being committed with the consent of the workers (p. 54). The woman inspector found that dairies were particularly apt to break the law in respect of the maximum daily hours of work, and that there was a general tendency in industrial establishments towards a limitation of the day's breaks to quarter of an hour for breakfast and half an hour for dinner (p. 72). Applications for relaxations of the law were made in 387 cases, compared with 254 in 1921; of these 123 were refused (including those of 53 brickworks for permission to work a 54-hour week). Bakeries were authorised in 202 cases to work on the night of 23 December, in view of the fact that Christmas Eve was a Sunday (pp. 56-59). Permission was requested for night work much more frequently than for overtime; but it was known that some undertakings worked unauthorised overtime (p. 54). Timetables were approved for 41 establishments working continuously, 19 of them being electricity works (p. 55).

#### SAFETY

The undertakings covered by the Workers' Protection Act notified 2,937 accidents in 1922, compared with 2,589 in 1921; and those covered

only by the hours of work provisions of the Act notified 692 accidents as against 424 in the previous year. The fatal accidents numbered 38 in all. Non-mechanical causes were responsible for 2,050 accidents in the first group of undertakings and 603 in the second (pp. 43, 50-52). Woodworking and metal working machines caused a large proportion of the accidents due to machine tools, many of these machines not being properly guarded (p. 44). The guarding of presses was also found to be in need of special attention (p. 71). Cases of blood-poisoning due to cuts and scratches were frequent, and in one instance a wound caused by a rusty nail occasioned the death of a foreman.

### HYGIENE AND WELFARE

Diseases due to employment were noted in 30 cases. Out of these 26 were cases of disorders of the respiratory organs observed in a concrete works where similar troubles had been noticed in previous years. Ventilators and exhausts were installed, and no further cases appeared (p. 53). Several district inspectors found the older and smaller establishments untidy and unclean in many cases, their disorder being a source of danger to the workers (p. 43).

The problem of supplying adequate light without glare occupied much of the attention of the Chief Inspector, who drafted lighting regulations (p. 38). As regards accommodation for workers, the woman inspector emphasises the necessity for placing a regular employee in charge of the factory bathrooms. Good results have been achieved by this method, but the absence of superintendence and provision for regular cleaning leads to the deterioration of the accommodation and its disuse by the workers (p. 74). One of the men inspectors notes that some good messrooms have been provided in his district, but that their use, never great, declines steadily as the reduction of the noon break to half an hour becomes general. With so little time to spare, the workers prefer to eat where they work (p. 43).

### WORKS COUNCILS

The number of works councils has increased since 1921, in spite of the disappearance of many councils owing to the closing down of their undertakings. In 1922 there were 140 councils, representing 33,041 workers, compared with 130 councils covering 31,136 persons in 1921. The councils are said to have done some useful work in maintaining good relations between employers and workers, but their merely advisory position is felt by some of their members to be a serious defect (pp. 63-64).

## Administration of Labour Laws in Queensland in 1922-1923<sup>1</sup>

As usual, the report of the Queensland Director of Labour consists almost entirely of returns on the administration of the Factories and Shops Acts (statistical tables, pp. 10-35; reports of local inspectors, pp. 36-46). Though the report is for the year ending 30 June 1923, most of the statistics are for the year ending 31 March. The inspection staff of 30 men and 4 women visited all the factories and shops under their supervision during the year — 3,557 factories and 8,768 shops, employing 35,598 and 23,751 persons respectively at 31 March (pp. 16-28). They found that considerable progress had been made since 1921-1922, especially in respect of hygiene (p. 3). Certificates of fitness for employment were issued to 385 boys and 516 girls during the year ending 31 March 1923. The number of such certificates issued in Brisbane (the principal industrial centre of the State) was little more than half the number issued in 1921-1922 (p. 15). Prosecutions for the year ending 30 June were comparatively few under the Factories and Shops Acts — 79, compared with 80 in 1921-1922 — three-quarters of them being for failure to close shops at the proper time (pp. 10-11).

There were fewer accidents in factories during the year ending 30 June 1923 than in the previous year — 258 as against 275. The 39 accidents occurring in Brisbane are listed in detail by industry and type of injury; most of them affected the hands and arms. Those occurring outside Brisbane are classified by industries and by their degree of seriousness; only one was fatal (p. 14).

As in the previous year, the report contains a list of registered trade unions (pp. 12-13), and a report on the working of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1915 (pp. 3, 5-9, 36). About 46,000 applications for employment were registered (54,000 in 1921-1922), and 14,298 vacancies were filled out of a total of 14,951 notified (p. 5). The Women's Labour Exchange reports a persistent shortage of domestic workers, but it is anticipated that the recent amendments of the Industrial Arbitration Act, which render it possible for the conditions of domestic service in private houses to be governed by awards, like those in hotels and boarding houses, will make housework less unattractive (p. 3). The Unemployed Workers' Insurance Act came into operation on 1 March 1923, but the payment of benefit had not yet begun at the close of the statistical year, since six months' contributions have to be paid before benefit is due (p. 4). Registration at an employment exchange being a condition of the payment of benefit, it is expected

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<sup>1</sup> QUEENSLAND. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: *Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the year ended 30 June, 1923*. Government Printer, Brisbane, 1923. 46 pp.

that exchange statistics will in future afford a return of actual unemployment more nearly complete than at present.

The report includes a comparative statement of the rates of wages payable under industrial awards in each trade in each year from 1918 to 1923 (pp. 29-35). As in the past, breaches of awards by employers — some wilful and others due to negligence — were frequent, and prosecutions were instituted in 289 cases. Under the Workers' Accommodation Acts (applying to shearers and other migratory workers) there were 32 prosecutions (4 in 1921-1922): the use of tents for the housing of workers, even as an exceptional measure, is gradually disappearing (pp. 4,11).

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# STATISTICS

## Employment and Unemployment

The upward movement of unemployment noted in the previous number of the *Review* continued during the last months of 1923, though, with the exception of Germany, the general situation has very much improved during the past year, and unemployment in nearly all countries shows a marked diminution in December 1923 as compared with the end of 1922. Great Britain is the only country for which the figures show a slight but steady improvement during the last quarter of 1923; the chief industries which showed the greatest decrease of unemployment at the end of December were iron and steel manufacturing, engineering, ship-building, and cotton and wool textiles.

In Italy substantial increases in unemployment were recorded amongst agricultural workers and in the building, textile, and chemical industries. A further slight increase of unemployment in Switzerland was shown by the figures for December, both for wholly and partially unemployed, chiefly in the building, textile, and metal industries. On the other hand noteworthy decreases were registered in domestic service, commerce, and the paper, leather, and watchmaking industries. During the last two months of 1923 unemployment in Austria, after steadily decreasing since the beginning of the year, has shown an upward tendency. Although most industries have experienced slight increases in unemployment the open air industries were to a very great extent responsible for the upward trend of unemployment. In Poland unemployment showed at the end of November as compared with the previous month an increase of about 7,000 unemployed, or 12½ per cent. The latest figures received for Czechoslovakia refer to October 1923 and indicate a marked contraction as compared with September. In Germany during November and December further substantial increases of unemployment were recorded. Amongst trade union members over 28 per cent. were reported wholly unemployed on 29 December; and the index of employment based on the membership of the compulsory sickness insurance funds covering practically the whole working population of Germany showed a drop of over 3 per cent. in the course of that month. The building, metal, wood, and shoe industries were the most affected. On the other hand, the outlook for transportation, clothing and tobacco, food, and textiles is more favourable, the level of unemployment in these industries being lower in December than at the end of November. Short time seems to have reached its peak in October and November, when nearly 50 per cent. of all workers covered by returns were working on short time. During the last month of 1923 the situation has somewhat improved, but the percentage of short time workers still remains extremely high at about 40 per cent.

In the Scandinavian countries and in the Netherlands, which in



TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany				Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance	Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1921											
March	212,270	3.7	—	9.5	39,346	11.4	9,790	69,714	10.4	140,967	21.1
June	177,916	3.0	—	7.2	45,622	12.5	11,035	66,408	9.9	86,823	13.0
Sept.	81,853	1.4	—	2.9	41,979	11.4	10,594	71,246	9.6	60,589	8.2
Dec.	97,087	1.6	—	1.5	35,250	9.5	16,713	49,851	6.6	36,232	4.8
1922											
March	71,004	1.1	—	1.3	34,879	9.2	42,231	38,050	5.2	28,912	4.0
June	36,350	0.6	—	0.6	35,796	9.6	33,393	19,068	2.6	23,817	3.3
Sept.	52,349	0.6	—	2.0	36,706	9.6	38,000	9,397	1.3	17,034	2.5
Dec.	182,955	2.8	492,711	8.7	33,570	8.3	117,891	11,743	1.7	14,312	2.1
1923											
March	340,711	5.6	1,237,356	23.6	27,112	7.2	152,828	4,788	0.8	12,010	1.8
June	235,556	4.1	794,821	15.3	26,931	7.1	92,789	5,605	0.8	11,653	1.8
Sept.	501,544	9.9	1,787,622	39.7	28,122	7.4	78,801	3,008	0.5	6,922	1.1
Oct.	917,384	19.1	2,000,000	47.3	*	*	75,810	3,977	0.6	8,714	1.3
Nov.	1,112,528	23.4	2,000,000	47.3	*	*	77,782	5,863	0.9	11,763	1.8
Dec.	1,304,973	28.2	1,691,309	42.0	—	6.2	95,069	11,017	1.7	12,750	1.9
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,624,928		4,030,000		380,000		*	700,000			

TABLE I. (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Canada		Denmark		Esthonia	Finland	France	Italy	
	Trade unionists		Trade unionists		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unem- ployed registered	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.				Wholly unempl.	Partially unempl.
1921									
March	34,106	16.5	69,387	23.6	—	2,027	91,225	250,145	69,270
June	23,866	13.2	46,533	16.8	—	937	47,331	338,744	238,940
Sept.	15,530	8.5	47,133	16.6	—	1,569	21,797	472,216	154,350
Dec.	24,311	15.1	74,581	25.2	—	2,127	10,032	541,775	178,662
1922									
March	15,173	9.6	86,627	27.9	1,303	2,861	8,474	498,606	153,542
June	8,101	5.3	33,262	13.2	1,278	799	4,884	372,001	95,334
Sept.	4,568	2.8	27,281	10.6	528	701	2,830	312,714	84,087
Dec.	9,982	6.4	52,597	20.3	793	1,294	2,644	881,968	42,558
1923									
March	10,185	6.8	—	16.0	661	1,242	2,571	280,701	43,559
June	5,290	3.4	—	8.1	865	512	2,087	216,287	39,288
Sept.	3,018	2.0	—	7.4	507	676	1,363	180,634	72,789
Oct.	—	4.8	—	7.6	619	826	1,280	199,694	67,805
Nov.	—	6.2	—	11.4	—	1,085	434	225,095	65,068
Dec.	—	—	—	16.0	—	—	440	258,580	62,386
Number on which latest percentages are based	151,461		249,000		*	*	*	*	

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Latvia	Massachusetts		Norway		Netherlands		Poland
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists		Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies		Number of unemployed
		Number unempl.	Per cent.	Number unempl.	Per cent.	Number unempl.	Per cent.	
1921								
March	*	52,845	22.2	—	16.1	53,064	14.1	80,000
June	*	50,055	20.6	—	20.9	31,283	8.1	115,000
Sept.	*	47,538	20.0	—	17.1	27,564	7.2	70,000
Dec.	*	55,000	25.0	—	22.9	65,313	17.0	173,000
1922								
March		42,160	20.5	—	25.4	51,250	14.8	173,000
June	3,310	27,128	12.7	—	15.6	32,019	9.2	105,000
Sept.	4,437	8,633	3.8	3,750	11.0	30,725	9.1	68,000
Dec.	2,106	23,342	10.5	5,086	15.1	49,608	15.1	75,000
1923								
March	—	13,659	6.2	4,876	14.5	42,417	13.7	114,570
June	1,622	8,986	5.1	2,661	7.9	27,409	9.3	76,397
Sept.	—	7,707	3.8	2,521	7.6	37,709 <sup>1</sup>	13.2 <sup>1</sup>	52,420
Oct.	—	*	*	2,834	8.6	34,721 <sup>1</sup>	13.0 <sup>1</sup>	54,923
Nov.	—	*	*	3,136	9.5	36,944 <sup>1</sup>	13.9 <sup>1</sup>	61,767
Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	48,770 <sup>1</sup>	17.3 <sup>1</sup>	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	204,062		33,000		282,000 <sup>1</sup>		*

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures.

