



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Inspection of Employment in Ports in the Netherlands in 1922¹

For the purpose of port work inspection Holland is divided into three districts : the Rotterdam and Amsterdam regions and the communes outside these two areas (p. 3). The loading and unloading of vessels and other port work are supervised by two inspectors in charge of districts, one inspector, four sub-inspectors (who are also local port officials), four technical assistants and two labour supervisors, in addition to clerical and manual staff. The inspectorate was responsible to the Director-General of Labour (pp. 4-5). It had under its supervision during 1922 a total of 337 registered undertakings engaged in dock work, and 16,626 holders of work cards (pp. 11, 15), while 9,864 vessels entered the various ports in the course of the year (p. 67). The average daily number of persons employed under the Stevedores Act² in each week varied between 3,323 and 5,055 in Amsterdam (p. 75), while in Rotterdam the Southern Shipping Company recorded from 4,000 to 5,000 regular workers on the rolls every week, and noted from 3,000 to 4,000 engagements of casual workers (pp. 68-69).

In the course of the year the inspection officials paid 10,015 visits to ships where work was in progress, and 2,296 visits to dock premises (pp. 7-8). They found very few contraventions of the provisions forbidding the performance of loading or unloading work by others than the crews of vessels or registered stevedores, and not many men were found without work-cards (pp. 10,13). The report contains an analysis of the holders of work-cards in the three inspection districts by ages ; very few were under 20, and most of them were between 30 and 50 (pp. 16-17).

The normal hours of work under the Stevedores Act are 10 hours a day and 60 hours a week, with a complete stoppage of work from midnight on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday (p. 36). A special permit is required for Sunday work ; during 1922 six undertakings procured permits in advance authorising Sunday work when necessary, while

¹ NETHERLANDS. DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID, HANDEL EN NIJVERHEID : *Verlag over het Harentoezicht uitgeoefend in 1922*. The Hague, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1923. VIII + 90 pp.

² *Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Basle)*, Vol. XI, 1916, p. 225.

other undertakings obtained permits for special cases, and used them on 104 occasions in all during the year (pp. 18-22). Work up to 20 hours at a stretch may be authorised in the service of regular shipping services between European ports, or in special emergencies. Four undertakings received permits in advance on the former ground, and 109 permits (of which 88, covering 1,896 workers, were actually used) were granted for emergency overtime (pp. 38-44). In busy areas it was found that the dockers often worked unauthorised overtime, which was connived at by the foremen (p. 36). Complaints respecting hours were lodged in 31 cases and 19 were found on investigation to be justifiable (p. 46).

Wages in Rotterdam (the principal port) are usually regulated by rules of employment adopted by collective agreement. The rules in force in 1921 expired on the last day of the year, and there was some difficulty in fixing satisfactory terms for 1922, so that the old rules were continued in force until near the end of February 1922, and the remainder of the year was covered by two temporary agreements, both based on the 8-hour day and 45-hour week (pp. 68-70). In Amsterdam also there were three scales of wages in force in the course of the year (pp. 77-78). Ten complaints respecting underpayment were sent in from this district, and five of them were found to be justified (pp. 45, 46).

Questions of hygiene and safety necessitated the giving of verbal instructions by the inspectors in 7,754 cases and written orders in 93 cases (6,742 and 401 respectively in 1921). There has been some improvement since 1919 in the accommodation provided for workers. In Rotterdam and Amsterdam there were 85 messrooms seating 7,074 persons, as against 53 rooms seating 3,417 persons in 1919. There were 688 wash-bowls fixed in work-places and 159 in special lavatories — more than double the number provided in 1919. The number of latrines was nearly doubled, and 8 plunge-baths and 58 shower-baths were available, compared with 3 and 22 respectively in 1919. In 85 cases the attention of employers was called to the uncleanness of the sanitary accommodation, while in several instances latrines were found to be without light at night, owing to the disappearance by theft of the electric lights. It was found necessary to erect bicycle sheds at the docks remote from town (pp. 31-34).

Many of the instructions and orders given by inspectors related to lifting apparatus, hatchways, and loading and unloading appliances, while over 10 per cent. of the verbal instructions dealt with supervision of work and lighting of work-places. Altogether 2,493 of the instructions were followed by second inspections, and in 639 of these cases it was found that the requirements had not yet been complied with (pp. 25-26). The testing of chains, etc., was carried on as usual during the year, and it was found that some chains gave way before the full test weight (twice the safe weight) was attained, whereas the breaking strain for a sound chain should be six times the safe weight (p. 29). The regulations for testing and annealing are appended to the report (pp. 88-90).

Accidents were notified in 3,719 cases (3,702 in 1921), most of them occurring in Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Nearly one-third were cases of the crushing, spraining, or bruising of some part of the body; one-fourth were caused by objects falling or otherwise being lost control

of, and one-seventh were due to workers slipping or stumbling. An analysis of the accidents by the time at which they occurred shows that 10 a.m. to 12 noon, the busiest period of the day, is the worst time for accidents, and the early part of the afternoon is also a bad period. The frequency of accidents in relation to the number of persons employed at different hours, however, is not given. Relatively few accidents occur in connection with the regular weekly steamers. There are more in January, February, and March than in other months, owing to the frequency of slips on icy decks and quays and the risk of frost-bite. Most of the fatal and serious accidents in 1922 were due to falls of persons or objects. There were two cases of gassing — in one instance a worker was overcome by turpentine fumes while using turpentine to paint inside the hold, and in the other case inadequately exhausted benzene fumes from the engine rendered a worker unconscious (pp. 55-56).

In connection with inland navigation 1,938 accidents were recorded. As in maritime port work, nearly one-third of the accidents were cases of crushing, bruises, and sprains, while falls of persons and objects accounted for a considerable number, and wounds from splinters, nails, etc., for about 10 per cent. Blood poisoning was very frequent in the case of wounds from splinters, etc. Steel cables are much used for hoisting loads and for towing and mooring, and the outer strands of wire are often frayed so as to endanger the hands of users, and are naturally surgically unclean (pp. 83-87).

Classes in first aid were held in all the inspection districts and were well attended. There were 961 certificates current at the end of the year (p. 30). Late in 1922 a safety exhibition was held, mainly for the benefit of the workers, showing not only appliances in dangerous condition, but poisonous nuts and kernels and other substances which they might be tempted to taste while unloading (pp. 34-35).

Administration of Dominion Labour Laws in Canada in 1922-1923¹

The report of the Canadian Department of Labour for 1922-1923 deals with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and the Government Annuities Act, and also furnishes notes on strikes and lock-outs, rates of wages and cost of living, fatal industrial accidents in the Dominion, and technical education in the various Provinces.

There were 45 applications under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and 27 boards of conciliation and investigation were established, but in spite of the efforts of these boards there were two

¹ CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR: *Report for the Fiscal Year ending 31 March 1923*. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1923. 135 pp.

local strikes in the coal mining industry, one lasting for five months, in addition to a third such strike breaking out without application for a board (pp. 8-25). Of the 45 applications sent in, 18 came from the railways, in connection with the proceedings for reductions of wages. The interpretation of section 57 of the Act (prohibiting alteration of wages or hours otherwise than by mutual agreement or after consideration by a board) was disputed in this connection, and the Government introduced a Bill to amend the clauses called in question, in order to bring out their meaning more clearly. Owing to disagreement between the Houses of Parliament, however, it was impossible to make the desired amendments (pp. 26-37).

Strikes and lock-outs occurred in 85 cases, involving 41,050 persons, during the calendar year 1922, as against 145 cases, involving 22,930 persons, in 1921. Twice as much working time was lost in 1922 as in 1921, the excess being almost entirely due to the coal miners' strike in Alberta and British Columbia, which lasted the whole summer (pp. 50-54).

In addition to work under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, much conciliation work was done by the local officials of the Department of Labour, especially the fair wages officers (pp. 38-40). As regards the Fair Wages Clause, an Order in Council was adopted on 7 June 1922 to secure its more effective observance. The report contains a table of contracts concluded by Government Departments under the Order (pp. 43-46) and a list of complaints respecting alleged non-payment of fair wages (pp. 48-49). It also furnishes index numbers of rates of wages for ten industrial groups in each year from 1901 to 1922 (p. 56), and of percentage changes in the cost of food, fuel, rent, clothing, and other items of the cost of living, annually from 1914 to 1920 and quarterly for 1921 and 1922 (p. 58).

The record of industrial accidents indicates 1,107 deaths in the Dominion in 1922, as against 922 in 1921. A large proportion (24.7 per cent.) occurred in the transportation services, half of this group being due to steam railways. The mining and quarrying industry also had a large share in the total (15.2 per cent.), owing to the effects of falls of rock and stone, and of explosions (pp. 60-62).

Under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act there were 76 offices in operation at the beginning of the year and 78 at the end (26 in Ontario). Applications for employments were received from 547,377 persons (including 106,714 women), as against 546,168 applications in 1921-1922. Vacancies were filled in 412,527 cases out of the 489,816 notified; 111,545 of these placings were for employment not exceeding one week. Special arrangements were made through the offices for the transportation of labour at sowing and harvest times (pp. 63-73). Brief summaries are given of the reports on technical education work done in the various Provinces, together with an account of the purposes of the Technical Education Act (pp. 74-125).

Inspection of Mines in India in 1922¹

As in previous years, the report on mining inspection in India covers only mines not less than 20 feet deep situated in British India. For inspection purposes the country is divided into two 'circles', one containing five and the other seven provincial groups of mines (p. 88). The staff for 1922 consisted of a chief inspector, two inspectors (one for each circle), five junior inspectors, and one electrical inspector (pp. 21-22). There were 1,618 mines in operation under the Mines Act of 1901, as compared with 1,741 in 1921; two-thirds of these mines were worked by hand. Visits of inspection were paid on 1,769 occasions to 877 of these mines (1,233 visits to 798 mines in 1921) (pp. 23-33).

The daily average number of persons employed was 228,511, as against 249,663 in 1921; about two-fifths were employed at the surface. Employment in the coal mines was reduced to some extent by the East Indian Railway strike, which made it impossible to send out coal from certain coalfields, and also by the flooding of certain mines during the heavy monsoon. The good crops consequent upon the monsoon attracted labour from mining to agriculture in some districts. On the whole there was a decline of 25 per cent. in the number of persons engaged in coal-mining, who were about three-fourths of the total number employed in and about mines. Children under 12 years of age constituted one-thirtieth of the total, as in 1921, while 78,806 women were employed in mining, more than half of them underground (pp. 1, 2, 33). Electrical power was used in most of the large collieries, and the use of coal-cutting machinery was increased on account of the shortage of labour in various districts. Forty electrically driven coal-cutters were at work during the year, and three driven by compressed air (pp. 3, 41.)

The accident statistics (pp. 6-16, 42-84) relate only to fatal and serious accidents, as usual. There were 243 fatalities during the year (293 in 1921), and 300 persons were seriously injured (328 in 1921). The fatal accidents are listed in detail (pp. 42-76). Coal mines were responsible for 209 of the deaths and 243 of the serious accidents, but the death-rate in these mines per thousand persons employed and per million tons of coal raised was lower than in 1921 (pp. 78, 40). There were fewer fatal falls of roof and side than in 1921, and many of those occurring in the year under report could in the opinion of the Chief Inspector have been avoided if supervising staff in the mines concerned had been more numerous and more vigilant, to prevent work in prohibited places. Shaft accidents increased in frequency; there were two cases of overwinding, one entailing the loss of eight lives. Only three

¹ INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES: *Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the India Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for the year ending 31 December 1922*. Calcutta, Government Printer, 1923. vi+126 pp., plans.

accidents were due to electricity. When the Indian Electricity Rules came into operation on 31 July 1922, the Electrical Inspector began a survey of mining plant. He found that in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa little or no alteration was required in most of the mines, where plant was modern, while requirements were promptly complied with in the case of older plant (p. 6).

Detailed lists are given of the prosecutions of employers and employees under the Mines Act (pp. 16-18, 85-87). Proceedings were taken in 59 cases, including 24 instances of failure to submit annual returns for 1921 within the prescribed time-limit. The cases covered 77 persons, of whom 50 were convicted and 12 acquitted by the end of the year, while several cases remained outstanding at the close of the period under report. Most of the cases (except the 24 above mentioned) related to safety questions.

Industrial Inspection in Tasmania in 1922-1923¹

The Industrial Department of Tasmania was responsible in 1922-1923, as in previous years, for supervising the observance of the Factories Acts, the Wages Boards Act, the Shops Closing Acts, the Workers' Compensation Acts, and the Footwear Act, and also for conducting two employment exchanges. The report opens with a review of trade conditions in various industrial groups (pp. 1-8). There was an increase in the number of factories on the register during the year: 1,105, employing 9,481 persons, were on the register at the end of the year, as against 1,043, employing 9,615 persons, for 1921-1922 (p. 8). The decline in the number of persons employed is due mainly to the fact that one establishment employing 150 persons ceased during 1922-1923 to be a factory within the meaning of the Act. Full particulars are given of the number of establishments, persons employed (classified by age and sex), and earnings in the various industrial groups (pp. 10-19).

Orders were issued for the remedying of defects in factories in 245 cases, compared with 133 in 1921-1922. The increased number of orders was necessitated by the enforcement of the requirements for white-washing, the provision of fire extinguishing appliances, and the keeping of sanitary accommodation in a proper condition (p. 20). Apart from the table of orders, no particulars are given of the work of the inspectorate under the Factories and Shops Acts. More space is devoted to the work of the wages boards, of which forty-three had been fully constituted at the date of the report, out of the fifty established under the Wages Boards Act of 1920. Full returns are given of the wages paid and hours worked by various grades in each industry (pp. 21-33). The 48-hour week was usual, but the 44-hour week was also fairly

¹ TASMANIA. INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT: *Eighth Annual Report, for 1922-1923, on Factories, Wages Boards, Shops, etc.* Hobart, Government Printer, 1923. 35 pp.

frequent, while threshers worked 62 hours a week, and clerks usually had a standard week of 38 hours. Arrears of wages were recovered on behalf of 506 persons, amounting in all to nearly two thousand pounds (p. 34).

The two employment exchanges registered 1,430 applicants for employment in 1922-1923, in addition to 499 left on the register of unemployed persons at the end of the previous year. During the twelve months 1,578 vacancies were filled — more than double the number of placings for the previous year, to set against a smaller number of applicants for work (p. 35).

STATISTICS

Wage Changes during Recent Months

The following notes and tables form a continuation of those given in the *Review* for April, July, and October 1923 and January 1924. As this article appears quarterly, the selection of data for presentation is limited generally to those cases where considerable numbers of workers are covered, and where regular comparable data are available both for recent dates and for pre-war years, so as to obtain a fairly reliable view of the general movement of wages. Little use has been made of the numerous data relating to a particular locality or occupation without any comparable data for pre-war years. The sources of the data and the methods of calculation are in general the same as those described in the previous articles of the series.

For most of the countries for which regular statistics of wages are available, 1923 has been a year of comparative stability. In France, however, especially at the end of the year, the continuous depreciation of the currency was followed by an upward movement of wages. In Germany the enormous increase of nominal wages was checked towards the end of the year owing to the introduction of more stable currency, and money wages have, after November, shown comparatively little change, though real wages appear to have increased considerably.