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Great Britain <sup>1</sup>				Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	
	Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance		Trade unionists		Number of unemployed registered	Number of short-time workers	Number of persons unemployed	Number in receipt of benefit
	Number unemployed	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Per cent.				
1921										
March	152,118	10.0	1,355,206	11.3	40,561	24.6	39,831	95,374	102,180	53,086
June	295,238	23.1	2,171,236	18.2	40,525	27.9	45,176	76,116	103,170	46,128
Sept.	211,953	14.8	1,484,829	12.2	40,347	26.2	53,480	69,421	70,780	26,802
Dec.	235,872	16.5	1,934,030	16.2	47,663	33.2	65,164	53,070	78,312	32,502
1922										
March	220,847	16.3	1,765,329	14.6	45,879	30.6	61,756	40,315	128,336	69,719
June	218,026	15.7	1,502,955 <sup>1</sup>	12.7 <sup>1</sup>	27,547	21.5	37,100	30,029	107,702	56,599
Sept.	190,048	14.6	1,414,373	11.9	20,109	15.2	32,013	23,352	232,394	128,864
Dec.	174,102	14.0	1,431,929	12.2	27,784	21.7	39,406	20,429	437,841	278,344
1923										
March	145,894	12.3	1,303,476	11.1	25,678	19.9	29,524	19,797	369,420	218,249
June	130,188	11.1	1,295,136 <sup>2</sup>	11.3 <sup>2</sup>	12,903	9.3	15,787	13,585	246,616	126,297
Sept.	129,245	11.3	1,344,667	11.7	10,752	7.9	14,791	14,422	210,535	100,664
Oct.	125,546	10.9	1,347,857	11.7	11,013	8.2	17,066	14,622	176,333	80,392
Nov.	120,892	10.5	1,324,658	11.5	12,110	9.1	19,699	14,368	—	—
Dec.	110,748	9.9	1,226,641	10.7	—	14.0	20,751	12,800	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	1,139,932		11,502,800		133,000		*		*	

<sup>1</sup> From April 1922 onwards the figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State being excluded.<sup>2</sup> Before June 1923 the figures relate to workers wholly unemployed; after that date the number of short-time workers claiming benefit who were estimated to be unemployed on the date of the returns is included.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Poland	Canada <sup>1</sup>	United States
	Index number of membership of sickness funds (membership in Dec. 1921=100)	Index number of employment (number employed in Jan. 1923=100)	Index number of employment (number employed on 17 Jan. 1920=100)	Percentage change on preceding month in numbers employed in identical establishments
1922				
March	104.6	*	80.6	*
June	109.6	*	91.1	*
Sept.	108.0	*	94.6	*
Dec.	103.5	*	86.3	+ 2.4
1923				
March	101.0	100.2	87.6	+ 2.4
April	102.9	100.8	91.4	+ 0.5
May	104.6	102.8	97.3	+ 0.3
June	106.0	105.2	99.5	+ 0.1
July	106.5	105.2	100.2	- 1.8
Aug.	104.0	105.5	100.0	- 0.2
Sept.	100.7	105.0	99.5	- 0.2
Oct.	96.2	—	98.8	+ 0.1
Nov.	92.3	—	95.7	- 0.5
Dec.	89.4	—	88.7	- 1.5
Number of persons on which latest figure is based	8,893,425	421,039	729,950	2,448,370

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

the winter time suffer more than most countries from seasonal unemployment, the percentage of unemployed amongst members of trade unions showed a substantial increase towards the end of 1923. In Norway the principal increases occurred in the iron, metal, printing, and building industries, whilst in Sweden increases of unemployment were recorded chiefly amongst commercial employees and in the wood, transport, building and book-binding industries. In the Netherlands the chief increases were registered in the diamond, textile, clothing, transport, and printing industries as well as amongst agricultural and unskilled workers.

In North America employment showed large contractions for most industries at the end of 1923. In Canada it was especially in iron and steel manufacturing that pronounced decreases were recorded, but substantial curtailment was also registered in the lumber, clothing, furniture, pulp, paper, leather, tobacco, stone, and glass industries. In the United States, a substantial reduction in the numbers employed was recorded, in sharp contrast to the conditions existing at the corresponding period of 1922. Car building and the iron and steel industries showed the greatest decreases of employment.

## Prices and Cost of Living

In almost every country for which statistics are available the movement of prices shows an upward tendency in the last months of 1923 or else a condition of approximate stability. In New Zealand a slight decrease is shown. In Denmark, the United States, Sweden, and Switzerland wholesale prices have remained stationary during December, whilst for the remaining countries the figures reflect an increase in wholesale prices which was specially noteworthy in Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia. In Poland and Russia the further enormous increase of prices may be almost entirely attributed to continued inflation. In Germany, on the other hand, inflation has stopped; prices have been comparatively stable since the beginning of December, and the index numbers have even shown a downward tendency.

As regards cost of living and retail prices, increases were recorded in Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, India, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Russia, and Switzerland. For South Africa, Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Sweden the figures for December 1923 show almost no change as compared with the previous month, whilst a decrease in the cost of living was reflected by the index numbers for Finland and Italy, thus following the decrease in wholesale prices recorded for these countries in October and November 1923. In Germany the course of prices has been more normal since the middle of December. Not only have prices been stable; but retail prices are again following normally the movement of wholesale prices and the difference between the cost of living in large and small towns, which had completely disappeared during October and the first weeks of November, is again noticeable.

The following tables, showing the index numbers of wholesale prices, cost of living, and retail prices, have been brought up to date. For Belgium the cost-of-living index with base April 1914 = 100 previously published has been replaced in the table by the new and more complete index number with 1921 = 100 as base<sup>1</sup> and the indexes for clothing, heating and lighting, and rent have been added.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan. 1924, p. 143.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Date	South Africa	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	United States		Finland	France	Hungary	India	Italy	Japan	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Poland	United Kingdom	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
										B. of Lab. Stat.	Fed. Res. Bd.															
WHOLESALE PRICES (Base, as far as possible, 1913 = 100) <sup>1</sup>																										
COST OF LIVING (Base, as far as possible, 1914 = 100)																										
FOON (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																										
1923																										
Jan.	131	170	•	434	•	150	192	141	170	156	165	1134	387	•	177	575	184	•	220	171	157	544600	157	183	175	1019
Feb.	126	174	•	480	•	155	204	133	174	159	160	1095	415	•	175	589	190	•	231	174	156	1058920	161	168	186	1026
Mar.	124	180	•	504	•	154	207	123	170	151	159	1080	407	•	173	568	192	•	235	176	145	3068970	157	162	175	958
Apr.	•	184	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
May	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
June	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
July	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
Aug.	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
Sept.	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
Oct.	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
Nov.	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
Dec.	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155	162	173	957
	•	•	•	•	•	155	205	123	174	154	163	1089	424	•	175	569	•	•	234	177	145	7383300	158	162	181	973
	•	•	•	•	•	153	202	120	171	150	159	1080	412	•	171	567	191	•	231	175	142	5292280	155</			

<sup>1</sup> Figures supplied by the Economic Section of the League of Nations.<sup>2</sup> These index numbers include, in addition to foodstuffs, certain fuel and light commodities. The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet available."

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING (cont.)

Date	South Africa 9 towns	Austria Vienna	Belgium 59 towns <sup>1</sup>	Canada 60 towns	Denmark 100 towns	Spain Madrid	United States		Fin- land 21 towns	France Paris	Hungary Budapest	India Bombay	Italy Milan	Norway 31 towns	New Zealand 4 towns	Poland Warsaw	United Kingdom	Sweden 49 towns	Switzerland 23 towns
							32 towns	Mass.											
CLOTHING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																			
1923																			
Mar.	153	1509200	109	140	•	•	174	180	1079	356	87718	222	653	232	•	1380600	225	190	174
June	153	1532300	114	140	239	•	175	181	1070	305	185608	205	596	230	•	3172422	220	190	175
July	•	1562400	113	•	•	•	•	179	1065	•	294898	205	596	•	•	6071100	220	•	•
Aug.	•	1589500	114	•	•	•	•	179	1062	•	490130	205	596	•	•	8526300	220	•	•
Sept.	155	1598100	117	140	•	•	176	180	1053	385	564350	206	596	227	•	11902500	220	164	174
Oct.	•	1681900	118	•	•	•	•	183	1046	•	581740	211	596	•	•	5202700	220	•	•
Nov.	•	1815600	120	•	•	•	•	184	1142	•	603040	225	596	•	•	—	220	•	•
Dec.	154	1867300	121	140	•	•	176	183	1042	392	610080	219	592	—	•	—	222	192	175
HEATING AND LIGHTING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																			
1923																			
Mar.	—	1506800	109	192	•	186	186	175	1408	308	43286	163	548	235	174	609500	188	188	177
June	•	1430400	118	184	282	190	181	182	1493	317	124000	163	528	242	175	1085437	180-185	185	179
July	•	1478100	120	185	•	191	•	183	1501	•	274657	164	528	•	•	1676500	180	185	177
Aug.	•	1368900	124	186	•	195	•	182	1506	•	443204	163	528	•	•	8274333	180	183	177
Sept.	•	1564000	124	186	•	177	181	183	1506	340	548000	159	530	—	174	4297593	180	183	177
Oct.	•	1560000	127	187	•	186	•	187	1498	•	600000	161	523	•	•	10579823	180	181	177
Nov.	•	1519800	128	187	•	184	•	187	1539	•	648000	161	523	•	•	—	180	180	177
Dec.	—	1452500	129	197	•	182	184	186	1511	350	648000	161	523	—	—	—	185	181	177
RENT (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																			
1923																			
Mar.	—	34600	132	145	•	•	162	159	804	200	611	165	211	173	144	76700	150	168	157
June	•	49000	133	144	190	•	163	161	947	200	3750	165	211	173	144	126172	147	163	157
July	•	49600	134	144	•	•	•	161	971	•	3750	165	211	•	•	744037	147	•	•
Aug.	•	52400	134	144	•	•	•	161	871	•	5700	165	211	•	•	917174	147	•	•
Sept.	•	52400	134	144	•	•	164	161	973	200	5700	165	211	173	148	1242770	147	178	157
Oct.	•	72400	135	144	•	•	•	162	973	•	5700	165	307	•	•	—	147	•	•
Nov.	•	72400	135	144	•	•	•	162	973	•	32000	165	307	•	•	—	147	•	•
Dec.	—	72400	136	144	•	•	166	162	981	200	32000	165	307	—	—	—	147	178	157

<sup>1</sup> Base: 1921=100.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published" The sign — signifies "figures not yet available"

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN GERMANY

Date	Wholesale prices (Base : 1913-1)	Retail prices (Base : 1913-1914 = 1)				
		Cost of living	Food	Clothing	Heating and lighting	Rent
1923						
Mar.	4,888	2,854	3,315	4,323	5,529	118
June	19,385	7,050	9,347	11,995	10,378	301
July	74,727	37,651	46,510	66,488	36,904	714
Aug.	944,041	586,045	670,485	1,089,571	890,539	4,932
Sept.	23,900,000	15,000,000	17,300,000	26,500,000	23,300,000	300,000
Oct.	7,100	3,657	4,301	6,160	5,175	54
	million	million	million	million	million	million
Nov.	725,700	657,000	86,200	816,000	834,000	22,000
	million	million	million	million	million	million
Dec.	1,261,600	1,247,000	1,512,000	1,662,000	1,765,000	218,000
	million	million	million	million	million	million
1924						
7 Jan.	1,197,000	1,130,000	—	—	—	—
	million	million	—	—	—	—
14 "	1,198,000	1,190,000	—	—	—	—
	million	million	—	—	—	—
21 "	1,157,000	1,080,000	—	—	—	—
	million	million	—	—	—	—
28 "	1,148,000	1,060,000	—	—	—	—
	million	million	—	—	—	—

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN RUSSIA

(Base : 1913 = 1)

Date (end of month)	Wholesale prices		Retail prices		Cost of living	
	Russia	Moscow	Russia	Moscow	Russia	Moscow
1923						
Mar.	31,790,000	43,100,000	38,655,000	40,800,000 <sup>1</sup>	39,260,000	37,700,000
June	97,960,000	150,540,000	117,933,000	127,428,000 <sup>1</sup>	117,570,000	121,759,000
July	152,240,000	245,810,000	206,567,000	188,414,000 <sup>1</sup>	194,834,000	197,092,000
Aug.	275,290,000	450,430,000	335,118,000	307,051,000 <sup>1</sup>	330,267,000	360,396,000
Sept.	549,010,000	*	666,150,000	552,868,000	660,000,000	642,400,000
Oct.	873,000,000	*	1,185,250,000	1,558,650,000	1,102,000,000	1,147,000,000
Nov.	1,731,000,000	2,712,000,000	2,359,100,000	2,900,500,000	2,315,000,000	2,199,180,000
Dec.	3,781,000,000	—	5,387,530,000	6,914,140,000	5,450,000,000	5,404,000,000
1924						
15 Jan.	5,529,000,000	—	*	9,907,060,000	*	9,162,700,000
1 Feb.	11,649,000,000	—	16,473,000,000	21,075,000,000		16,421,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Monthly average.

The sign \* signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet available".

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below<sup>1</sup> comprises all those the text of which was received by the International Labour Office subsequently to the list published in the November and December numbers of the *Review*. The titles are given in the original language with abbreviated translations of all those other than English, French, and German. A brief statement of the subject is added where the title itself does not indicate it. Abbreviated titles of sources have been used<sup>2</sup>. Those entries in the list marked with an asterisk (\*) will be reproduced in full in French, English, and German in the *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office.

### CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

#### Saar Territory

Dritter Erlass betreffend Ausführungs- und Uebergangsbestimmungen zu der Verordnung vom 16. Mai 1923 betreffend Umstellung der Sozialversicherung in Francs. Vom 30. August 1923. (Amtsblatt, 1923, No. 23, p. 222).

Verordnung betreffend Ausführung des § 157, Absatz 1, des Versicherungsgesetzes für Angestellte in der Fassung vom 10. November 1922. Vom 1. September 1923. (Amtsblatt, 1923, No. 23, p. 222.)

Vierter Erlass betreffend Ausführungs- und Uebergangsbestimmungen zu der Verordnung vom 18. Mai 1923 betr. Umstellung der Sozialversicherung in Francs. Vom 26. Oktober 1923. (Amtsblatt, 1923, No. 26, p. 239.)