Great Britain

No important changes in rates of wages took place in Great Britain in recent months. Further information as to average recognised weekly time-rates in continuation of those given in table I in the January *Review* is not yet available, but the average weekly earnings in certain industries (calculated by the International Labour Office from information from certain employers given in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*) are shown in table III. As these figures show the average earnings per head comparisons are affected by the varying proportions of men, women, and juveniles employed in different industries. The figures seem to indicate a slight increase in November and December (due in many cases to automatic increases following the rise in the cost of living), and a slight decline in January.

The movement of wages during 1923 is dealt with in the January issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, in which it is pointed out that the decline in the rates of wages which took place in that year was much less than in 1921 or 1922. In the industries for which statistics are available, the changes reported are indicated in table I. It will

be seen that the estimated net decrease in the total weekly wages of those affected amounted to £309,400, as compared with £4,211,000 in 1922 and £5,985,000 in 1921.

TABLE I. CHANGES IN WAGE RATES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1923

| Industrial group | Approximate numbers of workers obtaining net increases and sustaining net decreases in wage rates | | Net increase (+) or decrease (—) in total weekly wages of those affected |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| | Increases | Decreases | |
| | | | £ |
| Building | 8,000 | 426,000 | — 67,900 |
| Mining and quarrying | 954,000 | 18,500 | + 121,700 |
| Iron and steel | 190,000 | 2,500 | + 31,900 |
| Engineering and shipbuilding | 5,500 | 156,000 | — 27,450 |
| Other metals | 31,000 | 115,000 | — 16,350 |
| Textiles | 1,500 | 193,000 | — 12,500 |
| Clothing | — | 405,000 | — 70,600 |
| Transport | 2,750 | 755,000 | — 123,600 |
| Paper, printing, etc. | 350 | 112,000 | — 12,850 |
| Furniture and woodworking | 100 | 38,000 | — 9,700 |
| Chemicals, glass, brick, pottery, etc. | 1,350 | 128,000 | — 21,850 |
| Food, drink, and tobacco | 550 | 245,000 | — 32,300 |
| Public utility services | 3,000 | 322,000 | — 53,700 |
| Other | 100 | 111,000 | — 14,200 |
| Total | 1,198,200 | 3,027,000 | — 309,400 |
| Total for 1922 | 75,000 | 7,633,000 | — 4,211,000 |
| Total for 1921 | 80,000 | 7,200,000 | — 5,985,000 |

An index of wage rates is published each month by the London and Cambridge Economic Service. This index is an average of the index numbers of rates of wages for a normal week in eleven occupations in building, engineering, printing, textiles, mining, agriculture, railways and docks, and is given in table II in comparison with the cost-of-living index number.

TABLE II. WAGE RATE AND COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN 1923 AND 1924

| Month | Wage rate index (1914 = 100) | Cost-of-living index (1914 = 100) |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1923 | | |
| Jan. | 177 | 177 |
| Feb. | 177 | 176 |
| Mar. | 177 | 174 |
| April | 177 | 170 |
| May | 177 | 169 |
| June | 176 | 169 |
| July | 174 | 171 |
| Aug. | 174 | 173 |
| Sept. | 174 | 175 |
| Oct. | 174 | 175 |
| Nov. | 173 | 177 |
| Dec. | 173 | 177 |
| 1924 | | |
| Jan. | 173 | 179 |

The level of wages, which was about equal to that of the cost of living at the beginning of the year, was somewhat below at the end of the year; the rise in the cost of living which commenced in June 1923 has reflected itself in increased average wage rates in February 1924.

TABLE III. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS.
IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1914, 1923 AND 1924.

| Date | Textiles | | | Boot and shoe | Pottery | General average ¹ | Mines (per shift) |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Cotton | Woollen | Worsted | | | | |
| Amounts | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | s. d. 19 6 | s. d. 18 9 | s. d. 16 1 | s. d. 20 11 | s. d. 19 6 | s. d. 19 4 | s. d. 6 5½ |
| 1923 | | | | | | | |
| March | 34 8 | 41 10 | 39 4 | 46 5 | 38 1 | 39 5 | 9 6¾ |
| April | 34 8 | 41 7 | 38 7 | 47 2 | 35 10 | 39 6 | 9 6¾ |
| May | 34 8 | 43 2 | 38 7 | 48 0 | 34 3 | 39 6 | 9 10½ |
| June | 37 5 | 40 1 | 39 0 | 43 2 | 36 7 | 37 9 | 9 10½ |
| July | 37 9 | 40 8 | 36 1 | 43 2 | 39 3 | 37 3 | 10 8½ |
| Aug. | 34 9 | 40 7 | 34 7 | 43 2 | 35 5 | 37 9 | 10 8½ |
| Sept. | 34 4 | 40 0½ | 34 7½ | 41 10 | 37 3 | 37 8 | 10 8½ |
| Oct. | 34 4 | 39 4 | 35 11 | 41 11 | 37 1 | 37 5 | 10 8½ |
| Nov. | 35 1 | 38 6 | 35 11 | 43 1 | 37 2 | 38 0 | 10 0½ |
| Dec. | 36 0 | 39 10 | 37 9 | 46 7 | 37 2 | 39 10 | 10 0½ |
| 1924 | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 34 5 | 39 7 | 36 2 | 45 2 | 36 7 | 38 4 | — |
| Feb. | 35 0½ | 41 3½ | 37 6¾ | 46 3 | 37 0½ | 39 3½ | — |
| Index numbers (1914 = 100) | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | |
| March | 178 | 223 | 245 | 222 | 195 | 204 | 148 |
| April | 178 | 222 | 240 | 225 | 184 | 204 | 147 |
| May | 178 | 230 | 240 | 229 | 176 | 204 | 153 |
| June | 192 | 214 | 242 | 206 | 188 | 195 | 153 |
| July | 194 | 217 | 224 | 206 | 201 | 193 | 166 |
| Aug. | 178 | 216 | 215 | 206 | 182 | 195 | 166 |
| Sept. | 176 | 214 | 215 | 200 | 191 | 195 | 166 |
| Oct. | 176 | 210 | 223 | 200 | 190 | 194 | 166 |
| Nov. | 180 | 215 | 223 | 206 | 191 | 197 | 155 |
| Dec. | 185 | 212 | 235 | 221 | 191 | 206 | 155 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 176 | 211 | 225 | 216 | 188 | 198 | — |
| Feb. | 180 | 220 | 234 | 221 | 190 | 203 | — |

¹ Including brick industry.

² The data for the last two months are provisionally based on estimates.

Sweden

For Sweden recent wage data have been available only for agriculture and forestry and are shown in tables IV and V. Agricultural wages reached their highest point in 1920, when the level of money wages was about 220 per cent. higher than in 1913. During the last three years wages have been reduced by about 40 to 50 per cent. as compared with 1920. During 1923, however, wage reductions have been comparatively small, about 5 or 6 per cent. as compared with 20 to 25 per cent. during each of the two preceding years, and at the present time money

wages are about 80 per cent. higher than in 1913. The comparative diminution of wages since 1920 seems to have been greater for male workers than for female workers, and greater for day labourers than for workers engaged by the year.

TABLE IV. AVERAGE EARNINGS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN SWEDEN IN 1913, 1920, 1922, AND 1923

| Class of worker | Average earnings (in kronor) | | | | Index numbers | | |
|--|---------------------------------|------|------|-------------------|---------------|------|-------------------|
| | 1913 | 1920 | 1922 | 1923 ¹ | 1920 | 1922 | 1923 ¹ |
| Annual earnings | | | | | | | |
| Farm servants (unmarried) | | | | | | | |
| Males | 326 | 1075 | 609 | 568 | 330 | 181 | 174 |
| Females | 197 | 661 | 450 | 425 | 336 | 228 | 216 |
| Farm servants (married) partly paid in kind | | | | | | | |
| Drivers | 329 | 1047 | 651 | 618 | 318 | 198 | 188 |
| Stockmen | 375 | 1168 | 739 | 707 | 309 | 197 | 189 |
| Daily earnings | | | | | | | |
| Casual day labourers | | | | | | | |
| Without board: | | | | | | | |
| Males: summer | 2.97 | 9.37 | 5.04 | 4.72 | 316 | 170 | 159 |
| winter | 2.19 | 7.20 | 3.89 | 3.66 | 329 | 178 | 167 |
| Females: summer | 1.77 | 5.62 | 3.46 | 3.27 | 318 | 195 | 185 |
| winter | 1.34 | 4.30 | 2.66 | 2.40 | 321 | 199 | 179 |
| With board: | | | | | | | |
| Males: summer | 2.05 | 6.41 | 3.48 | 3.24 | 313 | 170 | 158 |
| winter | 1.43 | 4.71 | 2.51 | 2.51 | 329 | 176 | 176 |
| Females: summer | 1.21 | 3.72 | 2.39 | 2.29 | 307 | 198 | 189 |
| winter | 0.89 | 2.79 | 1.77 | 1.73 | 313 | 199 | 194 |

¹ Provisional figures.

The average earnings of forestry workers during the winter seasons of 1918-1919 to 1923-1924 show that earnings reached their lowest level in the 1921-1922 season and have slightly increased since that date.

TABLE V. AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, IN FORESTRY IN SWEDEN DURING THE WINTERS 1913-1914 TO 1923-1924

| Occupation | 1913 -1914 | 1918 -1919 | 1919 -1920 | 1920 -1921 | 1921 -1922 | 1922 -1923 | 1923 -1924 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Average daily earnings (in kronor) | | | | | | | |
| Hewers | 3.57 | 13.26 | 10.65 | 11.54 | 5.21 | 5.63 | 5.99 |
| Drivers (horse and man) | 7.56 | 32.52 | 25.30 | 25.33 | 10.57 | 11.27 | 11.89 |
| Index numbers | | | | | | | |
| Hewers | 100 | 371 | 298 | 323 | 146 | 158 | 168 |
| Drivers (horse and man) | 100 | 430 | 335 | 335 | 140 | 149 | 157 |

Denmark

TABLE VI. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS¹, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, IN DENMARK, 1914, 1922, AND 1923

| Date | Copenhagen | | | | | | | | | Whole country | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| | Building | | Metals | | Textiles | | Boot-mak- ing | Printing | | Men | | Women | All workers | |
| | Brick-layers | La-bour-ers | Smiths and machin-ists | La-bour-ers | Men | Women | Men | Com-posi-tors | Un-skilled work-ers | Skilled | Un-skilled | | | |
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | kr. 45.41 | kr. 32.47 | kr. 34.43 | kr. 27.85 | kr. 24.22 | kr. 17.50 | kr. 32.21 | kr. 37.44 | kr. 27.40 | kr. 33.46 | kr. 25.66 | kr. 16.68 | kr. 28.01 | |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | 114.72 | 90.24 | 90.72 | 70.56 | 64.32 | 47.04 | 82.56 | 97.92 | 77.76 | 82.56 | 67.20 | 44.16 | 69.16 | |
| 3rd " | 126.24 | 99.36 | 92.16 | 70.08 | 64.32 | 47.52 | 81.12 | 95.04 | 71.52 | 83.04 | 67.20 | 43.20 | 68.16 | |
| 4th " | 127.68 | 97.44 | 92.64 | 69.60 | 64.80 | 47.04 | 81.12 | 96.48 | 71.52 | 83.52 | 67.68 | 43.20 | 68.16 | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st " | 118.56 | 93.60 | 86.40 | 66.72 | 60.96 | 43.68 | 78.24 | 95.52 | 72.00 | 79.68 | 63.84 | 40.80 | 64.32 | |
| 2nd " | 120.48 | 93.60 | 86.88 | 66.72 | 61.44 | 43.68 | 78.72 | 94.56 | 71.52 | 77.56 | 63.86 | 40.80 | 64.32 | |
| 3rd " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Index numbers (1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | 253 | 278 | 263 | 258 | 266 | 269 | 256 | 262 | 284 | 247 | 261 | 265 | 243 | |
| 3rd " | 278 | 306 | 268 | 256 | 266 | 272 | 252 | 254 | 261 | 248 | 261 | 259 | 243 | |
| 4th " | 281 | 300 | 269 | 264 | 268 | 269 | 252 | 258 | 261 | 250 | 264 | 250 | 243 | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st " | 261 | 288 | 251 | 244 | 252 | 250 | 243 | 255 | 263 | 238 | 249 | 245 | 280 | |
| 2nd " | 265 | 288 | 252 | 244 | 254 | 250 | 244 | 253 | 261 | 232 | 247 | 245 | 280 | |
| 3rd " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ The averages are calculated for a full time week, with no allowance for unemployment.

Netherlands

The upward movement of wages since the beginning of 1923 as shown by the average earnings of coal miners in table VII seems to have suffered a check at the end of the year, a slight decrease being shown for most groups in December. In the building industry in Amsterdam no definite tendency is reflected by the figures for various occupations as given in table VIII. During the greater part of 1923 wages fluctuated rather irregularly, but towards the end of the year they became practically stable. The figures for January 1924 generally show a distinct decline.

TABLE VII. AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN THE SOUTH LIMBURG COAL MINES, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, AND 1924

| Date | Hewers | | All underground workers | | Surface workers | | All workers | |
|-------------|----------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Amount | Index | Amount | Index | Amount | Index | Amount | Index |
| 1914 | Fl. 3.40 | 100 | Fl. 2.79 | 100 | Fl. 1.92 | 100 | Fl. 2.64 | 100 |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 9.79 | 289 | 8.22 | 295 | 5.53 | 297 | 7.37 | 275 |
| 1921 | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 7.82 | 230 | 6.81 | 244 | 4.88 | 262 | 6.22 | 236 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 6.92 | 203 | 5.96 | 212 | 4.35 | 234 | 5.49 | 203 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter | 7.03 | 207 | 5.99 | 215 | 4.32 | 232 | 5.51 | 209 |
| 2nd " | 7.16 | 211 | 6.12 | 219 | 4.29 | 231 | 5.60 | 212 |
| 3rd " | 7.25 | 213 | 6.16 | 221 | 4.31 | 232 | 5.64 | 214 |
| Oct. | 7.40 | 218 | 6.31 | 226 | 4.32 | 232 | 5.76 | 218 |
| Nov. | 7.55 | 220 | 6.43 | 230 | 4.33 | 233 | 5.85 | 222 |
| Dec. | 7.50 | 221 | 6.40 | 229 | 4.35 | 234 | 5.83 | 221 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 7.41 | 218 | 6.33 | 227 | 4.33 | 233 | 5.78 | 219 |

TABLE VIII. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE AMSTERDAM BUILDING INDUSTRY, 1919-1924

| Date | Carpenters | Brick-layers | Concrete workers | Cement workers | Labourers |
|-------|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1919 | | | | | |
| June | 81 | 75 | 69 | 75 | 72 |
| 1920 | | | | | |
| June | 102 | 110 | 104 | 107 | 92 |
| 1921 | | | | | |
| June | 127 | 155 | 120 | 130 | 116 |
| 1922 | | | | | |
| June | 122 | 144 | 117 | 123 | 108 |
| 1923 | | | | | |
| Mar. | 106 | 107 | 93 | 106 | 91 |
| June | 103 | 108 | 104 | 113 | 90 |
| Sept. | 102 | 113 | 98 | 118 | 95 |
| Oct. | 101 | 108 | 96 | 104 | 88 |
| Nov. | 101 | 109 | 93 | 104 | 90 |
| Dec. | 100 | 109 | 97 | 103 | 91 |
| 1924 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 98 | 103 | 90 | 103 | 87 |

France

The only recent statistics of wages available for France refer to the coal mining industry. Table IX showing average daily wages of coal miners in France, published in the January number of the *Review*, has been brought up to date. It will be seen that wages in this industry have remained practically unaltered during the third quarter of 1923 as compared with the previous one, only slight increases being registered for underground workers and a small decrease for surface workers.

According to press reports, however, the wages of coal miners were increased towards the end of the year, chiefly on account of the rising cost of living.

TABLE IX. AVERAGE DAILY WAGES, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, OF COAL MINERS IN FRANCE, 1913 AND 1920-1923

| Date | Average daily wages | | | Index numbers (1913 = 100) | | |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Under-ground workers | Surface workers | Under-ground and surface workers | Under-ground workers | Surface workers | Under-ground and surface workers |
| 1913 | Fr. 5.96 | Fr. 4.02 | Fr. 5.40 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1920 | 20.99 | 15.90 | 19.45 | 352 | 395 | 360 |
| 1921 | 20.49 | 15.82 | 18.84 | 314 | 393 | 349 |
| 1922 | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter | 18.96 | 14.29 | 17.35 | 318 | 355 | 321 |
| 2nd " | 18.90 | 13.91 | 17.21 | 317 | 346 | 319 |
| 3rd " | 18.66 | 14.02 | 17.09 | 313 | 349 | 316 |
| 4th " | 18.57 | 13.96 | 17.06 | 312 | 347 | 316 |
| 1923 | | | | | | |
| 1st " | 20.19 | 15.03 | 18.55 | 339 | 374 | 344 |
| 2nd " | 21.23 | 16.22 | 19.62 | 356 | 403 | 363 |
| 3rd " | 21.31 | 16.09 | 19.86 | 358 | 400 | 368 |

Spain

Table X compares the daily wage rates paid to workers in various industries in Madrid in 1914 and 1923. The data have been taken from a study concerning the movement of prices and wages in Spain during and after the war, published by the Institute of Social Reform, Madrid. The figures are based on reports of workers' associations affiliated to the *Casa del Pueblo*.

TABLE X. DAILY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN MADRID, 1914 AND 1923¹

| Industries and occupations | 1914 | 1923 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | Pesetas | Pesetas |
| Metal industry | | |
| Turners | 4.00 to 6.00 | 9.00 to 14.00 |
| Polishers | 7.00 | 9.00 to 10.00 |
| Moulders | 5.00 to 7.00 | 11.00 |
| Building industry | | |
| Bricklayers | 4.50 to 5.00 | 10.00 |
| Painters | 4.35 ² | 12.50 |
| Carpenters | 4.50 to 5.00 | 11.00 to 14.00 |
| Unskilled workers | 4.00 | 9.50 |
| Printing industry | | |
| Machine operators | 6.50 | 11.00 |
| Compositors | 4.50 | 9.50 |
| Helpers | 2.50 | 7.50 |
| Food industry | | |
| Bread bakers | 6.00 to 7.50 ³ | 9.50 to 11.50 |
| Delivery men | 4.00 | 8.00 ³ |

¹ If not otherwise stated the hours of work per day were 9 in 1914, and 8 in 1923.

² 8-hour day.

³ Hours of work not limited.

Germany

In Germany the fixing of wages in rentenmarks which had started in a few industries in the middle of November 1923 has become at the beginning of 1924 practically universal. The result has been not only a comparative stabilisation of nominal wages but also a substantial increase of real wages. As shown in table XI, wages for skilled and unskilled workers had been, during the period immediately preceding the fixing of wages on a "gold basis", about 50 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively lower than in 1913, whilst in February 1924 real wages were only about 22 per cent. lower for skilled workers and about 8 per cent. lower for unskilled workers as compared with pre-war figures. Account should be taken of unemployment, and of increases in the hours of labour.

TABLE XI. AVERAGE WEEKLY NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS IN GERMANY IN 1913, 1923 AND 1924

| Date | Skilled workers | | | Unskilled workers | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | Nominal wages ¹ | Real wages ² | | Nominal wages ¹ | Real wages ² | |
| | | Amount | Index | | Amount | Index |
| 1913 | Mks. 35.02 | Mks. 35.02 | 100 | Mks. 24.32 | Mks. 24.32 | 100 |
| 1923 | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 77,672 | 27.57 | 78.7 | 69,836 | 24.79 | 102.0 |
| June | 246,000 | 22.79 | 65.1 | 220,000 | 20.42 | 84.0 |
| Sept. | 632 million | 21.42 | 61.2 | 561 million | 19.02 | 78.2 |
| Oct. | 244 milliard | 18.22 | 52.0 | 211 milliard | 15.74 | 64.8 |
| Nov. | 16,552 " | 18.66 | 53.3 | 14,231 " | 16.04 | 66.0 |
| Dec. | 28,81 R.Mks. | 24.53 | 70.1 | 24.27 R.Mks. | 20.66 | 85.0 |
| 1924 | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 27.41 " | 25.43 | 74.0 | 22.67 " | 21.22 | 88.4 |
| Feb. | 28.08 " | 26.85 | 78.2 | 23.09 " | 22.08 | 92.0 |

¹ Based on data for mining, building, woodworking, metals, textiles, chemicals, printing, and state workers. The figures for 1924 include the paper-making industry.

² Based on the official cost-of-living index for the period of consumption.

TABLE XII. WEEKLY NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY IN FEBRUARY 1924

| Industrial group | Skilled workers | | | Unskilled workers | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Nominal wages ¹ | Real wages ² | | Nominal wages ¹ | Real wages ² | |
| | | Amount | Index (Pre-war = 100) | | Amount | Index (Pre-war = 100) |
| | R. Mks. | Mks. | | R. Mks. | Mks. | |
| Mining | 33.84 | 32.34 | 86.0 | 28.50 | 27.24 | 109.7 |
| Building | 26.83 | 25.66 | 68.1 | 23.58 | 22.65 | 76.5 |
| Woodworking | 24.01 | 22.96 | 73.1 | 20.88 | 19.97 | 87.7 |
| Metals | 29.02 | 27.75 | 76.7 | 22.73 | 21.73 | 88.9 |
| Textiles : Males | 21.62 | 20.67 | 81.2 | 17.93 | 17.14 | 83.8 |
| Females | 15.45 | 14.77 | 85.0 | 12.37 | 11.83 | 83.0 |
| Chemicals | 25.34 | 24.23 | 73.5 | 22.70 | 21.71 | 81.1 |
| Paper making | 20.26 | 19.37 | 90.0 | 18.67 | 17.85 | 101.2 |
| Printing | 28.40 | 27.26 | 83.0 | 24.21 | 23.17 | 97.9 |
| State workers | 24.84 | 23.78 | 88.8 | 19.27 | 18.45 | 77.8 |

¹ Including family allowances for wife and two children when such were paid.

² Based on the official cost-of-living index for the period of consumption.

Austria

The increase of cost of living in Austria during the last months of 1923 has led to a further increase of wages in nearly all industries. The metal workers, after difficult negotiations, obtained an average wage increase of about 6 per cent. In the chemical industry a new collective agreement was concluded in December on similar lines to that in the metal industry.

Comparing the index numbers of wages in different industries as shown in table XIII it will be seen that the relative increases since 1914 are somewhat unequal, ranging from about 10,000 for skilled workers in the chemical and printing trades to about 16,000 and 17,000 for unskilled workers in the building and chemical trades.

TABLE XIII. MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN VIENNA, 1914 AND 1923

| Date | Building | | Chemicals | | Printing | | Wood working | Metals | | Textiles (hand weaving) |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | Masons | Labourers | Skilled workers | Unskilled workers | Compositors | Auxiliary workers | Carpenters | Skilled workers | Unskilled workers | |
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. | kr. |
| 1 Jan. | 34 | 21 | 35 ¹ | 17 ¹ | 38 | 23 | 30 | 28 | 21 | 28 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 377,280 | 305,280 | 261,888 | 247,008 | 297,948 | 210,703 | 255,500 | 207,264 | 198,032 | 251,548 |
| June | 433,440 | 350,880 | 332,640 | 276,096 | 328,487 | 232,398 | 281,000 | 256,896 | 243,684 | 285,950 |
| Sept. | 413,760 | 334,560 | 324,000 | 268,800 | 350,793 | 253,141 | 315,360 | 266,896 | 243,684 | 285,950 |
| Oct. | 421,920 | 341,280 | 324,400 | 268,800 | 375,912 | 265,949 | 315,360 | 256,896 | 243,684 | 285,950 |
| Nov. | 426,260 | 344,640 | 324,000 | 268,800 | 379,871 | 268,608 | 331,152 | 256,896 | 243,684 | 320,264 |
| Dec. | 430,560 | 348,000 | 350,400 | 290,400 | 383,467 | 271,294 | 331,152 | 340,800 | 283,200 | 320,264 |
| Index numbers (1914 = 1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 11096 | 14537 | 7482 | 14530 | 7841 | 9165 | 8517 | 7402 | 9335 | 8984 |
| June | 12748 | 16700 | 9504 | 16241 | 8644 | 10104 | 9367 | 9175 | 11604 | 10213 |
| Sept. | 12169 | 15931 | 9257 | 15812 | 9231 | 11006 | 10512 | 9175 | 11890 | 10213 |
| Oct. | 12409 | 10251 | 9257 | 15811 | 9592 | 11563 | 10512 | 9175 | 11604 | 10213 |
| Nov. | 12537 | 16411 | 9257 | 15811 | 9991 | 11679 | 11038 | 9175 | 11604 | 11438 |
| Dec. | 12664 | 16571 | 10011 | 17082 | 10091 | 11795 | 11038 | 12171 | 13486 | 11438 |

¹ The weekly rate for Jan. 1914 has been calculated by multiplying the hourly rate by 53.

United States

Table XIV shows the movement of average weekly earnings in the United States. The figures have been obtained by dividing the total amount paid in wages in certain industries by the number of workers employed. As will be seen, wages have fluctuated irregularly during the last six months of 1923 and at the beginning of 1924, and therefore no definite tendency can be traced. For most industries slight increases were recorded during October 1923, followed by slight decreases in

November. Earnings in several industries were higher in December than in any other month during the second half of the year. Amongst the industrial groups given in table XIV this was the case for cotton goods and hosiery and knit goods. During January a reduction was shown for most industries, while the latest available figures, for February, again show an upward movement of wages.

TABLE XIV. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1914, 1923, AND 1924

| Date | Boots and shoes | Cotton goods | Dyeing and finishing textiles | Hosiery and knit goods | Wool-len goods | Men's clothing | Silk goods | Iron and steel | Car building and repairing |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1914 Dec. | 11.51 | 7.72 | 9.80 | 8.16 | 9.71 | 11.92 ¹ | 8.96 | 12.72 ² | 12.18 ² |
| 1923 Mar. | 23.72 | 18.03 | 22.46 | 17.57 | 23.68 | 31.55 | 21.85 | 28.44 ² | 28.08 ² |
| June | 22.28 | 18.36 | 22.93 | 17.38 | 27.31 | 32.88 | 23.84 | 29.40 | 28.80 |
| Sept. | 22.75 | 17.83 | 23.21 | 17.65 | 24.14 | 26.01 | 21.45 | 28.50 | 29.16 |
| Oct. | 22.62 | 17.01 | 23.30 | 18.02 | 24.44 | 26.42 | 21.78 | 30.31 | 30.40 |
| Nov. | 21.75 | 17.39 | 23.03 | 17.99 | 23.62 | 26.57 | 21.10 | 30.34 | 30.40 |
| Dec. | 22.82 | 18.58 | 23.77 | 18.19 | 24.03 | 25.36 | 21.03 | 29.58 | 29.39 |
| 1924 Jan. | 22.78 | 18.32 | 23.15 | 17.39 | 22.95 | 26.60 | 20.84 | 29.19 | 26.82 |
| Feb. | 22.50 | 17.35 | 23.26 | 18.15 | 23.62 | 26.50 | 21.45 | 30.97 | 29.73 |
| Index numbers (December 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 Mar. | 206 | 234 | 229 | 215 | 244 | 265 | 245 | 222 | 230 |
| June | 194 | 238 | 234 | 213 | 281 | 276 | 266 | 231 | 236 |
| Sept. | 198 | 231 | 237 | 216 | 249 | 218 | 239 | 224 | 239 |
| Oct. | 197 | 220 | 238 | 221 | 252 | 222 | 243 | 238 | 250 |
| Nov. | 189 | 225 | 235 | 220 | 243 | 223 | 235 | 239 | 250 |
| Dec. | 198 | 240 | 243 | 223 | 247 | 213 | 235 | 233 | 241 |
| 1924 Jan. | 198 | 237 | 236 | 213 | 236 | 223 | 233 | 229 | 220 |
| Feb. | 195 | 225 | 237 | 222 | 243 | 222 | 239 | 243 | 244 |

¹ February 1915.

² The half-monthly average has been divided by 13 and multiplied by 6.

Table XV, which is based on data published regularly every year by the Department of Agriculture in *Weather, Crops and Markets*, shows the average wage rates of male farm labourers. Agricultural wages reached their highest point in 1920, when wages were roughly twice as high as in pre-war periods. In 1921 wage reductions were brought about to a great extent on account of the unemployment crisis. During 1922 the figures show but slight reduction as compared with the previous year. In 1923, however, wages increased considerably to a level of about 55 to 65 per cent. higher than in 1913.