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<sup>1</sup> For reasons of space the list given below covers fifteen countries only: a further list will be published in the March number of the *Review*.

<sup>2</sup> *List of abbreviations*: A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung; B. G. Bl. = Bundesgesetzblatt; B. I. R. S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales; B. M. T. = Bulletin du Ministère du Travail; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; J. O. = Journal Officiel; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; S. z. n. = Sbírka zákonů a nařízení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.



**ARGENTINE***Law.*

Lev No. 11232. Creando la Caja de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de Empleados de Empresas Bancarias. Al 9 de octubre de 1923. (Boletín Oficial, 1923, No. 8878, p. 553.)

[Act No. 11232 : 9 October 1923. Pensions for bank employees.]

*Orders.*

Decreto de 16 de junio de 1923. Trabajo y peculio de penados. (Crónica Mensual, 1923 No. 67, p. 1080.)

[Decree : 16 June 1923. Work and earnings of convicts.]

Decreto de 30 de junio de 1923. Prestamos para edificación. (Crónica Mensual, 1923, No. 67, p. 1084.)

[Decree : 30 June 1923. Building grants.]

Decreto de 26 de julio de 1923. Obligaciones de servicio personal. (Cronica Mensual, 1923, No. 68, p. 1093.)

[Decree : 26 July 1923. Obligatory personal service.]

**AUSTRALIA****Queensland***Laws.*

An Act to amend the Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1921, in certain particulars. Assented to 20 August 1923. No. 5 of 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 67, p. 102.)

\* An Act to further amend the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916 in certain particulars. Assented to 28 August 1923. No. 10 of 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 72, p. 107.)

\* The Queensland Industrial Arbitration Act (in consolidated form.) Assented to 28 August 1923. (14 Geo. V., No. 10.) (Queensland Industrial Gazette. 1923, No. 9, pp. 548-567.)

An Act to amend the Railways Act of 1914 in certain particulars. Assented to 1 October 1923. (14 Geo. V., No. 15.)

An Act to make provision for the selection of Perpetual Lease Selections by Sugar Workers, and for other consequential purposes. Assented to 10 October 1923. (14 Geo. V., No. 20.) (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 127.)

An Act to amend the Closer Settlement Acts in certain particulars, and to make further and better provision for the Settlement of Lands acquired under those Acts, and for other consequential purposes. Assented to 10 October 1923. (15 Geo. V., No. 18.) (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 125.)

An Act to make better provision for the Erection of Electrical Works by competent persons and for the examination of Electrical Workers and the granting of Certificates to them, and for other consequential purposes. Assented to 17 October 1923. (14 Geo V., No. 22.) (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 136.)

*Orders.*

Rules concerning Casual Workers under the Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922. Dated 24 August 1923. (Queensland Industrial Gazette, 1923, No. 9, p. 531.)

The Nurses' Registration Regulations in pursuance of the Health Acts, 1900 to 1922. Dated 31 August 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 85, p. 819.)

\* Apprenticeship Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Acts, 1916 to 1923. Dated 28 September 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 104, p. 979.)

Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Acts, 1916 to 1923. Dated 19 October 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 134, p. 1219.)

Regulations under the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Acts, 1909 to 1923. Dated 19 October 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, No. 135, p. 1225.)

(Accidents, hygiene, etc.)

### Tasmania

#### Laws.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law regulating the Public Service, and for other purposes. 27 March 1923. (13 Geo. V, c. 25.)

An Act to amend the Railway Service Appeal Board Act, 1917. 12 April 1923. (13 Geo. V, c. 52.)

### AUSTRIA

#### Law.

Bundesgesetz vom 4. Juli 1923, betreffend die Verpflichtung von Privatbahnen zur Verringerung der Zahl ihrer Bahnangestellten. (Privatbahnangestellten-Abbaugesetz.) (B. G. Bl., 1923, 74. Stück, No. 361, p. 1185.)

Bundesgesetz vom 19. Juli 1923 über die Neuregelung der Bezüge der Bundesangestellten und der Ruhe (Versorgungsgenüsse der Bundesangestellten und ihrer Hinterbliebenen. (4. Nachtrag zum Besoldungsgesetz) zugleich Nachtrag zum Pensionsgesetz 1921.) (B. G. Bl., 1923, 81. Stück, No. 406, p. 1377.)

Bundesgesetz vom 26. September 1923, B. G. Bl., No. 539, womit einige Bestimmungen des Gesetzes über die Krankenversicherung der Arbeiter in der Fassung des Bundesgesetzes vom 21. Juni 1923, B. G. Bl., Nr. 342, abgeändert werden (XIX. Novelle zum Krankenversicherungsgesetz). (A. N., 1923, No. 9-10, p. 133.)

\* Bundesgesetz vom 26. September 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 538, über den Dienstvertrag der Angestellten in land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betrieben (Gutsangestelltengesetz). (A. N. No. 9-10, p. 316.)

\* Bundesgesetz vom 26. September 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 540, betreffend Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge und Abänderung des Gesetzes vom 24. März 1920, St. G. Bl., Nr. 153 (X. Novelle zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz.) (A. N., 1923 No. 9-10, p. 323.)

Bundesgesetz vom 21. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 637, über Steuerbegünstigungen für Wohn- und Geschäftshausbauten in den Jahren 1924 und 1925 (Bauaufwandsbegünstigungsgesetz vom Jahre 1923). (A. N., 1924, No. 1-2, p. 11.)

#### Orders.

Verordnung des Bundeskanzleramtes und des Bundesministeriums für Land- und Forstwirtschaft vom 18. Juli 1923, betreffend die Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Pächterschutzverordnung. (B. G. Bl. No. 390, p. 1361.)

Verordnung vom 28. Juli, B. G. Bl. Nr. 480, betr. Besetzung und Kündigung der Tabakverschleissgeschäfte. (A. N., 1923, No. 8, p. 295.)

Verordnung vom 3. August 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 483, betr. Anerkennungen von Schuldverschreibungen als den Zwecken der Wohnungsfürsorge dienend. (A. N., 1923, No. 8, p. 306.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit den beteiligten Bundesministerien vom 5. August 1923, zur Durchführung des Gesetzes vom 15. Juli 1920, St. G. Bl. Nr. 327 (II. Durchführungsverordnung zum Krankenanstaltengesetz). (B. G. Bl., No. 506, p. 1687.)

Verordnung vom 21. August 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 503, betr. die Ausdehnung der Krankenversicherung der Staatsbediensteten. (A. N., 1923, No. 8, p. 296.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 5. September 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 516, womit die rein ländlichen Gemeinden in den Bundesländern Kärnten, Oberösterreich, Salzburg, Tirol und Vorarlberg bestimmt werden (XI. Durchführungsverordnung [zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz, neue Fassung]. (A. N., 1923, No. 9-10, p. 323.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 21. September 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 526, womit die rein ländlichen Gemeinden in den Bundesländern Burgenland und Steiermark bestimmt werden (XIII. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz; neue Fassung). (A. N., 1923, No. 9-10, p. 326.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 22. September 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 524, betr. die freiwillige Versicherung gegen Arbeitslosigkeit (XII. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz, neue Fassung). (A. N. 1923, No. 9-10, p. 325.)

Kundmachung vom 27. Oktober 1923, Z. 18/ZHKKI, betr. Mindestlöhne für die Zwischenmeister (Stückmeister) der Kleiderkonfektion. (A. N., 1923, No. 11, p. 358.)

Kundmachung vom 9. November 1923, Z. 19/ZHKKI, betr. Mindestlöhne für die Werkstattarbeiter in der Kleiderkonfektion. (A. N., 1923, No. 11, p. 350.)

Kundmachung vom 23. November 1923, Z. 10/ZHKH, betr. Mindeststundenlöhne für die Hausweber in den politischen Bezirken Waidhofen a. d. Thaya und Gmünd. (A. N., 1923, No. 11, p. 351.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 21. Dezember 1923, betr. die Krankenversicherung von in der Heimarbeit Beschäftigten. (B. G. Bl. No. 627, p. 1934.)

#### *Circulars.*

Erlass vom 17. August 1923, Z. 22027, an alle Krankenkassen und Bruderladen und alle Krankenkassenverbände betreffend die Durchführung der Krankenversicherung der Arbeitslosen. (A. N., 1923, Nos. 9-10, p. 315.)

Erlass vom 27. September 1923, Z. 58661, an alle industriellen Bezirkskommissionen betr. Ausnahmegestimmungen über rein ländlichen Gemeinden in der Arbeitslosenversicherung. (A. N., 1923, No. 9-10, p. 328.)

Erlass vom 27. September 1923, Z. 58661, an alle Krankenkassen und Bruderladen, einschliesslich der Landwirtschaftsrankenkassen, betr. Ausnahmegestimmungen über rein ländliche Gemeinden in der Arbeitslosenversicherung. (A. N., 1923, Nos. 9-10, p. 330.)

Erlass vom 28. September 1923, Z. 58999, an alle Krankenkassen, einschliesslich der Landwirtschaftsrankenkassen und Bruderladen sowie an alle Krankenkassenverbände : Durchführung der XIX. Novelle zum Krankenversicherungsgesetz. (A. N., 1923, Nos. 9-10, p. 314.)

#### **Upper Austria**

Bundesgesetz vom 19. Juli 1923, wirksam für das Land Oberösterreich, betreffend die gewerblichen Fortbildungsschulen im Lande Oberösterreich. (B. G. Bl., No. 449, p. 1545.)

#### **Lower Austria**

Bundesgesetz vom 26. September 1923, wirksam für das Land Niederösterreich, betreffend die gewerblichen Fortbildungsschulen im Lande Niederösterreich. (B. G. Bl., No. 545, p. 1750.)

#### **Vienna rural**

Bundesgesetz vom 26. September 1923, wirksam für das Land Wien, womit das Fortbildungsschulgesetz für Niederösterreich abgeändert wird. (B. G. Bl., No. 544, p. 1741.)

**Carinthia**

Bundesgesetz vom 13. Juli 1923, wirksam für das Land Kärnten, betreffend die gewerblichen Fortbildungsschulen im Lande Kärnten. (B. G. Bl., No. 445, p. 1535.)

Verordnung des Landeshauptmannes von Kärnten vom 26. Juni 1923, L. G. Bl. Nr. 40, betr. Wohnungsanforderung. (A. N., 1923, No. 8, p. 306.)

**BELGIUM***Orders.*

Arrêté royal du 18 septembre 1923 : Appareils à vapeur. — Tuyaux de communication entre les réchauffeurs d'eau et les chaudières. — Dérégation à l'article 29 de l'arrêté royal du 28 mars 1919. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 9, p. 1942.)

Arrêté royal du 18 septembre 1923 : Fonds national de crise. — Suspension des allocations en cas de grève et de lock-out et de leurs conséquences directes. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 9, p. 1943.)

Arrêté royal prescrivant aux sucreries l'épuration physique des eaux résiduaires qu'elles déversent dans les cours d'eau. Du 4 octobre 1923. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 10, p. 2194.)

Arrêté royal : Loi du 14 juin 1921 instituant la journée de huit heures et la semaine de quarante-huit heures. — Article 1<sup>er</sup>. Extension aux entreprises commerciales : hôtels, restaurants et débits de boissons. Du 10 octobre 1923. (R. d. T. 1923, No. 10, p. 2195.)

Arrêté royal du 15 mai 1923 portant classification des établissements réputés dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Modifications. Du 10 octobre 1923. (R. d. T. 1923, No. 10, p. 2198.)

**BRAZIL***Orders.*

Decreto n. 16127 que da nova organização aos Arsenaes de Marinha de Republica. Le 18 de Agosto de 1923. Capitulo VI : Aprendizizes. Capitulo VII : as horas de trabalho. (Diario Oficial, 1923, No. 213, p. 25162.)

[Decree No. 16127 : Reorganisation of Marine Arsenals. Chapter VI : Apprentices. Chapter VII : Hours of Work.]

Decreto n. 16009 de 11 de Abril de 1923 cria o Conselho Superior do Comercio e Industria. (Diario Oficial, 1923, No. 208, p. 24773.)

[Decree No. 16009 : 11 April 1923. Creation of Superior Council for Commerce and Industry.]

**CEYLON***Law.*

\* An Ordinance to carry out Certain Conventions relating to the Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children. Dated 30 July 1923. No. 6 of 1923.

**CUBA***Laws.*

Ley que autoriza la constitucion y organizacion de una compania de caracter nacional, a fin de consolidar y regular el funcionamiento de las companias de ferrocarriles de servicio publico. El 9 de octubre de 1923. (Gaceta Oficial, 1923-No. 86, p. 7538.)

[Act of 9 October 1923, authorising the constitution of a National Company to consolidate and regulate the working of the public railways.]

Ley creando una " Caja General de Jubilaciones y Pensiones " de empleados y obreros de Empresas ferroviarias y de tranvias establecidas en la Republica y los de las demas Companias, Sociedades o Empresas de servicio publico. El 9 de octubre de 1923. (Gaceta Oficial, 1923, No. 87, pp. 7617-7625.)

[Act of 9 October 1923. Creation of a Pensions Fund for employees and workers of railways, tramways, and other public services.]

*Order.*

Reglamento para la ejecucion de la ley organica del retiro militar. 6 de septiembre de 1923. (Gaceta oficial, 1923, No. 58, p. 5030.)

[Regulations in pursuance of the Act concerning military pensions. Dated 6 September 1923.]