TABLE XV. AVERAGE WAGES, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, OF MALE FARM LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1913, 1920, 1921, 1922, AND 1923

| Year | Monthly wages | | Daily wages at harvest | | Daily wages other than harvest | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | With board | Without board | With board | Without board | With board | Without board |
| Amounts (in dollars) | | | | | | |
| 1913 | 21.38 | 30.31 | 1.57 | 1.94 | 1.16 | 1.50 |
| 1920 | 46.89 | 64.95 | 3.60 | 4.36 | 2.86 | 3.59 |
| 1921 | 30.14 | 43.32 | 2.24 | 2.79 | 1.68 | 2.18 |
| 1922 | 29.17 | 41.79 | 2.20 | 2.72 | 1.65 | 2.15 |
| 1923 | 33.18 | 46.91 | 2.45 | 3.03 | 1.93 | 2.47 |
| Index numbers (1913 = 100) | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 219 | 214 | 229 | 225 | 247 | 239 |
| 1921 | 141 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 145 |
| 1922 | 136 | 138 | 140 | 140 | 147 | 143 |
| 1923 | 155 | 155 | 156 | 156 | 166 | 165 |

TABLE XVI. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, IN REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, 1914 AND 1923¹

| Date | Stone, clay, and glass products | Metals, machinery, and conveyances | Wood manufactures | Furs, leather, and rubber goods | Chemicals, oils, paints, etc. | Paper | Printing and paper goods | Textiles | Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc. | Food, beverages, and tobacco | Water, light, and power | General average |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| July 1923 | 13.04 | 14.26 | 12.03 | 11.66 | 13.17 | 13.44 | 15.59 | 9.40 | 10.55 | 11.50 | 15.48 | 12.54 |
| Mar. | 26.53 | 29.10 | 26.26 | 25.34 | 26.38 | 26.73 | 32.39 | 21.46 | 25.41 | 24.16 | 32.57 | 26.92 |
| June | 28.78 | 30.71 | 27.13 | 25.83 | 27.66 | 28.83 | 32.24 | 22.75 | 24.25 | 25.42 | 33.32 | 27.87 |
| Sept. | 29.63 | 30.37 | 27.12 | 24.68 | 27.34 | 28.46 | 32.34 | 22.30 | 23.07 | 25.09 | 33.37 | 27.42 |
| Oct. | 28.80 | 30.59 | 27.72 | 24.78 | 27.57 | 27.89 | 31.88 | 22.65 | 25.03 | 24.58 | 34.07 | 27.72 |
| Nov. | 29.85 | 30.76 | 27.79 | 23.67 | 27.74 | 27.83 | 32.87 | 22.49 | 23.12 | 25.06 | 34.71 | 27.64 |
| Dec. | 29.82 | 30.94 | 28.52 | 25.33 | 28.33 | 28.58 | 33.17 | 22.11 | 23.69 | 25.15 | 34.28 | 27.99 |
| Index numbers (July 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 203 | 204 | 218 | 217 | 200 | 199 | 208 | 228 | 241 | 210 | 210 | 215 |
| June | 220 | 215 | 226 | 222 | 210 | 216 | 207 | 242 | 230 | 221 | 215 | 222 |
| Sept. | 227 | 213 | 225 | 212 | 208 | 212 | 207 | 237 | 219 | 213 | 216 | 219 |
| Oct. | 221 | 215 | 230 | 213 | 209 | 208 | 204 | 241 | 237 | 214 | 220 | 221 |
| Nov. | 229 | 216 | 231 | 203 | 211 | 207 | 211 | 239 | 219 | 218 | 224 | 220 |
| Dec. | 229 | 217 | 237 | 217 | 215 | 213 | 213 | 235 | 225 | 219 | 221 | 223 |

¹ Including all employees in both office and shop.

TABLE XVII. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, BY SEX, IN REPRESENTATIVE FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1923¹

| Date | Furs, leather, and rubber goods | | Printing and paper goods | | Textiles | | Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc. | | Food | | General average | |
|------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women | | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| 1923 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| June | 27.73 | 15.54 | 36.74 | 17.56 | 26.18 | 15.72 | 30.83 | 17.77 | 29.32 | 14.69 | 31.59 | 16.54 |
| July | 27.60 | 15.66 | 36.63 | 16.50 | 25.22 | 14.96 | 31.87 | 17.06 | 28.90 | 14.90 | 31.19 | 16.02 |
| Aug. | 27.03 | 15.18 | 35.63 | 16.24 | 26.02 | 14.90 | 32.03 | 16.66 | 29.92 | 14.85 | 30.77 | 15.84 |
| Sept | 28.52 | 16.21 | 37.61 | 16.66 | 25.24 | 15.28 | 29.85 | 16.51 | 29.94 | 15.49 | 31.27 | 15.98 |
| Oct. | 28.70 | 16.79 | 35.33 | 16.98 | 26.14 | 15.57 | 33.53 | 18.09 | 29.49 | 15.18 | 31.50 | 16.88 |
| Nov. | 28.61 | 17.29 | 38.87 | 18.23 | 25.36 | 15.12 | 30.52 | 15.96 | 29.88 | 15.12 | 31.71 | 16.22 |
| Déc. | 28.32 | 16.43 | 39.43 | 18.44 | 25.88 | 15.82 | 30.79 | 16.33 | 30.13 | 17.27 | 31.95 | 16.71 |

¹ Shop employees only.

Canada

The table below gives index numbers of average wage rates in Canada, and shows the movement during the years 1919 to 1923, comparing the levels in these years with that of 1913. The statistics for the first four groups of workers in the table are calculated from the wages of representative classes of skilled labour in thirteen cities throughout Canada, and the figures for coal miners are based on data for the three chief mining areas, namely, Nova Scotia, Alberta, and Vancouver Island. In all cases the figures are for the month of September in each year.

It will be seen that in each group except in the printing trades and coal mining the highest level of wages was reached in 1920. In the printing trades a large number of workers were working under agreement for terms of five years or less, many of which expired in 1921 and 1922, and although the agreements were in many cases amended to provide for cost-of-living bonuses the total wages received did not show on the average as great increases as appeared in other industries. In 1921 and 1922, on the other hand, when new agreements were effected, increases in wages were frequently secured when in other trades reductions in wages were being made. A slight decrease in the average for 1923 was due to a number of reductions in wages in western cities.

In coal mining the peak appears to have been reached in 1921, but the wage schedules for 1921 were not reduced in Nova Scotia until January 1922 and have not since been reduced in Alberta and in south-eastern British Columbia. In Vancouver Island in 1918 a system of adjusting a cost-of-living bonus every three months according to changes in the cost of living was adopted and is still in use. Under this arrangement the peak was reached in 1920, and decreases occurred during 1921, 1922, and 1923 with occasional slight increases. The slight decreases made in Vancouver Island in 1923 were offset in the index number for the group by increases in the average earnings of contract miners in both Nova Scotia and Alberta.

In the other industries substantial reductions in wages were made in 1921 and 1922, with slight upward changes in 1923, the average for the groups in 1923 being about 1 per cent. higher than in 1922. The averages do not include figures for factory labour, for which the same tendencies appeared except that there was no rise in 1923.

TABLE XVIII. INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA, 1919-1923
(Base : 1913 = 100)

| Industrial group | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Building trades | 148.2 | 180.9 | 170.5 | 162.5 | 166.4 |
| Metal trades | 180.1 | 209.4 | 186.8 | 173.7 | 174.0 |
| Printing trades | 145.9 | 184.0 | 193.3 | 192.3 | 188.9 |
| Electric railways | 163.3 | 194.2 | 192.1 | 184.1 | 186.2 |
| Steam railways | 154.2 | 186.6 | 165.3 | 155.1 | 157.4 |
| Coal mining | 170.5 | 197.7 | 208.3 | 197.8 | 197.8 |
| Arithmetic average | 160.4 | 192.1 | 186.1 | 176.8 | 178.4 |

Australia

During the third quarter of 1923 wages in Australia showed in general a slight upward movement, as will be seen in tables XIX and XX, giving weighted average weekly wages of various groups of adult workers. The greatest wage increases occurred in shipping and in agriculture, in both of which wage rates had remained stable during the first half of 1923. The movement of nominal minimum weekly wage rates in Sydney and Melbourne since 1914 is given in table XXI. Noteworthy increases are shown by the index numbers for December 1923 among metal workers and labourers in the building industry in Sydney. In Melbourne wages for most groups have remained unchanged during the last half of 1923, metal workers, labourers, and carpenters being the only groups which have shown an increase of wages at the end of December 1923 as compared with June.

TABLE XIX. WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES, WITH INDEX NUMBERS,
OF VARIOUS GROUPS OF ADULT MALE WORKERS IN AUSTRALIA,
1914, 1922, AND 1923

| Date | Mining ¹ | Engineering, metal works, etc. | Building | Clothing, boots, etc. | Books, printing, etc. | Food, drink, etc. | Domestic, hotels, etc. ² | Shipping, etc. | Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ² | Rail and tram services | All groups ³ |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| April | 65 1 | 57 0 | 65 0 | 52 3 | 63 3 | 55 0 | 47 0 | 48 10 | 49 5 | 59 8 | 55 1 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 104 9 | 98 0 | 102 4 | 92 6 | 104 0 | 93 9 | 83 6 | 100 6 | 89 1 | 95 1 | 94 0 |
| June | 103 7 | 95 6 | 102 2 | 92 6 | 103 7 | 92 1 | 83 5 | 99 9 | 83 11 | 95 10 | 92 4 |
| Sept. | 103 8 | 94 0 | 101 4 | 91 5 | 102 9 | 91 9 | 82 1 | 99 6 | 83 11 | 93 5 | 91 6 |
| Dec. | 103 8 | 93 10 | 100 5 | 91 1 | 102 9 | 91 10 | 82 4 | 99 9 | 83 11 | 93 4 | 91 6 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 103 6 | 93 8 | 100 7 | 91 1 | 102 9 | 91 9 | 82 4 | 98 10 | 83 11 | 93 0 | 91 4 |
| June | 103 7 | 94 4 | 100 10 | 91 2 | 102 10 | 91 10 | 82 7 | 98 10 | 83 11 | 94 0 | 91 6 |
| Sept. | 104 6 | 95 1 | 102 4 | 91 2 | 103 0 | 93 0 | 82 9 | 102 0 | 85 10 | 95 8 | 92 11 |
| Index numbers (April 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 161 | 172 | 157 | 177 | 164 | 170 | 178 | 206 | 180 | 161 | 171 |
| June | 159 | 168 | 157 | 177 | 164 | 167 | 177 | 204 | 170 | 161 | 168 |
| Sept. | 159 | 165 | 156 | 175 | 162 | 167 | 175 | 204 | 170 | 157 | 166 |
| Dec. | 159 | 165 | 154 | 174 | 162 | 167 | 175 | 204 | 170 | 156 | 166 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 159 | 164 | 155 | 174 | 162 | 167 | 175 | 202 | 170 | 156 | 166 |
| Sept. | 159 | 165 | 155 | 174 | 163 | 167 | 176 | 202 | 170 | 158 | 166 |
| June | 160 | 167 | 157 | 174 | 163 | 169 | 176 | 209 | 174 | 160 | 169 |

¹ Average for the principal mining centres. ² Including value of board and lodging, where supplied. ³ Including also wood and furniture, land transport, domestic, and miscellaneous.

TABLE XX. WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, WITH INDEX NUMBERS,
OF VARIOUS GROUPS OF ADULT FEMALE WORKERS IN AUSTRALIA,
1914, 1922, AND 1923

| Date | Food, drink, etc. | Clothing, boots, etc. | Other manufac- tures ¹ | Domestic, hotels, etc. | Shop assist- ants, clerks, etc. | All groups |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Amounts | | | | | | |
| 1914 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| April | 22 6 | 24 9 | 26 11 | 31 1 | 30 2 | 27 2 |
| 1922 | | | | | | |
| March | 43 10 | 43 1 | 47 9 | 48 2 | 49 2 | 48 2 |
| June | 43 10 | 48 1 | 47 5 | 48 1 | 49 8 | 48 1 |
| Sept. | 43 5 | 48 0 | 47 6 | 47 10 | 49 2 | 48 0 |
| Dec. | 43 3 | 47 10 | 47 4 | 48 3 | 48 9 | 47 11 |
| 1923 | | | | | | |
| March | 43 1 | 47 8 | 47 2 | 48 3 | 48 8 | 47 9 |
| June | 43 2 | 47 8 | 47 3 | 48 5 | 48 9 | 47 10 |
| Sept. | 43 8 | 47 8 | 47 9 | 48 8 | 48 9 | 47 11 |
| Index numbers (<i>April 1914 = 100</i>) | | | | | | |
| 1922 | | | | | | |
| March | 195 | 194 | 177 | 155 | 163 | 177 |
| June | 195 | 194 | 176 | 155 | 163 | 177 |
| Sept. | 193 | 194 | 176 | 154 | 163 | 177 |
| Dec. | 192 | 193 | 176 | 155 | 162 | 176 |
| 1923 | | | | | | |
| March | 191 | 193 | 175 | 155 | 161 | 176 |
| June | 192 | 193 | 176 | 156 | 162 | 176 |
| Sept. | 194 | 193 | 177 | 157 | 162 | 177 |

¹ Including the wood, furniture, metal, printing, and other industries.

TABLE XXI. NOMINAL MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, 1914, 1920, 1922, AND 1923

| Date | Metal works | | Building | | | Printing (jobbing) | Textiles (wool- lens) | Transport (railways) | | Other manufac- turing | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Turners | Labour- ers | Brick- layers | Labour- ers | Carpen- ters | Compos- itors | Spinners | Engine drivers (1st class) | Firemen (1st class) | Cabinet makers | Bakers |
| A. SYDNEY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| July | 70 0 | 48 0 | 78 0 | 60 6 | 72 0 | 65 0 | 48 0 | 96 0 | 66 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Dec. | 126 5 | — | 108 0 | 99 0 | 110 0 | 105 0 | 85 6 | 133 0 | 103 0 | 104 0 | 102 6 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 106 3 | 85 0 | 113 2½ | 100 10 | 107 3 | 102 0 | 82 6 | 130 0 | 100 0 | 101 9 | 100 6 |
| 31 Dec. | 107 0 | 81 0 | 109 1 | 94 5 | 103 1½ | 98 0 | 78 6 | 126 0 | 96 0 | 98 1 | 96 6 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 106 6 | 82 0 | 110 3 | 93 6 | 104 0 | 99 0 | 79 6 | 127 0 | 97 0 | 99 0 | 97 6 |
| 31 Dec. | 113 0 | 85 0 | 113 1 | 101 9 | 107 4 | 102 0 | 82 6 | 130 0 | 100 0 | 102 0 | 100 6 |
| Index numbers (July 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Dec. | 181 | — | 138 | 164 | 153 | 162 | 178 | 139 | 166 | 173 | 205 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 152 | 177 | 145 | 167 | 149 | 157 | 172 | 135 | 151 | 170 | 201 |
| 31 Dec. | 153 | 169 | 140 | 156 | 143 | 151 | 164 | 131 | 145 | 163 | 193 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 152 | 171 | 141 | 154 | 144 | 152 | 166 | 132 | 147 | 165 | 195 |
| 31 Dec. | 161 | 177 | 145 | 168 | 149 | 157 | 172 | 135 | 151 | 170 | 201 |
| B. MELBOURNE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amounts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 66 0 | 46 6 | 71 6 | 56 10 | 69 8 | 66 0 | 50 0 | 87 0 | 57 0 | 60 0 | 76 0 |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Dec. | 122 10 | — | 93 6 | 82 6 | 102 8 | 96 0 | 79 0 | 123 0 | 96 0 | 93 6 | 120 0 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 103 8 | 84 0 | 110 0 | 97 2 | 102 8 | 106 0 | 85 0 | 123 0 | 96 0 | 101 6 | 120 0 |
| 31 Dec. | 106 6 | 84 0 | 110 0 | 94 5 | 102 8 | 106 0 | 85 0 | 123 0 | 96 0 | 101 6 | 120 0 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 105 6 | 81 0 | 110 0 | 93 6 | 114 6 | 106 0 | 85 0 | 117 0 | 93 0 | 101 6 | 120 0 |
| 31 Dec. | 115 6 | 87 0 | 110 0 | 105 5 | 124 8 | 106 0 | 85 0 | 117 0 | 93 0 | 101 6 | 120 0 |
| Index numbers (July 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 Dec. | 186 | — | 131 | 145 | 147 | 145 | 158 | 141 | 168 | 156 | 158 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 157 | 181 | 154 | 171 | 147 | 161 | 170 | 141 | 168 | 169 | 158 |
| 31 Dec. | 162 | 181 | 154 | 166 | 147 | 161 | 170 | 141 | 168 | 169 | 158 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 June | 160 | 174 | 154 | 167 | 164 | 161 | 170 | 134 | 163 | 169 | 158 |
| 31 Dec. | 175 | 187 | 154 | 185 | 179 | 161 | 170 | 134 | 163 | 169 | 158 |

Employment and Unemployment

Very few figures have become available since the last issue of the *Review*. In Austria the number of unemployed, which had considerably increased in January and February, declined by about 20,000 in March, and in Denmark a rapid improvement — largely seasonal — occurred, the percentage unemployed among trade unionists having fallen from 18.4 per cent. at the end of March to 9.3 per cent. at the end of April. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the situation continues to improve, the number of unemployed registered at the labour exchanges being about 1,050,000 at the end of April, as compared with 1,057,000 at the end of March and 1,156,000 at the end of February.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYEMENT

| 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 | 212,276 | 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. | 97,687 | 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 | 0.8 | — | 2.6 | 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 | 8.5 | 117,891 | 11,743 | 1.7 | 14,312 | 2.1 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 840,711 | 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 |
| Dec. | 1,304,973 | 28.2 | 1,691,309 | 42.0 | 22,682 | 6.2 | 98,050 | 11,017 | 1.7 | 12,750 | 1.9 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,158,588 | 26.5 | 889,200 | 23.4 | * | * | 119,766 | 10,054 | 1.5 | 14,697 | 2.2 |
| Feb. | 1,052,390 | 25.1 | 620,490 | 17.1 | * | * | 125,816 | 10,829 | 1.6 | 12,785 | 1.9 |
| March | — | — | — | — | — | — | 106,264 | — | — | — | — |
| Number on which latest percentages are based | 4,195,393 | | 3,624,531 | | 366,377 | | * | 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 ¹ cent. | | | | Wholly unempl. | Partially unempl. |
| 1921 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 34,106 | 16.5 | 69,387 | 23.6 | — | 2,927 | 91,225 | 250,145 | 69,270 |
| June | 23,866 | 13.2 | 46,533 | 16.8 | — | 937 | 47,331 | 388,744 | 238,940 |
| Sept. | 15,530 | 8.5 | 47,138 | 16.6 | — | 1,869 | 21,797 | 473,216 | 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 | 791 | 2,830 | 312,714 | 84,087 |
| Dec. | 9,982 | 6.4 | 52,597 | 20.3 | 793 | 1,294 | 2,644 | 381,968 | 42,558 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 10,185 | 6.8 | 40,684 | 15.6 | 661 | 1,242 | 2,571 | 280,701 | 43,559 |
| June | 5,299 | 3.4 | 20,722 | 8.1 | 865 | 512 | 2,087 | 216,287 | 39,288 |
| Sept. | 3,018 | 2.0 | 19,602 | 7.7 | 507 | 676 | 1,363 | 180,634 | 72,789 |
| Dec. | 11,767 | 7.2 | 50,148 | 19.6 | 821 | 779 | 440 | 258,580 | 62,386 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 12,000 | 7.5 | * | 21.0 | 2,502 | 1,615 | 1,228 | 280,765 | 54,189 |
| Feb. | — | 7.8 | * | 21.3 | 3,941 | 1,685 | 1,023 | 259,360 | 19,328 |
| March | — | 6.7 | * | 18.4 | — | 1,620 | 1,022 | — | — |
| April | — | — | * | 9.3 | — | — | 750 | — | — |
| Number on which latest percentages are based | 162,000 | | 252,522 | | * | * | * | * | |

¹ The figures for 1923 have been revised.

TABLE I (cont.)

| Date (end of month) | Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | Latvia | Massachusetts | | Norway | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Trade unionists | | Compulsory insurance | | Number unemployed remaining on live register | Trade unionists | | Trade unionists | |
| | Number unem- ployed | Per cent. | Number unem- ployed | Per cent. | | Number unempl. | Per cent. | Number unempl. | Per cent. |
| 1921 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 152,118 | 10.0 | 1,355,206 | 11.3 | • | 52,845 | 22.2 | 8,300 | 16.5 |
| June | 295,238 | 23.1 | 2,171,286 | 18.2 | • | 50,055 | 20.6 | 9,300 | 20.6 |
| Sept. | 211,953 | 14.8 | 1,484,829 | 12.2 | • | 47,536 | 20.0 | 6,900 | 17.3 |
| Dec. | 235,872 | 16.5 | 1,934,030 | 16.2 | • | 55,000 | 25.0 | 8,700 | 23.4 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 220,847 | 16.3 | 1,765,329 | 14.6 | 3,310 | 42,160 | 20.5 | 8,140 | 25.4 |
| June | 218,626 | 15.7 | 1,502,955 | 12.7 | 4,437 | 27,126 | 12.7 | 5,460 | 15.6 |
| Sept. | 190,048 | 14.6 | 1,414,373 | 11.9 | 2,106 | 8,638 | 3.8 | 3,750 | 11.0 |
| Dec. | 174,102 | 14.0 | 1,431,929 | 12.2 | 6,425 | 23,342 | 10.5 | 5,086 | 15.1 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 145,894 | 12.3 | 1,303,476 | 11.1 | 4,168 | 13,659 | 6.2 | 4,876 | 14.5 |
| June | 130,188 | 11.1 | 1,295,136 ¹ | 11.3 ¹ | 1,622 | 8,986 | 5.1 | 2,661 | 7.9 |
| Sept. | 129,245 | 11.3 | 1,344,667 | 11.7 | — | 7,707 | 3.8 | 2,521 | 7.6 |
| Dec. | 110,743 | 9.9 | 1,226,641 | 10.7 | — | 26,617 | 11.8 | 4,468 | 14.0 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 100,383 | 8.9 | 1,371,470 | 11.9 | — | • | • | — | — |
| Feb. | 96,450 | 8.1 | 1,226,504 | 10.7 | — | • | • | — | — |
| March | 86,731 | 7.8 | 1,137,683 | 9.8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Number on which latest percentages are based | 1,118,250 | | 11,502,800 | | • | 224,387 | | 32,000 | |

¹ 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 I (cont.)

| Date (end of month) | Netherlands | | Poland | Sweden | | Switzerland | | Czechoslovakia | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|---|--|--|
| | Unemployment insurance societies | | Number of unemployed | Trade unionists | | Number of unem- ployed regis- tered | Number of short- time workers | Number of persons unem- ployed | Number in receipt of benefit |
| | Number unempl. | Per cent. | | Number unem- ployed | Per cent. | | | | |
| 1921 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 53,964 | 14.1 | 80,000 | 40,561 | 24.6 | 39,831 | 95,374 | 102,180 | 53,086 |
| June | 31,283 | 8.1 | 115,000 | 40,525 | 27.9 | 45,176 | 76,116 | 103,170 | 46,128 |
| Sept. | 27,564 | 7.2 | 70,000 | 40,347 | 26.2 | 53,480 | 69,421 | 70,780 | 26,802 |
| Dec. | 65,313 | 17.0 | 173,000 | 47,669 | 33.2 | 65,164 | 53,970 | 78,312 | 32,802 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 51,250 | 14.3 | 173,000 | 45,879 | 30.6 | 61,756 | 40,315 | 123,336 | 69,719 |
| June | 32,019 | 9.2 | 105,000 | 27,547 | 21.5 | 37,100 | 30,629 | 107,702 | 56,599 |
| Sept. | 30,725 | 9.1 | 68,000 | 20,109 | 15.2 | 32,013 | 23,352 | 232,394 | 128,864 |
| Dec. | 49,608 | 15.1 | 75,000 | 27,784 | 21.7 | 39,406 | 20,429 | 437,841 | 278,344 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 42,417 | 13.7 | 114,570 | 25,678 | 19.9 | 29,524 | 19,797 | 369,420 | 218,249 |
| June | 27,409 | 9.3 | 76,397 | 12,903 | 9.8 | 15,787 | 13,565 | 246,616 | 126,297 |
| Sept. | 32,709 | 11.6 | 52,420 | 10,752 | 7.9 | 14,791 | 14,422 | 210,535 | 100,664 |
| Dec. | 48,770 ¹ | 17.3 ¹ | — | 18,533 | 14.1 | 20,751 | 12,800 | 191,978 | 85,418 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 62,825 ¹ | 22.7 ¹ | — | 24,487 | 13.6 | 21,750 | 12,661 | 193,105 | 77,524 |
| Feb. | 47,881 ¹ | 17.3 ¹ | — | — | 12.8 | 20,946 | 11,985 | 195,872 | 76,901 |
| March | — | — | — | — | — | 15,462 | 8,164 | — | — |
| Number on which latest percentages are based | 277,000 ¹ | | • | 180,000 | | • | | • | |

¹ Provisional figures.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

| Date (end of month) | Germany ¹ | Poland | Canada ¹ | United States | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Index number 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 | Index number of employment (average number employed in 1919=100) |
| 1922 | | | | | |
| March | 104.6 | • | 80.6 | • | 87 |
| June | 109.6 | • | 91.1 | • | 89 |
| Sept. | 108.0 | • | 94.6 | • | 91 |
| Dec. | 103.5 | • | 86.3 | + 2.4 | 98 |
| 1923 | | | | | |
| March | 101.0 | 100.2 | 87.6 | + 2.4 | 103 |
| June | 106.0 | 105.2 | 99.5 | + 0.1 | 103 |
| Sept. | 100.7 | 105.0 | 99.5 | — 0.2 | 101 |
| Oct. | 96.2 | 108.2 | 98.8 | + 0.1 | 101 |
| Nov. | 92.3 | 105.4 | 95.7 | — 0.5 | 100 |
| Dec. | 89.4 | — | 88.7 | — 1.5 | 99 |
| 1924 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 88.0 | — | 90.6 | — 1.0 | — |
| Feb. | 89.5 | — | 90.7 | + 1.2 | — |
| March | — | — | 89.3 | + 0.2 | — |
| Number of persons on which latest figure is based | 9,686,280 | 418,591 | 748,537 | 2,735,069 | • |

¹ The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

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

Prices and Cost of Living

The sharp increase in wholesale prices in France and Belgium which was noticed in the last number of the *Review* has given place in both countries to a decline in March, due to the rapid improvement in the exchange rates of these countries. In France prices fell by about the same amount as they had risen, bringing the level back to that of January, while in Belgium the decline was much smaller. In both countries the cost of living continued to increase in February and March. Poland has now followed Germany in reaching a certain measure of stability in the price level, and since the beginning of the year a slight decrease in the price level has been attained.

No movements of any importance are to be noted in the statistics available for other countries.

| Date | South Africa | Australia | Austria Vienna | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | Denmark | Egypt Cairo | Spain | United States | | Finland | France towns | Hungary | India Bombay | Italy | Japan | Luxemburg | Norway | New Zealand | Netherlands | United Kingdom | Sweden | Switzerland | Czechoslovakia | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|-------|------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|--------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | B. of Fed. Stat. | Res. Bd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHOLESALE PRICES (Base, as far as possible, 1913 = 100) ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 131 | 170 | • | 434 | • | 150 | 192 | 141 | 170 | 156 | 165 | 1184 | 387 | • | 177 | 575 | 184 | • | 223 | 171 | 157 | 544690 | 157 | 169 | 175 | 1019 | |
| Feb. | 126 | 174 | • | 480 | • | 155 | 204 | 133 | 174 | 159 | 169 | 1096 | 415 | • | 175 | 589 | 198 | • | 229 | 174 | 166 | 1058820 | 161 | 168 | 186 | 1029 | |
| Mar. | 124 | 189 | • | 504 | • | 154 | 207 | 123 | 170 | 151 | 159 | 1080 | 407 | • | 173 | 589 | 192 | • | 231 | 176 | 145 | 3068970 | 157 | 162 | 175 | 958 | |
| Apr. | 125 | 179 | 1759700 | 515 | • | 153 | 207 | 129 | 171 | 153 | 163 | 1077 | 422 | • | 149 | 568 | 212 | • | 235 | 178 | 148 | 27880680 | 158 | 161 | 182 | 964 | |
| May | • | • | 181 | 1779500 | 531 | • | 153 | 210 | 134 | 173 | 152 | 1070 | 443 | • | 184 | 571 | 210 | • | 243 | 175 | 153 | 67943700 | 161 | 160 | 183 | 984 | |
| June | • | • | 182 | 1818100 | 545 | • | 154 | 210 | 137 | 176 | 151 | 1086 | 459 | • | 188 | 577 | 211 | • | 247 | 174 | 154 | 142300700 | 163 | 160 | 183 | 980 | |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 131 | 182 | 1874800 | 580 | • | 157 | 223 | 133 | 178 | 151 | 163 | 1071 | 495 | • | 188 | 571 | 211 | • | 251 | 175 | 156 | 252167700 | 165 | 161 | 183 | 1029 | |
| Feb. | • | 180 | 1915800 | 642 | • | 157 | 227 | 135 | 180 | 152 | 163 | 1078 | 544 | • | 188 | 573 | — | • | 261 | 158 | 158 | 248429600 | 167 | 162 | 180 | 1036 | |
| Mar. | • | • | 1912000 | 625 | • | 154 | 228 | • | • | 150 | 190 | 1094 | 499 | • | 181 | 579 | — | • | 264 | • | 155 | 245277900 | 165 | 162 | 182 | 1022 | |
| April | • | • | 1946500 | — | • | • | 225 | • | • | • | • | — | 440 | • | • | • | • | • | 263 | • | • | • | • | • | • | 181 | |
| COST OF LIVING (Base, as far as possible, 1914 = 100) ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 131 | 198 | 1051100 | 106 | 2812 | 150 | • | 184 | • | 169 | 155 | 1147 | 324 | 48516 | 154 | 493 | • | 428 | 240 | 144 | 172 | 761821 | 174 | 177 | 160 | • | |
| June | 131 | 148 | 1151300 | 105 | 2531 | 146 | 204 | 161 | • | 170 | 156 | 1108 | 334 | 114298 | 151 | 491 | • | 440 | 239 | 146 | 173 | 1277967 | 169 | 174 | 165 | • | |
| Sept. | 131 | 152 | 1084100 | 117 | 2253 | 149 | • | 158 | • | 172 | 157 | 1172 | 331 | 875308 | 154 | 487 | • | 465 | 230 | 147 | 173 | 5383800 | 175 | 177 | 166 | • | |
| Oct. | 132 | • | 1102700 | 117 | 2250 | 150 | • | 159 | • | 168 | 1193 | • | • | 410529 | 152 | 502 | • | 475 | • | • | • | 18994900 | 176 | • | • | • | |
| Nov. | 133 | • | 1114900 | 120 | 2398 | 150 | • | 160 | • | • | 157 | 1190 | • | 445708 | 153 | 502 | • | 479 | • | • | • | 44094486 | 177 | • | • | • | |
| Dec. | 133 | 148 | 1124900 | 122 | 2583 | 150 | • | 181 | • | 173 | 158 | 1170 | 345 | 502292 | 157 | 499 | • | 487 | 234 | 150 | 178 | 119658700 | 177 | 176 | 168 | • | |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 133 | • | 1174000 | 124 | — | 150 | 209 | 159 | • | • | 157 | 1155 | • | 597420 | 158 | 510 | • | 500 | • | • | • | 298867100 | 179 | • | • | • | |
| Feb. | 134 | • | 1104000 | 128 | — | 148 | • | 138 | • | • | 156 | 1143 | • | — | 156 | 517 | • | 507 | • | • | • | 282417400 | 178 | 173 | 170 | • | |
| March | • | • | 1189600 | 130 | — | • | • | • | • | 170 | 156 | 1141 | 365 | — | 153 | 521 | • | 486 | 244 | • | • | • | 287296500 | 173 | • | • | • |
| April | • | • | 1197300 | — | — | 145 | • | • | • | • | • | — | • | • | • | • | • | 471 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | |
| FOOD (Base, as far as possible, July, 1914 = 100) ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 117 | 145 | 1163700 | 103 | 2916 | 143 | • | 163 | 178 | 142 | 136 | 1096 | 321 | 58192 | 149 | 493 | • | • | 214 | 141 | 141 | 1132960 | 168 | 164 | 156 | 926 | |
| June | 118 | 162 | 113200 | 98 | 2546 | 137 | 188 | 161 | 170 | 144 | 135 | 1004 | 331 | 163455 | 146 | 502 | • | • | 213 | 142 | 136 | 1036650 | 162 | 168 | 165 | 938 | |
| Sept. | 115 | 161 | 1250900 | 115 | — | 143 | • | 155 | 178 | 149 | 138 | 1103 | 339 | 494200 | 149 | 496 | • | • | 218 | 145 | 139 | 6840700 | 172 | 163 | 163 | 903 | |
| Oct. | 117 | 157 | 123600 | 115 | — | 144 | • | 157 | 174 | 150 | 140 | 1140 | 349 | 589270 | 147 | 502 | • | • | 217 | 146 | 148 | 21589500 | 173 | 164 | 162 | 901 | |
| Nov. | 119 | 157 | 1284700 | 119 | — | 145 | • | 159 | 177 | 151 | 140 | 1133 | 355 | 609603 | 147 | 503 | • | • | 221 | 147 | 142 | 53148510 | 176 | 163 | 166 | 898 | |
| Dec. | 118 | 156 | 1286000 | 121 | — | 145 | • | 161 | 182 | 150 | 139 | 1112 | 365 | 773246 | 152 | 500 | • | • | 223 | 147 | 140 | 152627400 | 175 | 162 | 167 | 909 | |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 120 | 155 | 1352700 | 124 | — | 145 | 194 | 158 | 173 | 149 | 136 | 1089 | 376 | 898600 | 154 | 515 | • | • | 230 | 150 | 144 | 415091700 | 177 | 161 | 168 | 917 | |
| Feb. | 122 | • | 1382100 | 129 | — | 143 | • | 157 | 190 | 147 | 135 | 1070 | 384 | — | 151 | 516 | • | • | 234 | • | 144 | 400555300 | 178 | 161 | 167 | 917 | |
| March | • | 152 | 1393000 | 130 | — | 136 | • | • | • | 144 | 134 | 1067 | 392 | — | 154 | 523 | • | • | 241 | • | • | 376149400 | 167 | 160 | 167 | 908 | |
| April | • | • | 1363800 | — | — | • | • | • | • | • | • | — | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | |