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA***Orders.*

Vladni narizeni ze dne 30. kvetna 1923, kterym se pozmenuje vladni narizeni ze dne 8. cervna 1922, cis. 171 Sb. z. a. n., jimz se uzemi ceskoslovenskeho statu rozdeluje na 28 dozorcich okresu pro uradovani zivnostenskyh (priemyslnych i inspektoratu. (S. n. z., 1923, Castka 72, No. 164, p. 625.)

[Order to amend the Order of 6 June 1922 respecting the division of the Czechoslovak State into 28 inspection districts. Dated 30 May 1923.]

Vladni narizeni ze dne 7. srpna 1923 o zachovani sluzebnich a pracovnich pomeru po dobu cvicivnezbrani v roce 1923. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 73, No. 168, p. 628.)

[Order respecting the maintenance of contracts of service or work during military service in 1923.]

Vyhlaska ministra socialni pece ze dne 6. zari 1923 o docasne uprave pracovni doby v zivnosti knihtiskarske. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 80, No. 177, p. 775.)

[Notification respecting the provisional regulation of hours of work in the printing trade. Dated 6 September 1923.]

Vyhlaska ministra socialni pece ze dne 5. rijna 1923 o mzdach za siti v konfekci textilniho zboji objednaného pro vojenskou spravu. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 94, No. 202, p. 845.)

[Notification respecting rates of pay for the making of clothing from textile fabrics for the military authorities. Dated 5 October 1923.]

Vladni narizeni ze dne 6. rijna 1923, kterym se nahrazuje vladni narizeni ze dne 19. ledna 1922, cis. 9 Sb. z. a. n., o prozatimnim zvyzeni zaopatrovacich. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 87, No. 187, p. 801.)

[Order to replace the Order of 19 January 1922, respecting the provisional increase in miners' benefits. Dated 6 October 1923.]

Vladni narizeni ze dne 6. rijna 1923, kterym se meni § 11 valdneho narizeni ze dne 5. rijna 1921, cis. 366 Sb. z. a. n., o prozatimnim zvyzeni zaopatrovacich platu hornickych na Slovensku a v Podkarpatske Rusi. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 87, No. 188, p. 802.)

[Order to amend § 11 of the Order of 5 October 1921, respecting the provisional increase of miners' benefits in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia. Dated 6 October 1923.]

Vladni narizeni ze dne 9. rijna 1923 o povinnem ockovani zeleznicnich a postovnich zamestnancu proti nestovicim. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 88, No. 191, p. 805.)

[Order respecting the obligatory vaccination of railway and postal employees against smallpox. Dated 9 October 1923.]

Vladni narizeni ze dne 11. rijna 1923, jimz se provadi druha cast zakona o pojisteni u banskyh bratrskyh pokladen. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 92, No. 197, p. 823.)

[Order in pursuance of Part II of the Act relating to insurance in Miners' Benefit Societies. Dated 11 October 1923.]

Vladni narizeni ze dne 18. rijna 1923, kterym se upravuji sluzebni pomery pohranicni financni straze. (S. z. n., 1923, Castka 94, No. 201, p. 841.)

[Order respecting contracts of service for frontier fiscal officers. Dated 18 October 1923.]

## DENMARK

*Orders.*

Anordning for Faeroerne om Forebyggelse af Ulykkestilfælde ved Brug af Maskiner. 23 Juli 1923, Nr. 308. (Lovtidende, 1923, No. 37, p. 1681.)

[Order concerning the prevention of accidents in the use of machinery in the Farøe Islands. Dated 23 July 1923.]

Bekendtgørelse fra Indenrigsministeriet om Størelsen af det Aldersrentenydere tilkommende Dyrtidstillæg. Den 10 August 1923. (Social Forsorg, 1923, No. 8, p. 202.)

[Notification concerning the amount of the cost of living bonus due to old age pensioners. Dated 10 August 1923.]

Bekendtgørelse om Undtagelse fra Forbudet mod Arbejde i Fabrikker m. v. paa Felkekirkens Helligdags. Den 20. September 1923. (Lovtidende, 1923, No. 369, p. 1813.)

[Notification respecting exemption from the prohibition of work in factories, etc., on the festivals of the National Church. Dated 20 September 1923.]

Indenrigsministeriets Bekendtgørelse af 28 September 1923 om Ydelse af ekstraordinær Arbejdsløshedsunderstøttelse i Henhold til §31 i Lov Nr. 529 af 22. December 1921. (Social Forsorg, 1923, No. 8, p. 198.)

[Notification respecting the payment of extraordinary unemployment benefit under § 31 of the Act of 22 December 1921. Dated 28 September 1923.]

Vedtaegt for Gladsaxe Kommune angaaende Børns og ungs Menneskers Arbejde i visse nærmere bestemte Arter af Erhvervsvirksomhed. 1 October 1923. (Social Forsorg, No. 8, p. 200.)

[Instructions concerning the employment of children and young persons in certain occupations. In operation 1 October 1923.]

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES

*Laws.*

An Enactment to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Labour (No. 18). Dated 18 August 1923.

## FINLAND

*Orders.*

Förordning om bringande i verkställighet av deklARATIONEN mellan Finland och Sverige angående ersättning för olycksfall i arbete. Den 15 september 1923. (Finl. Författningssamling, 1923, No. 208, p. 718.)

[Adherence of Finland to agreement between Finland and Sweden respecting accident compensation. Dated 15 September 1923.]

\* Statsrådets beslut angående tillämpning av lagen om läroavtal. Den 15 juni 1923. (Finl. Författningssamling, 1923, No. 200, p. 669.)

[Resolution of the Council of State respecting the operation of the Apprenticeship Act. Dated 15 June 1923.]

Statsrådets beslut angående tillämpning av den mellan Finland, Sverige, Danmark och Norge avslutade fattigvårdskonventionen. Den 24 augusti 1923. (Social Tidskrift, 1923, No. 9, p. 580.)

[Resolution of the Council of State respecting the operation of the convention concerning poor relief concluded between Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Dated 24 August 1923.]

## FRANCE

*Laws.*

Loi du 21 novembre 1923 relative à l'application de la convention d'assistance conclue entre le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de S. M. le roi des Belges en vue d'établir l'égalité de traitement entre les ressortissants des deux Etats en ce qui concerne les lois d'assistance. (J. O., 1923, No. 322, p. 11082.)

Loi du 6 décembre 1923 portant modification de la loi du 5 décembre 1922 portant codification des lois sur les habitations à bon marché et la petite propriété (J. O., 1923, No. 333, p. 11462.)

Loi du 12 décembre 1923 portant ratification du décret du 30 novembre 1922 introduisant dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle les articles 61, 62 et 63 du livre 1<sup>er</sup> du Code du Travail relatifs à la saisie-arrêt et à la cession des salaires et traitements. (J. O., 1923, No. 337, p. 11575.)

Loi du 18 décembre 1923 créant un Livret agricole de prévoyance. (J. O., 1923 No. 343, p. 11766.)

\* Loi du 24 décembre 1923 relative à l'amélioration des retraites de vieillesse et d'invalidité des ouvriers mineurs. (J. O., 1923, No. 349, 11989.)

Loi du 28 décembre 1923 modifiant l'alinéa 1<sup>er</sup> de l'article 38 de la loi du 31 mars 1919 sur les pensions des armées de terre et de mer. (J. O., 1923, No. 352, p. 12133.)

Loi du 28 décembre 1923 portant 1<sup>o</sup> autorisation de percevoir, pendant l'année de 1924, les droits, produits et revenus publics ainsi que d'émettre et de renouveler, pendant la même année, des valeurs du Trésor à court terme; 2<sup>o</sup> ouverture de crédits sur l'exercice 1924, en vue du relèvement de l'indemnité pour charges de famille et des indemnités de résidence. (J. O., 1923, No. 352, p. 12133.)

\* Loi du 28 décembre 1923 relative à l'extension des dispositions de la législation spéciale de retraite et de secours des ouvriers mineurs au personnel des industries annexes des exploitations minières. (J. O., 1923, No. 352, p. 12156.)

\* Loi du 29 décembre 1923 modifiant le livre II, chapitre IV, du Code du Travail et de la prévoyance sociale (repos hebdomadaire et des jours fériés). (J. O., 1923, No. 354, p. 12270.)

Loi du 29 décembre 1923 ayant pour but de réprimer la hausse illicite des prix des baux à loyer. (J. O., 1923, No. 353, p. 12190.)  
(Erratum : J. O., 1923, No. 354, p. 12270.)

Loi du 3 janvier 1924 relative aux Chambres d'Agriculture. (J. O., 1924, No. 4, p. 130.)

Loi du 3 janvier 1924 étendant aux banques coopératives des sociétés ouvrières de production les exemptions fiscales dont bénéficient les sociétés de crédit au petit commerce et à la petite industrie. (J. O. 1924, No. 4, p. 178.)

#### Orders.

Arrêté du Ministre du Travail du 28 août 1923 déterminant, pour les marchés de travaux publics à exécuter dans le département de la Seine, les conditions auxquelles doivent satisfaire, pour être agréées, les caisses de compensation ou autres institutions constituées entre chefs d'entreprises en vue du service des allocations familiales. (J. O., 1923, No. 234, p. 8500.)

(Similar orders have since been issued for the following Departments: Seine-et-Oise; Côte-d'Or; Haute-Savoie; Loire-Inférieure; Haute-Vienne; Isère; Nièvre; Drôme; Loir-et-Cher; Savoie; Seine-Inférieure; Seine-et-Marne; Vendée; Doubs; Jura; Pas-de-Calais; Haute-Saône; Morbihan; Haute-Marne; Belfort; Ariège; Aude; Gard; Haute-Garonne; Hérault; Bouches-du-Rhône; Pyrénées-Orientales; Tarn; Dordogne; Charente; and Gironde.)

Arrêté du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1923 du Ministère des Travaux publics approuvant des lampes de sûreté et un exploseur pour être employés dans les mines grisouteuses. (J. O., 1923, No. 239, p. 8683.)

Décret du 6 décembre 1923 du Ministère des Finances portant fixation du taux d'intérêt applicable en 1924 au calcul des tarifs de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse (section spéciale des retraites ouvrières). (J. O., 1923, No. 247, p. 8942.)

Décret du Ministère de la Justice du 25 septembre 1923 complétant le décret du 12 mars 1921 relatif à l'application dans les départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle, de la législation française sur les habitations à bon marché et la petite propriété. (J. O., 1923, No. 266, p. 9557.)

Décret du Ministère de la Justice déclarant applicables dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle la loi du 19 décembre 1922 et les décrets du 13 juillet 1923 tendant à imposer aux soumissionnaires de marchés de travaux publics l'obligation de servir des allocations familiales à leur personnel. Du 25 septembre 1923. (J. O., 1923, No. 266, p. 9556.)

Arrêté du Ministère du Travail du 5 octobre 1923 fixant le tarif des frais pharmaceutiques en matière d'accidents de travail. (J. O., 1923, No. 275 p. 9769.)  
(Erratum : J. O., 1923, No. 278, p. 9879.)

Décret du Ministère des Travaux publics du 5 octobre 1923 fixant les conditions d'application des dispositions de l'article 83 de la loi de finances du 30 juin 1923 permettant l'attribution des congés de longue durée aux agents des postes, des télégraphes et des téléphones atteints de tuberculose ouverte. (J. O., 1923, No. 277, p. 9844.)

Décret du Ministère des Pensions du 5 octobre 1923 réservant aux veuves de guerre et aux mères réunissant les conditions fixées par l'article 9 de la loi du 30 janvier 1923 des emplois relevant du Ministère de l'Intérieur (préfecture de police). (J. O., 1923, No. 275, p. 9782.)

Décret du Ministère de la Justice du 9 octobre 1923, déclarant les articles 32a à 32f du titre II, 99b, 106 et 107 du titre V du livre 1<sup>er</sup> du Code du Travail sur les cautionnements applicables dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle. (J. O., 1923, No. 279, p. 9898.)

Décret du Ministère de l'Hygiène, de l'assistance et de la prévoyance sociale du 11 octobre 1923 complétant le paragraphe 5 de l'article 8 du décret du 13 juillet 1920 portant organisation de l'administration centrale en ce qui concerne le recrutement, l'avancement et la discipline. (J. O., 1923, No. 278, p. 9879.)

Arrêté du Ministère des Finances du 12 octobre 1923 déterminant les règles de détail relatives au contrôle financier de la caisse autonome des retraites des ouvriers mineurs. (J. O., 1923, No. 285, p. 10046.)

Décret du Sous-secrétariat d'Etat des Postes, des Télégraphes et des Téléphones du 30 octobre 1923, relatif à la rémunération du travail effectué par les receveurs et assimilés, soit le dimanche, soit en dehors des heures normales d'ouverture de leur bureau et du travail supplémentaire ou du travail de nuit des facteurs receveurs. (J. O., 1923, No. 298, p. 10424.)

\* Décret du Sous-Secrétariat d'Etat des Postes, des Télégraphes et des Téléphones du 30 octobre 1923 complétant le décret du 24 octobre 1921 en ce qui concerne la fixation de la durée normale de la journée de travail du personnel affecté au service intérieur des bureaux de 5<sup>e</sup> et 6<sup>e</sup> classe. (J. O., 1922, No. 298, p. 10425.)

Décret du 5 novembre 1923 du Ministère du Travail prorogeant jusqu'au 31 décembre 1924 les dispositions du décret du 25 octobre 1922 relatif aux caisses de secours contre le chômage involontaire. (J. O., 1923, No. 302, p. 10516.)

Décret du Ministère de la Justice du 6 novembre 1923 relatif à l'application dans les départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle de la loi du 21 octobre 1919 qui améliore et unifie le régime des retraites des ouvriers appartenant aux établissements industriels de l'Etat. (J. O., 1923, No. 306, p. 10622.)

\* Décret du Ministère du Travail du 7 novembre 1923 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'établissement d'un régime uniforme de répartition des heures du travail dans les pharmacies vendant au détail de la ville de Mâcon. (J. O., 1923, No. 308, p. 10689.)

Décret du Ministère de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 9 novembre 1923 modifiant le décret du 2 mai 1897 concernant les crèches. (J. O., 1923, No. 315, p. 10877.)



Arrêté du Ministère de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales concernant les crèches. (J. O., 1923, No. 315, p. 10877.)

Décret du 20 novembre 1923 maintenant, pour l'année 1924, les taxes fixées par les paragraphes 2 et 3 de l'article 7 de la loi du 15 juillet 1922 instituant des allocations temporaires au profit des victimes d'accidents de travail. (J. O., 1923, No. 322, p. 11090.)

Arrêté du Ministère du Travail du 28 novembre 1923 déterminant les bases des cautionnements à constituer par les sociétés d'assurances contre les accidents du travail. (J. O., 1923, No. 328, p. 11296.)

Arrêté du Ministère du Travail du 29 novembre 1923 déterminant les primes prévues à l'article 6 du décret du 28 février 1899 et à l'article 15 du décret du 22 août 1923 relatifs aux sociétés d'assurances contre les accidents du travail. (J. O., 1923, No. 328, p. 11296.)

Arrêté du Ministère du Travail du 30 novembre 1923 fixant les taux des subventions à allouer aux caisses de secours contre le chômage. (J. O., 1923, No. 328, p. 11295.)

Arrêté du Ministère du Travail du 30 novembre 1923 déterminant les groupements prévus par l'article 6 du décret du 28 février 1899 en ce qui concerne les sociétés mutuelles d'assurances contre les accidents du travail. (J. O., 1923, No. 328, p. 11297.)

Décret du Ministère des Pensions du 3 décembre 1923, réservant aux bénéficiaires des paragraphes 1<sup>er</sup> et 2 de l'article 1<sup>er</sup> de la loi du 30 janvier 1923 l'emploi de gardien de kiosque vigie (préfecture de police). (J. O., 1923, No. 329, p. 11338.)

Décret du Ministère de la Justice du 3 décembre 1923 déclarant applicables dans les départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions du livre II du Code du Travail relatives à l'emploi des enfants dans les théâtres et professions ambulantes et à l'emploi des étrangers. (J. O., 1923, No. 340, p. 11713)

Décret du 6 décembre 1923 du Ministère des Affaires étrangères, portant approbation de l'accord signé à Paris le 12 septembre 1919 par le Ministre des Affaires étrangères de la République Française et par l'ambassadeur d'Italie à Paris pour la fixation de la frontière entre la Tripolitaine et les possessions françaises d'Afrique. (Accidents du travail). (J. O., 1923, No. 335, p. 11527.)

Arrêté du Ministère du Travail du 7 décembre 1923, fixant le taux des subventions à allouer aux bureaux publics de placement. (J. O., 1923, No. 332, p. 11437.)

Décret du Ministère du Travail du 10 décembre 1923 modifiant le décret du 24 novembre 1920 relatif aux frais de tournées et de bureau des inspecteurs du travail. (J. O., 1923, No. 347, p. 11953.)

Décret du Ministère des Travaux publics (Sous-secrétariat d'Etat des ports, de la marine marchande et des pêches) prorogeant pour une nouvelle durée de deux ans les dispositions du décret du 15 février 1919 autorisant les autorités maritimes, coloniales et consulaires à majorer provisoirement le tarif arrêté par décret du 8 septembre 1912 pour le traitement et le rapatriement des marins du commerce délaissés hors de France pour cause de maladie ou de blessure. Le 13 décembre 1923. (J. O., 1923, No. 343, p. 11771.)

Décret du 21 décembre 1923 du Ministère des Affaires étrangères portant promulgation de la convention relative à l'assistance, signée à Paris le 30 novembre 1921, entre la France et la Belgique. (J. O., 1923, No. 350, p. 12038.)

Décret du Ministère de l'Intérieur du 27 décembre 1923 portant règlement de l'administration centrale en ce qui concerne le recrutement, l'avancement et la discipline. (J. O., 1923, No. 351, p. 12094.)

Décret du Ministère du Travail du 28 décembre 1923 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'établissement d'un régime uniforme de répartition du travail dans les magasins et salons de coiffure de la ville de Lyon et des communes de Villeurbanne, Vénissieux, Saint-Fons, Bron, Oullins, la Mulatière, Tassin-la-Demi-Lune, Caluire-et-Cuire. (J. O., 1924, No. 2, p. 104.)

## GERMANY

*Laws.*

\* Reichsknappschaftsgesetz. Vom 23. Juni 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, p. 431.)

\* Einführungsgesetz zum Reichsknappschaftsgesetz. Vom 23. Juni 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 454.)

Gesetz zur Abänderung des Einführungsgesetzes zum Reichsknappschaftsgesetz. Vom 23. Juni 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 466.)

Gesetz zur Aenderung des Gesetzes über die privaten Versicherungsunternehmungen. Vom 19. Juli 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 684.)

Gesetz über die weitere Anpassung der Wohnungsbauabgabe an die Geldentwertung. Vom 18. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 805.)

Gesetz zur Abänderung des Ergänzungsgesetzes vom 7. Juni 1923 zum Reichs-siedlungsgesetze vom 11. August 1919. Vom 18. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 805.)

Gesetz betreffend ein deutsch-tschechoslovakisches Ueberleitungsabkommen über die Versorgung der Kriegsbeschädigten im Hultschiner Gebiet. Vom 7. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 355.)

Gesetz über Notnassnahmen in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 8. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 935.)

Ermächtigungsgesetz. Vom 13. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 943.)

*Orders.*

Verordnung über das Genossenschaftsregister. Vom 5. Juni 1923. (R. G. Bl. 1923, I, p. 372.)

Verordnung über Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes vom 12. Mai 1923 zur Aenderung des Genossenschaftsgesetzes. Vom 5. Juni 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 372.)

Verordnung zur Neuregelung der im § 68 Abs. 1, im § 74a Abs. 2 Satz 1 und im § 75b Satz 2 des Handelsgesetzbuchs sowie im § 133a, b. Abs. 1 der Gewerbeordnung vorgesehenen Gehaltsgrenzen. Vom 6. Juli 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 618.)

Verordnung über Festsetzung von Geldbeträgen in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 21. Juli 1923. (R. G. Bl., I, p. 393.)

Verordnung über das Verfahren vor Versicherungsbehörden. Vom 21. Juli 1923 (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 694.)

Verordnung über Angliederung neuer Gehaltsklassen in der Angestelltenversicherung und Lohnklassen in der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 28. Juli 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 749.)

Verordnung über den Grundlohn in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 7. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 763.)

Verordnung über die Versicherung der in der Kauffahrteiflotte, auf Kabel-dampfern und Schulschiffen sowie in der Hochseefischereiflotte beschäftigten, nach dem vierten Buche der Reichsversicherungsordnung versicherungspflichtigen Personen. Vom 8. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 767.)

Verordnung zur Aenderung der Verordnung, betreffend die Beaufsichtigung bayerischer privater Versicherungsunternehmungen. Vom 8. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 796.)

Zweite Verordnung über das Inkrafttreten des Reichsgesetzes für Jugend-wohlfahrt. Vom 13. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 819.)

Verordnung über Wochenfürsorge. Vom 18. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 816.)

Verordnung über Wochenhilfe. Vom 18. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 817.)

Verordnung zur Abänderung von Geldbeträgen im Gewerbegerichtsgesetz und im Gesetze, betreffend Kaufmannsgerichte. Vom 30. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 815.)

Verordnung über Grundlohn in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 20. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 818.)

Verordnung über den Grundlohn in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 31. August 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 848.)

Bekanntmachung über die Berechnung des Jahresarbeitsverdienstes in der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 4. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 864.)

Bekanntmachung über die Ratifikation des deutschpolnischen Oberschlesischen Bergwerksabkommens. Vom 7. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 369.)

Bekanntmachung über die Ratifikation des deutschpolnischen Abkommens über die Teilung des Oberschlesischen Knappschaftsvereins. Vom 7. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 369.)

Bekanntmachung der Anordnung für das Verfahren vor dem Mieteinigungsamt und der Beschwerdestelle. Vom 19. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 889.)

Anordnung für das Verfahren vor dem Mieteinigungsamt und der Beschwerdestelle. Vom 19. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 885.)

Fünfte Verordnung über Erhöhung der Bezüge aus der Unfallfürsorge für Gefangene. Vom 2. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 928.)

Verordnung über Anwerbung und Vermittlung von Arbeitnehmern nach dem Ausland. Vom 4. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 960.)

Verordnung über Festsetzung einer Gebühr für Versicherungsfreikarten. Vom 4. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 936.)

Verordnung über die Gebühren für Versicherungsfreikarten. Vom 4. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 936.)

Verordnung über Gewährung der Rentenerhöhung an österreichische Staatsangehörige. Vom 4. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 933.)

Verordnung über die Vergütung der Ausgabestellen in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 5. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 933.)

Verordnung über Betriebsstillegungen und Arbeitsstreckung. Vom 13. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 945.)

Verordnung über die Aufbringung der Mittel für die Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 13. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 946.)

## Anhalt

Bekanntmachung, betreffend die Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeitskräfte. Vom 25. Januar 1923. (Amtsblatt für Anhalt, 1923, No. 9, p. 38.)

Polizeiverordnung über den Schutz der Bauarbeiter. Vom 28. Februar 1923. (Amtsblatt für Anhalt, 1923, No. 18, p. 73.)

Bekanntmachung; betreffend die Inlandslegitimierung ausländischer Arbeiter. Vom 4. Juni 1923. (Amtsblatt für Anhalt, 1923, No. 47, p. 165.)

Erste Ausführungsverordnung zum Gesetz über Mieterschutz und Mieteinigungsämter. Vom 5. September 1923. (Amtsblatt für Anhalt, 1923, No. 72, p. 253.)

Bekanntmachung, betreffend die Anzeigepflicht bei Betriebsabbrüchen oder Stillegungen. Vom 5. September 1923. (Amtsblatt für Anhalt, 1923, No. 72, p. 256.)

**Prussia**

Erlass des Ministers für Handel vom 29. Oktober 1923 Nr. III 11.061, I 10339, betr. Betriebsstillegungen und Arbeitsstreckung. (Ministerialbl. der Handels- und Gewerbe-Verwaltung, 1923, No. 21, p. 369.)

Erlass des Ministers für Handel und Gewerbe vom 1. Dezember 1923, Nr. III 11807, betr. Betriebsstillegungen und Arbeitsstreckung. (Ministerialbl. der Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung, 1923, No. 22, p. 379.)

**GREAT BRITAIN***Laws.*

An act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1921, with respect to the expenses of the medical attendance of masters and seamen suffering from Venereal Disease. Dated 2 August 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V, c. 40.)

An act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Acts amending that Act, and to amend the law with respect to employers' liability insurance, the notification of accidents, first aid, and ambulance. 16 November 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V, c. 42.)

*Orders.*

Order in Council, dated 30 July 1923, sanctioning payment of pensions, gratuities, and bonuses to men of the Marine Forces applying for discharge. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 972.)

The Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Order, 1923, dated August 1923, made by the Board of Trade under section 369 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (37 & 38 Vict., c. 50). (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 949.)

The Merchant Shipping (Passenger Returns) Order, 1923, dated August 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 977.)

The Public Utility Societies Amendment Regulations, 1923, dated August 1923, made by the Minister of Health under section (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. V, c. 35) and the Housing, etc. Act, 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V., c. 24). (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1038.)

The Public Utility Amendment Regulations (Scotland), 1923, dated September 1923, made by the Scottish Board of Health with the approval of the Treasury under section 16 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V, c. 24). (S. R. & O., 1923, No. <sup>1248</sup><sub>5.68</sub>.)

The Safety Lamps Glasses Order of 21 September 1923. (S. R. & O., No. 1140.)

The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of October 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1200.)

Order in Council amending Regulations as to Pensions, etc., in respect of deaths due to former wars. Dated 11 October 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1239.)

The Merchant Shipping (Australian certificates of competency) Order, 1923. Dated 11 October 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1288.)

Order in Council (No. 2A) under the Explosives Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 17), amending the Order in Council of 27 November 1875 (No. 2), making general rules for Factories for explosives other than Gunpowder. Dated 11 October 1923, (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1297.)

[§ 11 regulates the employment of young persons.]

Order in Council (No. 3A) under the Explosives Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 17) amending the Order in Council of 27 November 1875 (No. 3), as to magazines for explosives other than gunpowder, whether with or without gunpowder. Dated 11 October 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1298.)

[§ 12 regulates the employment of young persons.]

Order in Council (No. 4A) under the Explosives Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 17), amending the Order in Council of 27 November 1875 (No. 4), as to small firework factories. Dated 11 October, 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1299.)

[§ 21 regulates the employment of young persons.]