¹ Figures supplied by the Economic Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

² 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 ¹ | Canada 60 towns | Denmark 100 towns | Spain Madrid | United States 32 towns Mass. | Fin- land 21 towns | France Paris | Hungary | India Bombay | Italy Milan | Norway 31 towns | New Zealand 4 towns | Poland Warsaw | United Kingdom | Sweden 49 towns | Switzerland 28 towns |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| CLOTHING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | 158 | 1508200 | 109 | 140 | * | 174 | 180 | 1079 | 356 | 87718 | 222 | 653 | 232 | * | 1380900 | 225 | 199 | 174 |
| June | 153 | 1582300 | 114 | 140 | 239 | 175 | 181 | 1070 | 365 | 185608 | 205 | 598 | 230 | * | 3172422 | 220 | 198 | 175 |
| Sept. | 155 | 1598100 | 117 | 140 | * | 176 | 180 | 1053 | 385 | 584850 | 206 | 598 | 227 | * | 11902200 | 220 | 194 | 174 |
| Oct. | * | 1681900 | 118 | * | * | 183 | 183 | 1046 | * | 581740 | 211 | 598 | * | * | 59927000 | 220 | * | * |
| Nov. | * | 1815600 | 120 | * | * | 184 | 184 | 1142 | * | 603040 | 225 | 598 | * | * | 104178200 | 220 | * | * |
| Dec. | 154 | 1867300 | 121 | 140 | * | 176 | 183 | 1042 | 392 | 616080 | 219 | 592 | 229 | * | 235630500 | 222 | 192 | 175 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | * | 1877200 | 123 | * | 254 | * | 184 | 1038 | * | 715000 | 224 | 600 | * | * | 443568600 | 223 | * | * |
| Feb. | * | 1898300 | 127 | * | * | * | 184 | 1037 | * | — | 229 | 600 | * | * | 411035700 | 225 | * | * |
| Mar. | — | 1952100 | 132 | — | * | 176 | 183 | 1038 | 412 | — | 220 | 600 | 236 | * | 477852700 | 225 | 192 | 177 |
| April | | 1984900 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEATING AND LIGHTING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | — | 1508300 | 109 | 192 | * | 186 | 175 | 1468 | 308 | 43266 | 163 | 548 | 235 | 174 | 609200 | 188 | 188 | 177 |
| June | — | 1486400 | 118 | 184 | 282 | 190 | 181 | 182 | 317 | 124000 | 163 | 528 | 242 | 175 | 1085437 | 180-186 | 185 | 179 |
| Sept. | — | 1594600 | 124 | 186 | * | 177 | 181 | 183 | 340 | 543000 | 159 | 530 | 248 | 174 | 4267963 | 180 | 183 | 177 |
| Oct. | * | 1596000 | 127 | 187 | * | 185 | * | 187 | 1498 | 600000 | 161 | 523 | * | * | 10579823 | 180 | 181 | 177 |
| Nov. | * | 1516800 | 128 | 187 | * | 164 | * | 187 | 1539 | 643000 | 161 | 523 | * | * | 31702400 | 180 | 180 | 177 |
| Dec. | — | 1452500 | 129 | 185 | * | 181 | 184 | 186 | 1511 | 643000 | 161 | 523 | 258 | 177 | 89658700 | 186 | 181 | 177 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | * | 1639500 | 129 | 184 | 288 | 173 | * | 183 | 1506 | 708000 | 161 | 525 | * | * | 293719200 | 188 | 181 | 176 |
| Feb. | * | 1544100 | 129 | — | * | 186 | 184 | 1499 | * | — | 161 | 515 | * | * | 287794100 | 188 | 181 | 175 |
| Mar. | — | 1489900 | 129 | — | * | — | 184 | 1499 | 356 | — | 163 | 515 | — | — | 270764400 | 180 | 183 | 175 |
| April | | 1482400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REST (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar. | — | 34900 | 132 | 145 | * | 162 | 159 | 804 | 200 | 611 | 165 | 211 | 173 | 144 | 76700 | 150 | 163 | 157 |
| June | — | 49600 | 133 | 144 | 160 | 163 | 161 | 947 | 200 | 8750 | 165 | 211 | 173 | 144 | 126172 | 147 | 168 | 158 |
| Sept. | — | 52400 | 134 | 144 | * | 164 | 161 | 973 | 200 | 5700 | 165 | 211 | 173 | 148 | 917174 | 147 | 178 | 159 |
| Oct. | * | 72400 | 135 | 144 | * | 162 | 162 | 973 | * | 5700 | 165 | 307 | * | * | 1242770 | 147 | * | * |
| Nov. | * | 72400 | 135 | 144 | * | 162 | 162 | 973 | * | 32000 | 165 | 307 | * | * | 1242800 | 147 | * | * |
| Dec. | — | 72400 | 136 | 144 | * | 166 | 162 | 981 | 200 | 32000 | 165 | 307 | 173 | 148 | 10162900 | 147 | 178 | 160 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | * | 72400 | 136 | 144 | 160 | * | 162 | 981 | * | 32000 | 165 | 307 | * | * | 32718300 | 147 | * | * |
| Feb. | * | 75100 | 138 | — | * | * | 162 | 981 | * | — | 165 | 307 | * | * | 59795700 | 147 | * | * |
| Mar. | — | 75100 | 139 | — | * | * | 162 | 981 | 200 | — | 165 | 307 | 176 | — | 59785700 | 147 | 178 | 161 |
| April | | 75100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Base : 1921 = 100.

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

INDEX PRICES OF NUMBERS 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 | 113 |
| June | 19,385 | 7,650 | 9,347 | 11,895 | 10,378 | 301 |
| Sept. | 23,900,000 | 37,651 | 17,300,000 | 26,500,000 | 23,300,000 | 300,000 |
| Oct. | 7,100 million | 15,000,000 million | 4,301 million | 6,160 million | 5,175 million | 54 million |
| Nov. | 725,700 million | 657,000 million | 86,200 million | 816,000 million | 834,000 million | 22,000 million |
| Dec. | 1,261,600 million | 1,247,000 million | 1,512,000 million | 1,662,000 million | 1,765,000 million | 218,000 million |
| 1924 | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,173,000 million | 1,100,000 million | 1,270,000 million | 1,510,000 million | 1,630,000 million | 290,000 million |
| Feb. | 1,162,000 million | 1,040,000 million | 1,170,000 million | 1,470,000 million | 1,550,000 million | 340,000 million |
| Mar. | 1,207,000 million | 1,070,000 million | 1,200,000 million | 1,490,000 million | 1,510,000 million | 380,000 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 ¹ | 39,260,000 | 37,700,000 |
| June | 97,960,000 | 150,540,000 | 117,933,000 | 127,428,000 ¹ | 117,570,000 | 121,759,000 |
| Sept. | 549,010,000 | 879,100,000 | 666,150,000 | 552,868,000 | 660,000,000 | 642,400,000 |
| Oct. | 873,000,000 | 1,415,800,000 | 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 | 6,090,000,000 | 5,387,530,000 | 6,914,140,000 | 5,450,000,000 | 5,404,000,000 |
| 1924 | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 11,649,000,000 | — | 16,473,000,000 | 21,075,000,000 | — | 16,421,000,000 |
| 15 Feb. | 25,042,000,000 | — | 35,172,000,000 | 44,334,000,000 | * | 26,863,000,000 |
| 1 Mar. | 43,197,000,000 | — | 60,945,000,000 | 77,387,000,000 | — | — |

¹ Monthly average.

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

Migration Movements

The migration statistics published in the March and April numbers of the *Review* are given below brought up to date. There is no change in the countries considered, the sources from which the information is taken, or the methods of determining the figures. Full details as to the methods and sources used were given in the *Review* for March¹.

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, March 1924, pp. 414-426.

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION OF NATIONALS OR FOREIGN RESIDENTS