Order in Council (No. 6D) under the Explosives Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict., c. 17), amending the Order in Council of 27 November 1875 (No. 5), as to Stores licensed for Mixed Explosives. Dated 11 October 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1300.)

[§ 10 regulates the employment of young persons.]

The Small Dwellings Acquisition (Rate of Interest) (Scotland) Order, 1923, dated 17 October 1923, made by the Secretary for Scotland with the approval of the Treasury under section 23 (18) of the Housing, etc. Act, 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V, c. 24). (S. R. & O., 1923, No.  $\frac{1839}{S. 69}$ .)

The Safety Lamps Order of 27 October 1923. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1272.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1923, dated 19 October 1923, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923 (13 Geo. V, c. 2). (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1434.)

The National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Scotland), 1923 (No. 2), dated 19 December 1923, made by the Scottish Board of Health under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1922. (S. R. & O., 1923, No.  $\frac{1564}{S. 78}$ .)

The National Health Insurance (Arrears) Amendment Regulations (No. 2), 1923, dated 19 December 1923, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1922. (S. R. & O., 1923, No. 1567.)

## Book Notes

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

**International Labour Office.** *Employment of Disabled Men. Meeting of Experts for the Study of Methods of finding Employment for Disabled Men (Geneva, 31 July, 1 and 2 August 1933).* Report submitted to the experts, minutes of proceedings of the meeting of experts, resolutions adopted by the experts. Geneva, 1923. 282 pp. 4s.; \$1.

The national federations of ex-Service men requested the International Labour Office to undertake a study, not only of the questions of medical assistance and the provision of artificial limbs, but also of the problem of the employment and classification of partially disabled ex-Service men. At its eighteenth session, in April 1923, the Governing Body decided to accede to this request and authorised the International Labour Office to consult experts on the subject. The present volume contains a report prepared by the Office and submitted to the experts. The first part of the report deals with the problem in its general aspect; the second with the British plan of appealing for the voluntary co-operation of employers; the third with employment of ex-Service men rendered legally hindering on employers, including a survey of the laws in force in Germany, Austria, Poland and Italy, and the proposals for a law on compulsory employment in France. The report is followed by an account of the proceedings of the meeting of experts in Geneva in 1923 and the text of the resolutions adopted. The experts considered that the duty of taking measures to ensure a means of livelihood to partially disabled

ex-Service men devolves above all on the state. They gave their views on the essential points to be included in the laws, regulations or agreements relating to the matter (eligibility, undertakings to be included, percentage of ex-Service men to be employed, administrative organisation, wages discharge, etc.).

— *Ability in Typewriting in relation to Vocational Guidance.* By Dora Bieneman. Studies and Reports, Series J (Education), No. 2. Geneva, Oct. 1923. 49 pp. 1s. ; 25 cents.

In Miss Bieneman's monograph will be found an example of the application of the experimental method in vocational guidance. After a brief analysis of typewriting, the author attempts to diagnose the qualifications required for its practice, basing herself on previous research work by various experts and on personal experiments made with a group of typists in the International Labour Office.

— *International Association of Unemployed. Assemblée générale. Luxembourg, 9-11 septembre 1923.* Geneva, Sonor, 1923. 601 pp.

An account of the General Assembly of the International Association on Unemployment held at Luxembourg, 9-11 September 1923, which forms the subject matter of this important work, was given in the November 1923 number of the *Review* (Vol. VIII. No. 5. pp. 689-695). This volume is in seven parts; the first is a verbatim report of the opening session; the remaining six form a report on the various questions considered, the data relevant to each question (reports, summary of debates, and resolutions adopted) being grouped under the appropriate heading instead of included in a chronological record of the proceedings. The following questions are thus dealt with: emigration and settlement of unemployed persons abroad; unemployment benefit in relation to the development of possibilities of employment; vocational guidance in relation to the needs of the market; unemployment among intellectual workers, and, finally, a general scheme for the prevention of unemployment. This subject was introduced at the Assembly by Mr. Albert Thomas in a speech dealing with unemployment as a whole. The last part of the book is devoted to the reorganisation of the Association.

The first four questions were the object of special reports presented by well-known authorities of various nationalities, and of a general report. The general reports and the resolutions carried are given in French, in English, and in German; the special reports in the language in which they were submitted to the Assembly.

This volume is more than a record of proceedings; it contains a collection of documents of considerable interest.

*International Co-operative Alliance. Report of the International Co-operative Delegation to Russia. February-March, 1922.* 76 pp.

— *International Co-operative Alliance. Report of the Proceedings of the Tenth Congress held at Basle, 22 to 25 August 1921.* London, Central Office of the I.C.A. xxvi + 192 pp.

*International Federation of Trade Union. Report of the International Peace Congress held at The Hague under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions. 19-15 December 1922.* Amsterdam. 210 pp.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

### AUSTRALIA

*Bureau of Census and Statistics. Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia.* No. 16. 1923. Melbourne, A.J. Mullet, 1923. xxxii + 1122 pp.

The Australian year book for 1923 contains information concerning the manufacturing industries, agriculture, immigration, housing, trade unions, wages, prices, etc. in the Commonwealth.

**BELGIUM**

**Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Hygiène.** *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo belge, 1920-1921.*

The statistical year book of Belgium and the Belgian Congo for 1920-1921 contains, among other data, particulars relating to the agricultural, industrial and commercial position in Belgium, co-operation, savings banks, benevolent societies, education, etc.

**CANADA****NOVA SCOTIA**

*Report of Commission on the Hours of Labour, Wages, and Working Conditions of Women employed in Industrial Occupation.* Halifax, N. S., Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, 1923. 28 pp.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

**Board of Agriculture for Scotland.** *Eleventh Report, being for the Year ended 31 December 1922.* Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 95 pp.

The report contains among other matter information on technical agricultural training and rural credit.

**Home Office.** *Fencing and Other Safety Precautions for Wood-Working Machinery.* Safety Pamphlet No. 8. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 82 pp.

**Mines Department.** *List of Mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man. Year 1922.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. v + 401 pp.

— *Report on the Causes of and Circumstances attending the Accident which occurred in the Busty Shaft of the Medomsley Colliery, Co. Durham, on 24 February 1923.* By H. WALKER. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 30 pp., illus.

— *Reports of H. M. Inspector of Mines for the Year 1922.* No. 3. *York and North Midland Division.* By F. H. WYNNE. 105 pp. No. 5. *South Wales Division.* By J. MACLEOD CAREY. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923. 86 pp. 5s. each.

**Oversea Settlement Department.** *Handbooks on the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Handbook for Women who are thinking of Settling Oversea.* Revised to 1 October 1923. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1923.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES**

*Report on the Working of the Labour Department for the Year 1922.*

This report contains statistics concerning Indian, Chinese, and Dutch-Indian Labour in the Federated Malay States and information concerning recruiting, wages, health, savings, the working of the Indian Immigration Fund, legislation, etc. The statement made by the Malayan Deputation, which negotiated with the Government of India in August 1922 regarding the conditions under which emigration of Indian labourers to Malaya would be permitted, is printed as an appendix.

**GOLD COAST**

*Gold Coast Handbook 1923 (The).* Accra, Government Press, 1923. 632 + xv pp.

This handbook includes, among other items, various details concerning immigration and emigration on the Gold Coast.

## NEW ZEALAND

Department of Immigration. *Annual Report for the Year 1922-1923*. Wellington, W. A. G. Skinner, 1923.

*Education : Technical Education*. Wellington, W. A. G. Skinner, 1923. 17 pp.

## NORWAY

Departementet for sociale saker. *Arbeidstiden i Handels- og Kontorvirksomheter i 1918*. (*Employés de commerce et de bureaux. Durée du travail en 1918*). Christiania, H. Aschehoug, 1923. 84 pp.

Statistics concerning the hours of work of shop assistants and clerks during 1918.

Det statistiske Centralhyra. *Tariffoverenskomster og arbeidskonflikter i Norge 1922*. (*Les conventions collectives et les conflits du travail en Norvège en 1922*). Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co. 1923. 69 pp.

The report on collective agreements and labour disputes in 1922, published by the Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau, is in two parts dealing respectively with : (1) the number and distribution of collective agreements according to industry, conciliation and arbitration, the contracting parties and their organisations, scope and duration of the agreements, clauses relating to wages and hours of work, holidays, and apprenticeship ; (2) labour disputes, their number, extent, character, and duration, their distribution according to industry and according to district. The greater part of the statistical information furnished is tabulated. A list of contents in French, as well as one in Norwegian, is included.

## SPAIN

Instituto de Reformas Sociales. *La Regulacion Colectiva del Contrato de Trabajo*. Sumario de Legislacion comparada por Leopoldo PATACIOS. Madrid, 1922. 380 pp.

A comparative study of the laws relating to collective agreements in various countries (Spain, France, Great Britain, United States, Germany, etc.).

——— *Memoria relativa a la Conferencia internacional de representantes de Servicios de estadísticas del trabajo*. Ginebra, Octubre 1923. Madrid, 1923. 68 pp.

Report on the International Conference of Statisticians engaged in the compilation of labour statistics held in Geneva, October 1923, under the auspices of the International Labour Office.

## SWEDEN

K. Socialdepartementet. *Internationella socialstatistiska Konferensen i Genève*. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1923. 10 pp.

Report on the International Conference of Statisticians held in Geneva, October 1923.

K. Socialstyrelsen. *Levnads Kostnaderna pa landsbygden i Sverige vid ar 1920*. Stockholm, I. Marcus, 1923. 143 + 71 pp.

A statistical study on the cost of living in rural districts in Sweden during 1920.

## UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. *Legal Phases of Co-operative Associations*. Bulletin 1106. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1923. 72 pp.



**Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census.** *Census of Manufactures 1921. Canning and Preserving.* 30 pp. *Cast Iron Pipe.* 7 pp. *Coke.* 11 pp. *Knit Goods.* 15 pp. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1923. 5 cents each.

These reports contain general and detailed statistics of the industries presented in tabular form and covering the number of workers employed, salaries and wages.

—— *Fourteenth Census. Vol. II. Population 1920. General Report and Analytical Tables.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1922. 1410 pp.

The report includes statistics relating to immigration, housing, and education in the United States during 1920.

**Department of Labour.** *Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labour for the Fiscal Year ended 30 June 1923.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1923. 149 pp.

This report will be analysed under the heading *Reports and Enquiries* in a future number of the *Review*.

—— **Bureau of Labour Statistics.** *Wages and Hours of Labour in the Automobile Industry 1922.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1923. 70 pp.

—— **Women's Bureau.** *What Industry means to Women Workers.* By Mary VAN KLECK. Bulletin No. 31. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1923. 10 pp.

## NEW YORK

**Department of Labour.** *Annual Report of the Industrial Commissioner for the twelve months ended 30 June 1922.* Albany, 1923. 193 pp.

## NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

**Adshad, S. D.** *Town Planning and Town Development.* London, Methuen and Co., 1923. xvi + 204 pp., illus.

**Algemeene Nederlandse Zuivelbond.** *Verslag over het jaar 1922.* Schiedam. De Eendracht, 1923. 276 pp.

Annual report of the Dutch Union of dairy co-operative societies for 1922.

**Boeck, K.** *Druzstevnictvi Zemich slovanskych.* Prague, Slovanska Zeme-delska Druzstevni Komora, 1922. 180 pp.

A history of the co-operative movement in the Slav countries with a description of the present position in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Ukraine and Bulgaria. A chapter is devoted to the Slav Co-operative Chamber of Agriculture at Prague.

**Bradford Council of Social Service.** *The Texture of Welfare. A Survey of Social Service in Bradford.* Foreword by J. H. WHITLEY. London, King and Son, 1923. 193 pp.

**Brethe, J.** *Les sociétés coopératives de reconstruction immobilières des régions dévastées.* Paris, Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey, 1923. 94 pp.

The co-operative building societies in the devastated regions form the subject matter of this volume.

**Britto, J. S.** *O capital colectiva e as primeiras cooperativas proletarias.* 60 pp.

A short study on collective capital and the first workers' co-operative societies.

— *O syndicalismo e o cooperacionismo*. Rio de Janeiro, Off. Theatro de Sport, 1923. 15 pp.

A brief account of trade unionism and co-operation.

**Chambre consultative des Associations ouvrières de production.** *Compte rendu du VII<sup>e</sup> congrès national de la coopération ouvrière de production de France, tenu à Paris les 27 et 28 octobre 1922*. Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, l'Union typographique, 1922. 276 pp.

Report on the seventh national congress of French workers' productive co-operative societies held in Paris, 27-28 October 1922

**Chytil, Alois.** *Zavodni Vyborny. Sbirka Spisu Pravnických A Narodohospodarských*. No. XIV. Brno, Barvica Novotny, 1922. 61 pp. 10 Czech crowns.

A learned exposition of the Czechoslovak legislation and jurisprudence relating to works committees.

**Congrès national de la Natalité (5<sup>e</sup>).** *Compte rendu sommaire du 5<sup>e</sup> congrès tenu à Marseille du 27 au 30 septembre 1923*. Paris, Secrétariat du Comité permanent de la Natalité, 1923. 16 pp.

A report on the fifth Congress of the French permanent committee on the birth-rate, held at Marseilles, 27-30 September 1923; it includes a list of the studies and other works submitted, the text of the principal resolutions, and a summary of the speeches made.

**Coöperatieve Vereeniging "Centraal Beheer".** *Verslag, Balans en Rekening en Verantwoording over het Boekjaar 1922*. Amsterdam. 34 pp.