| Period | South Africa | Germany | Austria | Belgium | Denmark | Danzig | Spain | United States | Finland | Great Britain | Hungary | India | Italy | Japan | Malaya | Norway | New Zealand | Nether-lands | Poland | Rou-mania | Serbs, Croats & Slovenes | Switzer-land | Czecho-slovakia | | |
|--------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 1920 | • | 8,458 | 7,500 | 9,384 | 6,300 | • | 147,018 | 261,723 | 5,595 | 285,105 | • | • | 194,224 | 2,875 | • | 5,000 | • | 5,978 | 74,121 | • | • | 6,078 | 9,276 | 16,857 | |
| 1921 | 15,769 | 23,254 | 5,176 | 2,200 | 5,309 | 24 | 62,479 | 245,978 | 3,657 | 199,177 | 1,218 | • | 182,040 | 10,000 | 61,551 | 4,627 | • | 3,386 | 87,334 | 2,949 | 12,965 | 5,062 | 7,120 | 17,086 | |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | | 1,351 | 440 | 57 | 128 | 1 | 3,535 | 7,055 | 196 | | | | 5,628 | 441 | 4,045 | 100 | 49 | | 2,936 | 116 | 37 | 155 | 301 | 597 | |
| Feb. | | 1,043 | 308 | 63 | 174 | 0 | 2,709 | 6,558 | 233 | 29,011 | 27 | • | 3,979 | 629 | 4,171 | 269 | 87 | 371 | 1,515 | 272 | 78 | 207 | 298 | 521 | |
| March | | 1,837 | 685 | 51 | 207 | 1 | 3,890 | 7,865 | 335 | | | | 5,447 | 776 | 4,972 | 568 | | | 2,225 | 502 | 107 | 219 | 488 | 595 | |
| April | 7,535 | 2,148 | 668 | 72 | 540 | 0 | 2,536 | 12,208 | 414 | 46,223 | 108 | • | 4,378 | 722 | 5,082 | 1,056 | 117 | 677 | 1,776 | 582 | 99 | 615 | 468 | 548 | |
| May | | 2,649 | 800 | 58 | 322 | 0 | 2,928 | 11,410 | 475 | | | | 3,700 | 947 | 4,392 | 434 | 115 | | 2,600 | 1,360 | 137 | 975 | 464 | 1,345 | |
| June | | 2,359 | 719 | 83 | 400 | 0 | 2,890 | 11,832 | 443 | | | | 8,159 | 688 | 3,955 | 684 | 104 | | 2,986 | 2,051 | 458 | 641 | 447 | 1,778 | |
| July | | 1,962 | 902 | 88 | 305 | 7 | 2,819 | 14,214 | 554 | | | | 6,415 | 661 | 3,535 | 449 | 65 | 690 | 2,727 | 2,070 | 983 | 441 | 381 | 8,807 | |
| Aug. | | 4,886 | 930 | 63 | 544 | 0 | 4,400 | 9,954 | 722 | 51,140 | 907 | • | 16,833 | 633 | 2,729 | 638 | 56 | | 4,026 | 2,410 | 1,108 | 866 | 547 | 2,613 | |
| Sept. | | 4,961 | 1,086 | 95 | 276 | 1 | 7,413 | 7,095 | 775 | | | | 15,058 | 433 | 4,447 | 942 | 61 | | 5,472 | 2,105 | 972 | 702 | 705 | 3,504 | |
| Oct. | | 934 | 4,718 | 1,583 | 177 | 548 | 1 | 10,544 | 6,715 | 606 | | | 20,075 | 643 | 2,226 | 752 | 58 | | 4,200 | 2,016 | 1,002 | 804 | 688 | 9,098 | |
| Nov. | | 837 | 5,285 | 1,214 | 49 | 387 | 1 | 12,135 | 6,553 | 47,722 | 599 | • | 20,900 | 583 | 2,960 | 436 | 40 | 633 | 5,075 | 1,848 | 673 | 986 | 665 | 1,367 | |
| Dec. | | 595 | 3,412 | 1,278 | 14 | 157 | 1 | 8,218 | 7,640 | | | | 10,888 | 560 | 3,229 | 128 | 37 | | 3,928 | 1,474 | 439 | 471 | 385 | 650 | |
| Total | | 11,686 | 35,511 | 10,579 | 870 | 4,094 | 13 | 63,512 | 106,129 | 5,715 | 174,096 | 1,701 | • | 121,410 | 7,616 | 45,733 | 6,456 | 789 | 2,377 | 38,716 | 16,812 | 6,086 | 7,389 | 5,787 | 20,393 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | | 3,066 | 1,750 | 13 | 304 | 0 | 6,041 | 3,777 | 636 | 45,283 | 16 | • | 10,771 | — | — | 251 | 37 | | 2,967 | 1,419 | 157 | 663 | 418 | 459 | |
| Feb. | | 4,712 | 1,764 | 67 | 361 | 0 | 5,414 | 2,459 | 886 | | | | 11,432 | — | — | 999 | 94 | | 848 | 1,136 | 223 | 1,186 | 545 | 985 | |
| March | | 5,569 | 1,322 | 215 | 449 | 0 | 6,914 | 3,089 | 861 | | | | 10,857 | — | — | 1,836 | 105 | | 233 | 1,345 | 198 | 2,926 | 512 | 2,322 | |
| April | | 7,988 | 621 | 240 | 608 | 6 | 4,976 | 4,171 | 1,233 | | | | 8,952 | — | — | 2,685 | 104 | | 939 | 634 | 310 | 3,983 | 474 | 2,629 | |
| May | | 1,170 | 8,861 | 829 | 186 | 1,041 | 0 | 5,082 | 5,363 | 66,985 | 150 | 66 | 8,983 | — | — | 2,621 | 71 | | 2,217 | 1,482 | 540 | 1,472 | 454 | 2,297 | |
| June | | 976 | 10,360 | 1,557 | 108 | 509 | 10 | 4,605 | 4,985 | | | | 11,951 | — | — | 2,109 | 137 | | 6,500 | 905 | 500 | 2,604 | 1,031 | 1,008 | |
| July | | 948 | 9,186 | 1,495 | 398 | 774 | 4 | | 7,667 | | | | 12,093 | — | — | 1,248 | 62 | | | 1,139 | 384 | 2,973 | 1,065 | 915 | |
| Aug. | | 847 | 9,933 | 1,405 | 392 | 685 | | | 1,543 | | | | 20,088 | — | — | 2,154 | 49 | | | 960 | 884 | 2,158 | 862 | 845 | |
| Sept. | | 921 | 10,785 | 1,647 | 309 | 802 | | | 926 | 94,596 | 99 | 29 | 19,168 | — | — | 1,364 | 63 | | | 980 | 1,035 | 2,076 | 841 | 826 | |
| Oct. | | 825 | 14,117 | 1,621 | 201 | 735 | | | 917 | | | | 26,185 | — | — | 1,784 | 53 | | | 1,288 | 1,652 | 1,945 | 1,169 | 1,171 | |
| Nov. | | 1,383 | 15,827 | 881 | 95 | 702 | | | 1,045 | 49,420 | | 910 | 23,473 | — | — | 1,053 | 53 | | | 953 | 1,467 | 1,004 | 396 | 1,271 | |
| Dec. | | 791 | 14,096 | 605 | 53 | 229 | | | 929 | | | | 13,834 | — | — | 214 | 15 | | | 498 | 2,240 | 557 | 239 | 357 | |
| Total | | 12,054 | 115,416 | 15,497 | 2,256 | 7,601 | — | — | 13,843 | 256,284 | — | — | 177,798 | — | — | 18,287 | 812 | | 6,930 | — | 12,719 | 9,370 | 22,327 | 8,008 | 15,795 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | | — | — | 182 | 449 | — | — | 5,485 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,441 | 1,001 | 2,192 | 436 | 264 | 277 | |
| Feb. | | — | — | 215 | 30 | 499 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,147 | 1,794 | 1,212 | 659 | 174 | 670 | |
| March | | — | — | 167 | 350 | 1,445 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,167 | — | — | 474 | 254 | 636 | |
| April | | — | — | 193 | 603 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

1 Provisional figures.

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

TABLE II. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION OF NATIONALS OR INTENDING FOREIGN RESIDENTS

| Period | South Africa | Belgium | Canada | Spain | United States | Great Britain | Hungary | Italy | Japan | Malaya | New Zealand | Norway | Poland | Romania | Czechoslovakia |
|--------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1920 | • | 11,839 | 67,680 | 94,189 | 556,906 | 88,055 | • | 77,599 | • | • | 44,400 | • | 70,000 | • | • |
| 1921 | 21,880 | 11,834 | 100,418 | 76,439 | 460,828 | 71,367 | 1,709 | 92,212 | • | 45,673 | 16,323 | 3,516 | 78,827 | 2,546 | • |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | | 217 | 1,442 | 2,809 | 11,704 | | 206 | 2,784 | 1,113 | 1,498 | 982 | 69 | 207 | 98 | • |
| Feb. | | 146 | 1,105 | 2,626 | 6,480 | 11,915 | | 2,998 | 702 | 2,766 | 1,887 | 138 | 2,593 | 74 | • |
| March | | 259 | 2,878 | 4,074 | 9,748 | | | 3,627 | 1,499 | 4,104 | 1,887 | 249 | 280 | 147 | • |
| April | 7,891 | 309 | 3,330 | 4,056 | 11,714 | 25,434 | 497 | 5,433 | 1,181 | 3,912 | 1,498 | 308 | 329 | 186 | • |
| May | | 286 | 3,383 | 6,108 | 16,518 | | | 5,411 | 1,023 | 5,362 | 868 | 172 | 2,754 | 172 | • |
| June | | 394 | 5,004 | 8,605 | 15,628 | | | 6,600 | 938 | 7,879 | 893 | 244 | 241 | 143 | • |
| July | | 290 | 5,733 | 7,721 | 31,475 | | | 6,154 | 938 | 7,379 | 433 | 184 | 326 | 244 | • |
| Aug. | | 180 | 4,060 | 6,081 | 33,293 | 18,045 | 240 | 5,401 | 863 | 5,396 | 550 | 368 | 312 | 157 | • |
| Sept. | 937 | 143 | 4,822 | 2,467 | 39,245 | | | 4,985 | 1,570 | 5,921 | 1,191 | 417 | 224 | 66 | • |
| Oct. | 1,129 | 146 | 4,579 | 1,856 | 42,098 | | | 3,411 | 1,167 | 3,968 | 1,050 | 375 | 116 | 211 | • |
| Nov. | 1,257 | 185 | 2,972 | 1,784 | 30,315 | 13,292 | 79 | 4,357 | 2,052 | 3,137 | 850 | 107 | 125 | 124 | • |
| Dec. | 1,028 | 130 | 2,423 | 1,992 | 24,115 | | | 4,181 | 1,647 | 5,235 | 1,004 | 37 | 101 | 90 | • |
| Total | 13,411 | 2,691 | 46,600 | 50,144 | 291,351 | 68,026 | 1,022 | 54,602 | 14,412 | 58,674 | 12,149 | 2,659 | 11,116 ¹ | 1,662 | • |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,233 | 85 | 1,960 | 1,167 | 17,540 | 9,333 | 45 | 1,096 | — | — | 1,885 | 52 | — | 78 | 52 |
| Feb. | 968 | 0 | 2,567 | 1,331 | 17,207 | | | 1,956 | — | — | 1,716 | 116 | 2,433 | 53 | 70 |
| March | 803 | 73 | 5,086 | 2,734 | 26,523 | | | 3,010 | — | — | 407 | 168 | — | 25 | 139 |
| April | 1,008 | 133 | 7,360 | 2,734 | 28,909 | 21,182 | 70 | 2,923 | — | — | 623 | 194 | — | 53 | 191 |
| May | 1,023 | 187 | 15,618 | 4,303 | 25,639 | | | 3,516 | — | — | 794 | 130 | 1,219 | 57 | 180 |
| June | 970 | 242 | 11,601 | 5,014 | 16,701 | | | 4,178 | — | — | 520 | 136 | — | 34 | 182 |
| July | 800 | 116 | 12,112 | | 60,248 | 14,543 | 77 | 3,614 | — | — | 402 | 168 | — | 118 | 174 |
| Aug. | 812 | 174 | 22,557 | — | 63,568 | | | 3,969 | — | — | 742 | 342 | — | 36 | 182 |
| Sept. | 916 | 146 | 12,080 | — | 84,677 | | | 2,629 | — | — | 424 | 396 | — | 15 | 197 |
| Oct. | 1,142 | 149 | 10,330 | — | 66,039 | 12,543 | — | 3,957 | — | — | 1,657 | 341 | — | 91 | 101 ² |
| Nov. | 1,294 | 114 | 10,276 | — | 66,895 | | | 3,974 | — | — | 827 | 104 | — | 18 | 108 ² |
| Dec. | 998 | 136 | 5,514 | — | 34,051 | | | 4,851 | — | — | 1,392 | 26 | — | 106 | 22 ² |
| Total | 12,027 | 1,555 | 117,011 | — | 487,057 | 57,606 | — | 39,680 | — | — | 9,979 | 2,173 | — | 693 | 1,527 ² |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | — | 54 | 3,495 | — | 13,380 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 131 | — |
| Feb. | — | 37 | 5,115 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | — | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| April | — | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

¹ This figure includes 3,508 returned emigrants for whom the month of return is not stated.

² Provisional figures.

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

TABLE III. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION OF NATIONALS
OR FOREIGN RESIDENTS

| Period | United States | France | India | Italy | New Zealand | Poland | Roumania | Czechoslovakia |
|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| 1920 | 14,274 | 12,151 | * | 153,717 | * | 28,846 | * | 16,478 |
| 1921 | 11,116 | 62,536 | * | 60,846 | * | 12,129 | 9,199 | 16,350 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 623 | * | | 5,125 | 75 | 436 | 658 | 1,346 |
| Feb. | 505 | * | * | 5,698 | | 1,318 | 623 | 1,331 |
| March | 404 | * | | 13,047 | 212 | 1,784 | 1,128 | 1,990 |
| April | 1,024 | * | | 14,470 | 152 | 2,002 | 856 | 1,956 |
| May | 815 | * | * | 13,479 | 130 | 1,765 | 641 | 2,042 |
| June | 705 | * | | 9,474 | 138 | 3,017 | 387 | 1,677 |
| July | 524 | * | | 8,486 | 93 | 3,636 | 487 | 1,601 |
| Aug. | 494 | * | * | 10,923 | 99 | 3,401 | 1,195 | 1,549 |
| Sept. | 432 | * | | 11,787 | 129 | 3,642 | 989 | 1,560 |
| Oct. | 477 | * | | 11,391 | 86 | 3,254 | 1,810 | 1,488 |
| Nov. | 524 | * | * | 9,859 | 93 | 2,117 | 2,242 | 1,093 |
| Dec. | 517 | * | | 9,286 | 154 | 3,175 | 1,233 | 864 |
| Total | 6,844 | 50,309 | * | 123,030 | 1,361 | 28,927 | 12,279 | 18,497 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 455 | 6,526 | | 10,996 | 92 | | 252 | 1,148 |
| Feb. | 335 | 3,382 | * | 12,315 | 184 | 7,420 | 313 | 1,231 |
| March | 521 | 4,030 | | 21,057 | 141 | | 449 | 1,435 |
| April | 338 | 3,489 | | 21,641 | 168 | | 490 | 2,042 |
| May | 389 | 3,526 | 21,608 | 15,642 | 180 | 30,636 | 420 | 1,973 |
| June | 429 | 4,354 | | 12,739 | 148 | | 605 | 1,081 |
| July | 374 | 4,422 | | 12,195 | 97 | | 395 | 1,057 |
| Aug. | 416 | 5,286 | 32,872 | 9,596 | 171 | — | 913 | 1,779 |
| Sept. | 503 | 5,710 | | 14,786 | 133 | | 835 | 1,608 |
| Oct. | 529 | 5,233 | | 13,538 | 168 | | 1,194 | 1,204 ¹ |
| Nov. | 373 | 4,957 | 23,917 | 15,487 | 100 | — | 1,557 | 920 ¹ |
| Dec. | 380 | 9,036 | | 10,334 | 57 | | 518 | 862 ¹ |
| Total | 5,042 | 59,951 | — | 170,226 | 1,639 | — | 7,941 | 16,320 ¹ |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 238 | 3,689 | | — | — | | 451 | 1,428 ¹ |
| Feb. | — | 2,890 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,236 ¹ |
| March | — | 3,096 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,216 ¹ |

¹ Provisional figures.

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

TABLE IV. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION OF NATIONALS
OR INTENDING FOREIGN RESIDENTS

| Period | Germany | Canada | United States | France | Italy | New Zealand | Poland | Roumania | Czechoslovakia |
|--------|---------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| 1920 | * | 49,656 | 142,386 | 129,803 | * | * | 560,295 | * | * |
| 1921 | * | 48,059 | 103,076 | 24,490 | 30,083 | * | 482,320 | 15,274 | * |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 326 | 1,003 | 4,224 | — | 1,764 | 225 | 79,053 | 1,011 | * |
| Feb. | 3,460 | 1,078 | 4,312 | — | 1,502 | 143 | 62,539 | 1,125 | * |
| March | 17,369 | 2,670 | 5,067 | — | 1,989 | 180 | 61,687 | 3,429 | * |
| April | 14,016 | 3,268 | 7,253 | — | 3,405 | 169 | 84,985 | 1,945 | * |
| May | 3,630 | 2,866 | 7,651 | — | 3,026 | 120 | 90,045 | 1,168 | * |
| June | 1,158 | 2,291 | 9,148 | — | 3,068 | 113 | 92,455 | 888 | * |
| July | 958 | 2,024 | 9,766 | — | 2,950 | 89 | 104,042 | 778 | * |
| Aug. | 630 | 2,559 | 9,442 | — | 3,865 | 150 | 83,339 | 724 | * |
| Sept. | 882 | 2,032 | 10,616 | — | 4,361 | 120 | 70,341 | 740 | * |
| Oct. | 320 | 1,741 | 12,031 | — | 6,462 | 209 | 50,295 | 925 | * |
| Nov. | 117 | 1,259 | 10,499 | — | 10,935 | 74 | 31,532 | 823 | * |
| Dec. | 32 | 942 | 9,817 | — | 12,314 | 104 | 21,579 | 597 | * |
| Total | 42,898 | 23,733 | 99,816 | 181,472 | 55,641 | 1,696 | 831,892 | 13,663 | 10,356 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 68 | 642 | 11,233 | 10,558 | 2,675 | 207 | 4,124 | 576 | 492 |
| Feb. | 1,717 | 723 | 12,911 | 11,891 | 2,561 | 141 | 2,959 | 791 | 389 |
| March | 9,442 | 1,662 | 16,365 | 26,330 | 3,878 | 159 | 1,151 | 2,219 | 445 |
| April | 5,417 | 2,140 | 23,524 | 28,009 | 3,465 | 137 | 1,609 | 1,187 | 312 |
| May | 1,705 | 2,149 | 27,170 | 29,079 | 4,169 | 188 | 1,695 | 1,128 | 414 |
| June | 621 | 2,084 | 27,405 | 29,315 | 5,507 | 72 | 2,056 | 993 | 362 |
| July | 284 | 1,848 | 25,294 | 18,745 | 5,519 | 185 | — | 699 | 379 |
| Aug. | 242 | 2,692 | 25,718 | 25,810 | 6,762 | 197 | — | 974 | 326 |
| Sept. | 116 | 2,142 | 24,754 | 31,701 | 7,543 | 110 | — | 928 | 121 |
| Oct. | 57 | 1,845 | 21,989 | 19,625 | 8,181 | 128 | — | 1,003 | 503 ¹ |
| Nov. | 7 | 1,307 | 25,887 | 16,690 | 14,118 | 123 | — | 733 | 380 ¹ |
| Dec. | 10 | 1,075 | 21,743 | 15,124 | 15,120 | 141 | — | 958 | 131 ¹ |
| Total | 19,686 | 20,309 | 263,993 | 262,877 | 79,498 | 1,783 | — | 12,189 | 4,254 ¹ |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 26 | 847 | 20,518 | 12,092 | — | — | — | 1001 | — |
| Feb. | 2,938 | 991 | — | 16,104 | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | — | — | — | 22,649 | — | — | — | — | — |

¹ Provisional figures.