Annual report of the Dutch co-operative society "Central Administration", 1922.

**Farnet, H.** *Die Geschichte des schweizerischen Arbeiterbundes*. Zurich, Kommissionsverlag der Grütli-Buchhandlung, 1923. 166 pp.

An objective study on the labour movement in Switzerland from the foundation of the Swiss workers' federation to 1920 when it was dissolved. The author gives a history of the federation and describes the work achieved by the workers' secretariat to the date when it was amalgamated with the Swiss federation of trade unions (*Union syndicale suisse*).

**Ferdinand-Dreyfus, Jacques.** *Les prévisions statistiques et financières des assurances sociales*. Paris, les Presses Universitaires de France, 1923. 283 pp.

In this work, which is strictly confined to the statistical and financial aspects of social insurance, the author describes the French Government's social insurance scheme. He points out that valuation is based on compulsory insurance and that, particularly as regards health insurance, any relaxation of this principle would upset the most carefully prepared estimate. He examines exhaustively the statistical basis of valuation adopted and the methods employed in computing liabilities under different policies (health, maternity, life, and disability insurance) devoting some chapters to the study of various systems of assessment and capitalisation and the estimate of state liabilities. Finally, he compares the original with the present scheme and gives a number of statistical tables relating to social insurance estimates.

**Filene, Edward A.** *Why Men Strike*. San Francisco, Industrial Relations Association of California, 1923. 12 pp.

Reprint of an article by a Director of the International Chamber of Commerce in which the view that industrial peace can be promoted by giving workers a voice in determining their working conditions and rules is strongly supported. The author criticises Scientific Management which he contends suppresses the initiative of the worker and fosters discontent. He claims that the chief motive of business should be that of service to the community and not profit-seeking.

**Gauthier, E.** *Le Marché du Travail en France*. Preface by Arthur FONTAINE. Angers, Imprimerie du Commerce, 1923. 106 pp. 7 francs.

This clear and suggestive survey of the organisation and working of the public employment agencies in France shows their important bearing on the labour market not only as regards the general allocation of work but also in connection with vocational guidance, and the employment of apprentices and of the disabled. The author, who occupies an important official position in these services, is able, owing to his thorough knowledge of the facts, to throw a strong light on the various questions with which he deals. These relate almost exclusively to the organisation of the public employment service — the principle of joint representation, division into sections according to trade, liaison between local services, the functions of district offices and the national or central office, recruiting and distribution of the foreign labour supply, etc. Mr. Gauthier advocates the passing of legal regulations based on the experience already gained. He is opposed to the idea of a state monopoly, but holds that the public employment bureaux while encouraging private initiative should control the results and intervene actively and instantly when the public interest is threatened.

**Gide, Charles.** *Les Sociétés cooperatives de Consommation*. Paris, Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey, 1924. 328 pp.

Professor Gide's work was first published in 1904. It has since been translated into Hungarian by Szabo Lavzlo ("Hangya" Co-operative Union edition, Budapest, 1904); into Polish by Miss Kosiewicz ("Spolem" edition, Warsaw, 1907); into Portuguese by Mr. Jardin Ricardo (Classical Library edition, Lisbon, 1908); into Dutch by Mr. Goedhart (The Hague, 1921); into Swedish by Mr. Anders Orne (Stockholm, 1923); into Spanish by Mr. Julio Poulat (Mexico, 1920); into English by Mr. Coffey and Miss Marks (Dublin, 1920), and by Mr. Cedric Long (New York, 1922). A translation in Japanese by Mr. Kuga Teisaburo is in preparation.

In the fourth French edition now published facts and figures have been brought up to date. In particular the last two chapters on "the position of salaried employees in co-operative societies" and "co-operation and socialism" have been completely rewritten.

*Grundriss der Sozialökonomik*. Vols. 2 and 6. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr, 1923. 309 + 220 and 452 pp.

This work, covering the whole field of industrial and social development, is of great interest to all engaged either in research work or in active industrial life. Part 1 of Vol. 2 consists of a series of accounts, by various authors, of the natural and human elements in industry. A. Hettner deals with geographic environment. P. Mombert and R. Michels have managed within a comparatively moderate space to give a comprehensive review of the human factor in industry. H. Herkner goes into the difficult problems of labour and efficiency. In Part 2 of this volume F. v. Gottl-Ottlienfeld considers the technical basis of industry. Vol. 6 deals with problems of the management of manufacturing industries, including the building trades, and of mining. H. Sieveking has made an historical survey of the forms of industrial enterprise and of the industrial policy of guilds, municipalities and the state. Other essays are contributed by E. Schwiedland (competition among the various forms of industrial undertakings); Alfred Weber (the localisation of industries); F. Leiter (the management of large industries under the capitalist system); O. V. Zwiedineck-Südenhorst (labour supply and wage policy in modern industry); Adolf Weber (the housing question); Th. Vogelstein (financial organisation and monopolies), etc.

**Hackett, J. D.** *Industrial Accident Experience Data*. Reprinted from "Management and Administration", Nov. 1923. 8 pp.

**Hatlak, J.** *Zakon O Zavodnich Vyborech*. *Prumyslova Knihovna*. No. 1. Prague, Tiskové podniky Ustredniho Svazu Ceskoslovenskych Prumyslůniků. 179 pp.

A commentary on Czechoslovak legislation relating to works committees, published by the Czechoslovak Manufacturers' National Association.

— *Das Gesetz über die Betriebsausschüsse.* Industrielle Bibliothek. No. 1. Unternehmungen des Zentralverbandes der tschechoslovakischen Industriellen. 219 pp.

A German translation of the above.

— *O Pomeru Pracovním. Průmyslová Knihovna.* No. 1. Prague, 1923. 219 pp.

An exposition of Czechoslovak legislation relating to labour conditions.

**Hughes, T. H. and Lamborn, E. A. G.** *Towns and Town Planning, Ancient and Modern.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1923. 156 pp.

**Keen, F. N.** *Towards International Justice.* Introduction by Professor Gilbert Murray. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1923. 249 pp.

**Kořanský, B. B.** *Professionální otrávení i borba s nimi.* Moscow, 1923. 71 pp.

This pamphlet, intended for "readers of average culture", contains information on industrial poisoning and the various means of combating this danger. The figures are chiefly drawn from the works of foreign authors: Lehmann, Koelsch, Tekey, etc.

**Korn, K.** *Die Arbeiterjugend-Bewegung. Einführung in ihre Geschichte.* Part I. 95 pp. Part II. 160 pp. Berlin, Arbeiterjugend-Verlag, 1923.

An introduction to the history of the young workers' movement in Germany.

**Lambert, E. and Brown, H. C.** *La lutte judiciaire du capital et du travail organisés aux Etats-Unis.* Bibliothèque de l'Institut de droit comparé de Lyon. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1923. xiii + 469 pp.

The authors have attempted a study of the attitude of American jurisprudence towards boycotting as a weapon in the hands of workers' organisations and in relation to other instruments of economic pressure used by these organisations to establish, maintain, or generalise collective agreements and the closed shop system.

**Lavergne, B.** *Les coopératives de consommation en France.* Paris, Armand Colin, 1923. viii + 216 pp.

A study on distributive co-operative societies in France.

**Leger, A.** *Le chômage britannique et l'occupation de la Ruhr.* Paris, Société d'études et d'informations économiques, 1923. 50 pp.

By a close analysis of British official statistics the author of this pamphlet attempts to prove that the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr has in no way contributed towards unemployment in Great Britain.

**Letavet, A.** *Sanitarniia klassifikatsia detalnykh professii Kojévennoi promyshlennosti.* Moscow, 110 pp.

Classification of various leather trades considered from the health standpoint.

**Lorange, Olai.** *Arbeidshygiene og beskyttelsesteknik.* Kristiania, Aschehoug, 1923. 93 pp.

A book on accident prevention and industrial hygiene by the Chief Inspector of Factories in Norway. The author briefly explains the most important rules for the arrangement of workplaces so as to secure the air, temperature, light, etc., necessary for the health of workers. A short account is given of the most important industrial poisons together with the more general preventive measures, and the safety appliances required by various types of machines are described. A special chapter is given to working clothes and other personal outfit, such as goggles, etc.

While most of the rules are of general application, those relating to steam plant and to explosions and fire risks refer explicitly to the Norwegian regulations. There is an interesting chapter on choice of occupation in relation to health, etc. The concluding chapter outlines the Norwegian industrial inspection system and refers to the principal laws for the protection of workers.

**Mohr, F. W. and von Hauft, W.** *Deutsche im Ausland*. Breslau, Ferdinand Hirt, 1923. XII + 296 pp.

This book is intended to enlighten public opinion in Germany with regard to the work accomplished by Germans living abroad. It contains a great deal of interesting information concerning the history and development of German settlements in Russia, North and South America, etc., and of the ex-German colonies in different parts of the world. Statistics of the number of German residents, and particulars of the colonising, mercantile, educational, and other activities in almost every country are given.

**Mukherji, Panchanandas.** *The Co-operative Movement in India*. Calcutta, Thacker, Spink and Co. Third Edition, 1923. 468 + LXXX pp.

For its third edition this book has been almost entirely re-written, and considerably enlarged. It is introduced by a short but concise and clear study of the various systems of co-operative credit (Raiffeisen, Schulze-Delitzsch, Luzzati, Wollemborg). It includes a discussion of Indian co-operative credit legislation, a description of its manifold effects, a survey of other types of co-operative societies, with frequent and well-informed references to the European co-operative movement. The progress of the movement in India is traced from its earliest days, with its distinctive features, its weaknesses, its efforts, its strong points, its needs, and its prospects. The last chapter gives the text of the Co-operative Societies Act, annotated by the author, and the appendices include recent statistics relating to the co-operative movement in India and various circulars and reports.

The book fully justifies its sub-title, "A study of the co-operative principle and its diverse applications in India and abroad". It is guided by comprehensive knowledge and careful scientific methods, and at the same time by an abiding faith in co-operation as "the greatest and the most potent modern economic movement in India". The reader is led to share in the hope expressed by the author that "in years to come India may take her rightful place in the scheme of international co-operation".

**National Conference of Social Work.** *Proceedings*. Washington, 16-23 May, 1923. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1923. 566 pp.

The agenda of the Conference included a series of social questions relating to health, industry, the Church, the family, the school, and public opinion. In the chapter on industry the passages of chief interest are those concerning child labour, wages, hours, hygiene, safety, the growth of labour legislation relating to women, and the 10-hour shift in American industry.

In another part are recorded the debates on the economic and industrial importance of health and the relation between school and vocation.

**Nations of To-day (The).** Edited by J. BUCHAN. *Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, India, British America, Yugoslavia, the Baltic and Caucasian States*. 9 volumes. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1923.

The history of each nation included in this series is followed by a short account of the present economic and social position in each country.

**Newsholme, A.** *The Elements of Vital Statistics in their Bearing on Social and Public Health Problems*. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1923. 623 pp.

In this new edition of his work, Sir Arthur Newsholme examines successively the various elements of vital statistics, namely, population, nationality, race, sex, age, distribution of population, births, fall in the birth rate, relation between

births and infant mortality, sickness, death-rates, death certification, tabulation and classification of causes of death, etc. Among the most interesting chapters are those dealing with occupation in relation to sickness and mortality, statistics of alcoholism in relation to the public health, and the measurement of child mortality. The second part of the book is devoted to statistical methods. The appendices include the English census form, and the nosological nomenclature of diseases and causes of death agreed upon by the International Commission (Paris, October 1920).

**Nobel, Alphons.** *Handbuch des Staatsmannes. Parteien, Gewerkschaften, Zeitungen, Parlamente, Kabinette, Verfassungen in allen Ländern der Welt seit dem Kriege.* Munich, Wieland-Verlag, 1923. 348 pp.

A compendium of information concerning parties, trade unions, newspapers, parliaments, cabinets, and constitutions in all countries, since the war.

*Osteuropäisches Jahrbuch 1923-1924.* Budapest, Oriens. 684 pp.

The year book of Eastern Europe (1923-1924) contains, among other matter, information on the social position in various countries of Eastern Europe.

**Peeverett, Georg, and Pike, Alfred T.** *Social Survey: A Guide to Good Citizenship.* London, National Adult School Union. 51 pp. 6d.

The study of the social, economic and historical aspects of communities by means of surveys for the purpose of promoting active and intelligent citizenship is advocated in this little guide. It gives a list of subjects which should be covered by students and detailed instructions as to the methods to be adopted in dealing with them. The work is intended primarily for members of the Workers' Educational Association, Adult Schools, Social Settlements and the like.

**Peyronnet, A.** *Le Ministère du Travail, 1906-1923.* Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1924. 250 pp.

"Access to labour and conditions of labour are the two fields open to the activities of the Ministry of Labour. What has been already accomplished in each and what the Ministry considers still remains to be done are the points I propose to examine here."

In these terms Mr. Peyronnet defines the aspects under which the activities of the Ministry are considered. Having been connected with the Department long before he was called to direct it in January 1922, the author is in a position to give a striking summary of the work accomplished since its foundation. His book is in three parts. The first, entitled "access to labour", deals with employment agencies, productive co-operative societies, unemployment, strikes and labour statistics. The author reviews the chief events in each of these spheres prior to the creation of the Ministry of Labour, and describes the present position and recent measures taken "to find work for every worker and to ensure to the employer the necessary labour supply" — in his opinion, the first duty of the Ministry.

In the second part, devoted to labour conditions, Mr. Peyronnet considers hours, industrial hygiene and safety, the control of social insurance, wages, co-operative distributive societies, profit-sharing, mutual benefit societies, and workers' and peasants' superannuation funds.

Finally, he examines "what remains to be done", and considers various reforms and improvements: e.g. the creation of a general emigration office, the establishment of compulsory conciliation machinery in labour disputes, the grant of financial assistance to artisans in the form of long term credit, and the organisation of social insurance.

Putting aside preconceived systems and abstract theories, Mr. Peyronnet has confined himself to "an exposition of the facts, throwing light on their origin, and explaining their evolution", his aim being to show that the French Ministry of Labour is an instrument of peace and social progress.

**Ralea, M.** *L'idée de révolution dans les doctrines socialistes. Etude sur l'évolution de la tactique révolutionnaire.* Preface by C. BOUGLÉ. Bibliothèque générale d'économie politique. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1923. vii + 402 pp.

M. Ralea devotes his study to "the history of the revolutionary idea, its varying fortunes, and the changes it has undergone in the different systems which have made use of it". The theory of revolution presents itself to him under three aspects: the revolutionary programme, or initial stage, in which political theoreticians and dreamers devise utopian reforms; the revolutionary means, being the attempt to acquire power by methods akin to party tactics; lastly, the revolutionary organ, the most recent conception mainly attributable to Karl Marx, who considered the formation of a proletarian class the first step towards social revolution. These three aspects are dealt with in turn in the three parts into which the book is divided. Mr. Ralea has consulted in the course of his study a large number of works, a list of which is published separately under the title *Révolution et socialisme*. (See *International Labour Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 5, Nov. 1923, p. 785.)

**Rosati, U. V.** *Il sindacalismo agrario.* Fermo, Tip. S. Properzi, 1923. 47 pp.

The author traces briefly the history of professional organisation in agriculture in Italy, stressing the fundamental objects of its policy and activities: increased production, technical progress, and harmonious relations between the various groups within the industry. The protection of class interests has been a temporary and incidental aim. The General Confederation of Agriculture, formed three years ago, represents the final stage of the evolution of the movement. This organisation has kept prominently before its members the principle of class co-operation and the social function of property, recognising that private ownership carries with it the obligation of using property in accordance with the best interests of the community. In the collective agreements to which the Confederation has been a party it has acknowledged the right of workers to organise, has opposed monopoly, approved the creation of employment exchanges, joint representation, and applied in the widest sense the principle of arbitration; it has fixed wage rates in accordance with the cost of living, even adopting in some cases the sliding-scale system.

**Rosenbaum, N. D.** *Sanitarnye charakteristiki détalnykh professii dérévoobdelochnogo proizvodstva.* Moscow, 1922. 116 pp.

Characteristics of the various trades in the wood industry considered from a health standpoint.

**Rousseau, E. A.** *Les Conseils d'Usines aux Etats-Unis.* Paris, Marcel Giard, 1922. 114 pp.

In his study on works councils the author has sought to define their aims, procedure, and the results obtained hitherto. The United States was selected as a country containing "the largest, the most specialized and the best organized industries". Mr. Rousseau gives a short history of works councils in the United States from the first experiments in 1904 to those of the present day, when establishments employing about a million workers have works councils. He examines their rules (method of representation, functions, etc.) and the different forms they assume. He considers the attitude of the foremen and the trade unions towards the works councils and devotes a chapter to the part played by the state. Finally, he summarises the results obtained. The appendices contain the rules of a works council in operation in a large American undertaking and a list of the undertakings which have given representation to employees.

**Séailles, G.** *La philosophie du travail.* Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1923. 408 pp.

A collection of articles and addresses on social, religious and philosophical questions.

**Secrétariat des Paysans suisses.** *Les Salaires agricoles en Suisse; Enquête de 1921.* Brougg, 1923. 111 pp.

This gives the result of a methodical enquiry into agricultural wages in Switzerland in 1921; the figures are based upon investigations made by the cantonal representatives of the *Union des Paysans suisses*.

**Stecker, E.** *Unser Kampf um Brot und Arbeitsplatz.* Turn-Teplitz, Robert Wantoch, 1923. 23 pp. 2.40 Czech crowns.

An outline of the principles underlying Czechoslovak legislation in relation to agrarian reform, and their application.

**Textor, Lucy E.** *Land Reform in Czechoslovakia.* London, George Allen and Unwin, 1923. 157 pp.

In this interesting study Dr. Textor reveals the cross-currents of political and racial interests which have to be taken into account in any attempt to determine the value of Land Reform in Czechoslovakia at its present stage. In addition to the more obvious causes of division on the land question in a country where the races were sharply divided, the author draws our attention to the innumerable difficulties arising from the fact that the Czech population looked to the Government of the new Republic to redress a wrong which had existed for close on three hundred years: the retention in alien hands of large estates made up of Czech lands seized in 1620. When "more than a quarter of all Bohemia was owned by less than 2 per cent. of the landowners and nearly one-third of the soil of Moravia belonged to less than one per cent. of the landowners" it is plain, as Dr. Textor remarks, that expropriation of large properties tended to be considered from a point of view other than economic.

This book is the outcome of patient and impartial investigation carried out in Czechoslovakia by a trained historical mind, and a mass of first-hand information is presented in a fashion which allows the reader to exercise a free judgment on the facts, while stimulating his interest in the development of a policy which has by no means attained its final form. The documentary evidence cited shows the value put upon original research as a corrective to impressions gained either from surveys in the country or by individual contact with persons affected by the national land policy; an appendix has diagrams of the area of Czechoslovakia and the amount of land to be expropriated under the law of 16 April 1919, as ascertained to 1 November 1922.

**Thorsen, Th. G.** *Folkenes forbund og de sociale sporsmal.* Særtrykk av *Sociale Meddelelser* Nr. 3 for 1923. Kristiania, 1923. 26 pp.

No. 3, 1923 of "*Sociale Meddelelser*", the official organ of the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs, reproduces a lecture given by Mr. Th. G. Thorsen before the Norwegian Association for Social Reform on the subject "The League of Nations and Social Questions". The author, who is chief of division in the Ministry and deputy member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, has followed the activities of the International Labour Organisation from the very first and has taken part in all sessions of the International Labour Conference. He gives an expert and very interesting account of the history of international social legislation, the organisation of the International Labour Office, its tasks and the results obtained during the first three years of its activity.

**University of Iowa.** *Iowa Child Welfare Legislation measured by Federal Children's Bureau Standards.* By A. Ione Bliss. *Studies in Child Welfare.* Vol. II, No. 3. Iowa City, 1922. 52 pp.

**Vabre, A.** *Le droit international du travail.* Preface by E. ANTONELLI. *Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Droit comparé de Lyon.* Paris, Marcel Giard, 1923. xv + 310 pp. 15 francs.

M. Vabre traces the evolution of the idea of internationalising labour legislation from its earliest conception to the first practical experiments made before the war by the International Association for Labour Legislation. The more important



part of this study relates to the preparation of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, its provisions, and the functions and work of the International Labour Organisation. The author describes the structure of the International Labour Office and its activities in the scientific field. He then reviews the first three sessions of the International Labour Conference, and examines the results obtained and the action subsequently taken in various countries. Lastly, Mr. Vabre discusses various criticisms levelled at the International Labour Organisation, considers the means whereby difficulties may be overcome and declares the Organisation to be both useful and necessary, and one that can and should live.

**Villavecchia, Vittorio G.** *Dizionario di merceologia e di chimica applicata*. Fourth edition. Vol. II. Milan, Ulrico Hoepli, 1924. 402 pp.

A perusal of the second volume of Professor Villavecchia's Dictionary of Technology and Applied Chemistry (beginning at "damiana" and ending at "mussena") confirms the favourable impression of his work produced by the first volume. This second part, carefully prepared, contains, in addition to information concerning commercial technology, chemistry, and the analysis of products, data relating to imports and exports, customs tariffs, transport, taxes, sanitary regulations, etc., down to the end of 1922. It is to be hoped that this work, of the greatest value to all interested in industrial questions, may be completed at the earliest date possible.

**Wolfe, Humbert.** *Labour Supply and Regulation*. Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1923. xiv+422 pp.

The introductory chapters of this monograph describe the state machinery for dealing with labour questions before the war, and the lack of co-ordination between Departments which made the organisation of recruiting and the regulation of labour on the outbreak of hostilities and during the war a problem of unprecedented magnitude. How this problem was handled and a central authority gradually evolved through the Man-Power Board, the Ministry of Munitions, the Department of the Director-General of National Service and, finally, in 1917, the Ministry of National Service, is told in the succeeding chapters.

The author shows how work was made continuous, restrictions on output removed, hours of work regulated, and working conditions improved with a view to ensuring a maximum output, how the movement of workmen was limited by a system of leaving certificates, and wages controlled. He points out that the solution of the wages problem as it affected men and women respectively was a condition precedent to the handling of all other labour problems during the war and one of the most difficult.

The appendices to this valuable work on the labour problem during the war contain the text of various Acts, regulations and agreements.

**Woman's Year Book 1923-1924 (The).** Edited by G. Evelyn GATES. London, Women Publishers, 1923. 697 pp.

The Woman's Year Book for 1923-1924 includes chapters on the League of Nations, education, women and the labour market in Great Britain (labour conditions, unemployment, wages, industrial hygiene, etc.), women in the professions (statistics for Great Britain), the co-operative movement, the position of women in foreign countries

**Yovanovitch, D.** *Le rendement optimum du travail ouvrier*. Bibliothèque politique et économique. Paris, Payot, 1923. 490 pp.

Many authors have dealt with the question of maximum labour output and the means to obtain it, but the majority, according to Mr. Yovanovitch, have neglected one side or another of the question, some not taking sufficiently into account such factors as the worker's health and good will, others giving too much

importance to the moral element and neglecting the purely material side, the remuneration of labour. Mr. Yovanovitch has attempted a general review of modern incentives taking into consideration every factor, more especially the welfare and health of the worker and his will to produce. The author examines the various systems in force and the methods suggested for inducing the worker to improve and increase his output. He considers that "a complete and rational system of incentives should meet the workers' aspirations in such measure as industrial economy permits". The individual and collective desires of the workers may be summed up in two general claims: well-being and justice. The first includes adequate remuneration and working conditions; the second, the intellectual and moral improvement of the worker. Mr. Yovanovitch deals with each of these points. After tracing the history of the remuneration of labour he considers wages in modern times, certain supplementary benefits (facilities for obtaining food and other supplies, cheap housing, etc.), and the modifications of the wage system (profit-sharing, stock ownership by employees). The second part of his book deals with mechanical substitutes for human labour, vocational guidance, the prevention of fatigue, factory hygiene, congenial work, etc. Finally, Mr. Yovanovitch considers the status of the worker, industrial democracy and workers' education. In conclusion he points out that it is a recognised fact to-day that "to stimulate the worker you must first study the man, his needs and his aspirations", and while the various incentives which have been experimented with in different parts of the world have not been applied sufficiently long to enable a definite estimate to be made of their value "they have given sufficiently significant results to encourage their continuation".

**Zmave, Ivan.** *O Prirodovedeckych Zakladech Socialnich Naprav.* Prague, Masarykova Akademie Prace, 1922. 55 pp.

Four lectures given by the author in which are examined the problem of socialisation and the reform of the monetary system.

— *Energetické Zaklady Sociotechniky.* Prague, Masarykova Akademie Prace, 1923. 115 pp.

The outstanding feature of the theory outlined in these pages is the application of scientific method to social phenomena.

### Other Publications received by the Office.

*Biblioteka Wyzszej Szkoły Handlowej w Warszawie. Rocznik. Rok I. Zeszyt I.* Warsaw, 1923. 196 pp.

**Christo, Homem.** *Mussolini bâtisseur d'avenir. Harangue aux foules latines.* Paris, Société des Editions Fast, 1923. 329 pp.

**Denis, F.** *Les romanciers du travail.* Préface de Georges EFKHOUD. Abonnement l'Eglantine, 1<sup>re</sup> année, No. 6. Brussels, l'Eglantine (Société Coopérative), 1923. 24 pp.

**Gangemi, L.** *La politica finanziaria del Governo fascista dopo il discorso di Milano.* Circolo di Studi Economici. Scritti di politica economica. No. 10. Trieste, Libreria Editrice C. U. Trani, 1923. 77 pp.

*La Belgique. La vie technique, industrielle, agricole et coloniale.* Special number. Preface by M. JASPAR, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Published under the direction of M. J. P. FONTAINE. Paris, vi<sup>e</sup>, 18 Rue Ségulier. 214 pp. 8 francs.

**Moreland, W. H.** *From Akbar to Aurangzeb. A study in Indian Economic History.* London, Macmillan and Co., 1923. xiii + 364 pp.

**Mortara, G.** *Prospettive Economiche 1924.* Università Bocconi di Milano. Città di Castello, Società tipografica Leonardo da Vinci, 1924. xvi+418 pp.

**Rolland, Romain.** *Mahātmā Gandhi.* Paris, Librairie Stock, 1924. 186 pp.

**Sottile, A.** *L'organisation politique et juridique de la République de St. Marin et sa situation internationale.* Geneva, Imprimerie H. Chavannes, 1923. 34 pp.

**Szturm de Sztrem, Tadeusz.** *Działanie inflacji w sferze podskoej.* Collection: Przyczynki do spraw walutowej w Polsce, W 2. Warsaw, Instytut Gospodarstwa Społecznego, 1923. 10 pp.