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

TABLE V. EMIGRATION IN TRANSIT OF NON-RESIDENT FOREIGNERS

| Period | Germany. | Belgium | Danzig | Ireland | Britain | Italy | Norway | Netherlands |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 1920 | * | 28,648 | 30,578 | | 84,355 | 17,208 | * | 36,359 |
| 1921 | 19,422 | 54,527 | 32,727 | | 109,248 | 12,280 | 340 | 25,717 |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,106 | 1,340 | 530 | | 10,943 | 638 | 19 | |
| Feb. | 636 | 666 | 608 | | | 536 | 30 | 2,085 |
| March | 1,102 | 770 | 928 | | | 1,110 | 42 | |
| April | 1,319 | 833 | 1,104 | | 18,316 | 892 | 41 | 1,440 |
| May | 1,743 | 894 | 1,678 | | | 1,114 | 81 | |
| June | 2,447 | 1,247 | 1,259 | | 44,401 | 1,088 | 51 | |
| July | 3,818 | 898 | 2,581 | | | 1,020 | 53 | 3,476 |
| Aug. | 6,158 | 1,366 | 4,716 | | | 1,982 | 106 | |
| Sept. | 6,182 | 1,134 | 2,524 | | | 1,712 | 55 | |
| Oct. | 5,148 | 1,137 | 3,462 | | 21,587 | 1,460 | 79 | |
| Nov. | 6,195 | 2,194 | 2,198 | | | 2,148 | 60 | 3,585 |
| Dec. | 3,538 | 1,223 | 3,398 | | | 1,579 | 27 | |
| Total | 39,392 | 13,702 | 24,871 | | 95,337 | 15,349 | 641 | 10,586 |
| 1923 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 3,328 | 771 | 1,773 | | | 1,327 | 65 | |
| Feb. | 3,727 | 747 | 1,715 | | 14,751 | 1,136 | 147 | 2,999 |
| March | 2,662 | 374 | 712 | | | 1,663 | 236 | |
| April | 2,643 | 502 | 1,642 | | 25,599 | 1,708 | 292 | |
| May | 2,103 | 340 | 1,055 | | | 1,906 | 332 | 3,303 |
| June | 4,665 | 912 | 1,954 | | | 2,381 | 367 | |
| July | 6,603 | 1,238 | 3,361 | | 56,286 | 1,459 | 387 | |
| Aug. | 6,958 | 1,774 | 201 | | | 1,869 | 360 | 5,298 |
| Sept. | 6,185 | 1,568 | | | | 2,436 | 320 | |
| Oct. | 6,260 | 3,611 | | | 29,082 | 2,528 | 173 | |
| Nov. | 8,060 | 2,627 | | | | 1,783 | 139 | 5,746 |
| Dec. | 2,844 | 713 | | | | 1,940 | 66 | |
| Total | 51,934 | 15,177 | | | 125,718 | 22,086 | 2,884 | 17,386 |
| 1924 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | — | 458 | — | | — | — | — | — |
| Feb. | — | 367 | — | | | — | — | |
| March | — | 1,579 | — | | | — | — | |
| April | — | 1,030 | — | | | — | — | |

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in the February and March 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 used¹. 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

Bekanntmachung betr. die zwischen der deutschen Regierung einerseits und der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes andererseits über Angelegenheiten auf dem Gebiete der Sozialversicherung abgeschlossene Abrede. Vom 3. Dezember 1923. (Amtsblatt, 1923, No. 31, p. 300.)

INTERNATIONAL

Förordning om bringande i verkställighet av handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Danmark. Den 29. december 1923. Artikel XX. Emigration and Immigration. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1923, No. 305, p. 992.)

[Order bringing into operation the commercial and shipping treaty concluded between Finland and Denmark.]

ARGENTINE

Ley No. 11264 : Pension a los deudos fallecidos antes de la Ley No. 10656. El 25 de octubre de 1923. (Boletín Oficial, 1923, No. 8956, p. 603.)
[Act : Pensions for survivors of deceased military persons.]

Ley No. 11289 : Creando varias Cajas de jubilaciones. El 22 de noviembre de 1923. (Boletín Oficial, 1923, No. 8924, p. 313.)
[Act establishing various Pensions Funds.]

¹ *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. = Reichgesetzblatt ; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders ; S. z. n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizení (Collections of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic) ; L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

Ley No. 11286 : Instituyendo una Comision para que proyecte una ley organica de seguro nacional. El 30 de noviembre de 1923. (Boletin Oficial, 1924, No. 8961, p. 826.)

[Act : Appointment of a Committee to draft a basic law of national insurance.]

Decreto del Ministerio de Guerra : Indemnizaciones por trabajo fuera de horario — se declaran comprendidos en la S. R. de fecha 29 de septiembre los escribientes y anotadores de Arsenales de Guerra. El 31 de octubre de 1923. (Boletin Oficial, 1924, No. 8969, p. 197.)

[Decree of the Ministry of War : overtime pay for clerks etc. in arsenals.]

Decreto del Departamento del Trabajo : Declarando comprendidas en las excepciones del decreto de 20 de julio de 1911 sobre descanso dominical a las casas que venden piezas para la agricultura. El 12 de noviembre de 1923. (Boletin Oficial, 1924, No. 8961, p. 808.)

[Decree of the Department of Labour declaring that places for the sale of parts of agricultural machinery are included among the exceptions to the decree respecting Sunday rest.]

Decreto del Departamento del Higiene : Instituyendo una division de Asistencia de la Infancia en ese Departamento. El 12 de noviembre de 1923. (Boletin Oficial, 1924, No. 8961, p. 809.)

[Decree of the Department of Hygiene : institution of Infants' Welfare Division.]

Decreto del Ministerio del Interior : Disponiendo que los casos de indemnizacion por accidentes del trabajo sufridos por obreros o empleados de la Nacion, sean substanciados y resueltos por el Ministerio del Interior. El 20 de noviembre de 1923. (Boletin Oficial, 1924, No. 8961, p. 807.)

[Decree providing that accident compensation claims of State employees shall be dealt with by the Ministry of the Interior.]

Province of Buenos Ayres

Ley No. 11110 : Adhesion de la provincia de Buenos Aires a la ley nacional numero once mil ciento diez, que crea la Caja de Jubilaciones, Pensiones y Subsidios para el personal de las empresas particulares de tranvias, telefonos, gas, electricidad, etc. El 11 de septiembre de 1923. (Crónica Mensual, 1923, No. 72, p. 1183.)

[Act : Adhesion of the Province of Buenos Ayres to the national law establishing the pensions fund for tramway, telephone, gas and electricity undertakings.]

Province of San Juan

* Ley de 29 de noviembre de 1923 sobre la jornada de trabajo. (Crónica Mensual 1923, No. 72, p. 1171.)

[Act respecting hours of work.]

* Ley de 29 de noviembre de 1923 sobre el salario minimo. (Crónica Mensual, 1923, No. 72, p. 1183.)

[Act respecting the minimum wage.]

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales

Regulations under Section 81 of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended : Conditions of Apprenticeship in the Industry or Occupation of Bricklaying. Gazetted 10 August 1923. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 1923, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, p. 244.)

Amended Regulations: Workmen's Compensation (Leadpoisoning — Broken Hill) Act, 1922. Dated 21 September 1923. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 1923, Vol. XXIV, No. 4, p. 551.)

Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended : Conditions of Apprenticeship in the Industry or Occupation of Tilelayers. Gazetted 13 November 1923. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 1923, Vol. XXIV, No. 5, p. 934.)

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Regulations under Section 81 of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended : Conditions of Apprenticeship in the Industry or Occupation of Metal Ceiling fixers. Gazetted 13 November 1923. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 1923, Vol. XXIV, No. 5, p. 939.)

Queensland

Regulations under Workers' Compensation Acts. Dated 26 October 1923. (Queensland Industrial Gazette, 1923, No. 11, p. 704.)

Regulations under "The Electrical Workers Act of 1923". Dated 2 November 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 155, p. 1367.)

Rules for the Guidance of Employees in the Queensland Railway Service. Dated 2 November 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 160, p. 1399.)

Regulations under "The Electrical Workers Act of 1923". Dated 3 November 1923. (Queensland Industrial Gazette, 1923, No. 11, p. 708.)

The Footwear Regulations of 1923. Gazetted 3 November 1923. (Queensland Industrial Gazette, 1923, No. 12, p. 761.)

Rules for Payment of Sustenance to Intermittent Workers. Dated 7 December 1923. (Queensland Industrial Gazette, 1924, No. 1, p. 6.)

Amended Regulation (No. 16) under "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922". Dated 7 December 1923. (Queensland Industrial Gazette, 1924, No. 1, p. 6.)

Regulations under "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922". Dated 7 December 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 220, p. 2149.)

Amended Regulation under "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922". Dated 7 December 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 220, p. 2150.)

Rule for Payment of Sustenance to Intermittent Workers, under "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922". Dated 7 December 1923. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1923, No. 220, p. 2150.)

South Australia

An Act to further amend the Steam-Boilers and Enginedrivers Act 1911. Assented to 6 December 1923. No. 1601.

An Act to repeal the Immigration Acts, 1911-1913, to make further and better provision for encouraging Immigration into South Australia and for other purposes. Assented to 6 December 1923. No. 1599.

An Act to amend the Advances for Homes Acts, 1910-1922, and for other purposes. Assented to 6 December 1923. No. 1596.

An Act relating to Industrial and Provident Societies. Assented to 6 December 1923. No. 1588.

An Act to amend the Advances for Homes Acts, 1910-1922. Assented to 14 November 1923. No. 1566.

An Act to make better provision for the care, control and training of abori-

ginal children, for placing aboriginal children under the control of the State Children's Council, to amend the Aborigines Act, 1911, and for other purposes. Assented to 14 November 1923. No. 1565.

Western Australia

* Act relating to Miner's Phthisis. No. 16. Assented to 22 February 1923.

AUSTRIA

Gesetz vom 30. November 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 609, 119. Stück, betr. Pensionsversicherungs-Ueberleitungsgesetz. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 382.)

Gesetz vom 21. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 626, betr. die Erteilung von Darlehen zum Zwecke der Errichtung der Landwirtschaftskrankenkassen. (A. N., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 4.)

Verordnung vom 22. November 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 593, betr. Erhaltung des Arbeiterstandes in gewerblichen Betrieben. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 388.)

Verordnung vom 11. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 68, betr. rein ländliche Gemeinden im Burgenlande, die als Kurorte im Sinne des Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetzes zu gelten haben. (A. N., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 9.)

Verordnung vom 12. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 616: XIV. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 386.)

Verordnung vom 12. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 614, betr. Erhaltung des Arbeiterstandes in gewerblichen Betrieben. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 388.)

Verordnung vom 12. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 615: Weiterzahlung der Kinderzuschüsse nach dem Abbaugesetze. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 388.)

Verordnung vom 13. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 619: VI. Durchführungsverordnung zum Invalidenbeschäftigungsgesetz. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 382.)

Verordnung vom 17. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 622: Wirksamkeitsverlängerung der ausserordentlichen Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 386.)

Verordnung vom 31. Dezember 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 647, betr. Erstreckung der örtlichen Zuständigkeit des Gewerbegerichtes St. Pölten. (A. N., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 6.)

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Erlass vom 27. Dezember 1923, Z. 70726, betr. Durchführung der Bestimmung des § 28, Abs. 1, I. E. G., betr. das Verhältnis zwischen Krankenkassen und Invalidenentschädigungskommissionen. (A. N., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 2.)

Carinthia

Verordnung vom 5. November 1923, B. G. Bl. Nr. 72: Rein ländliche Gemeinden in Kärnten, welche als Kurorte im Sinne des Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetzes zu gelten haben. (A. N., 1923, No. 12, p. 387.)

BELGIUM

Loi du 6 août 1923 autorisant les sociétés et les fédérations mutualistes reconnues à se fusionner. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1738.)

Loi du 26 décembre 1923 réglant le placement des fonds des sociétés mutualistes reconnues. (R. d. T., 1924, No. 1, p. 202.)

Arrêté royal : Convention relative à l'assurance contre les accidents du travail conclue à La Haye, le 7 février 1921, entre la Belgique et les Pays-Bas. — Application de l'article 9. Le 25 juillet 1923. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1744.)

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* Arrêté royal du 1^{er} août 1923 : Loi du 14 juin 1921. Article 5: Industries soumises à l'influence des saisons. Vêtements et industries accessoires. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1747.)

Arrêté royal du 3 août 1923 : Repos du dimanche. Blanchisseurs de Bruges, Ostende, Blankenberghe, Heyst, Breedene, Westende, Middelkerke, Clemskerke, Wenduyn, Knocke, Nieuport, La Panne, Coxyde, Lombartzyde, Oost-Duinkerke et Spa. Autorisation accordée par application de l'article 6, 1^o, de la loi du 17 juillet 1905. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1746.)

* Arrêté royal du 3 août 1923 : Loi du 14 juin 1921. Article 5: Industries soumises à l'influence des saisons. Industries alimentaires. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1748.)

Arrêté royal : Repos du dimanche. Fabriques de conserves de légumes. Autorisation accordée par application de l'article 6, 1^o, de la loi du 17 juillet 1905. Le 4 août 1923. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1745.)

* Arrêté royal du 10 août 1923 : Loi du 14 juin 1921. Article 9, 1^o: Détermination des travaux préparatoires et complémentaires dans l'industrie de la boulangerie. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1749.)

* Arrêté royal du 17 août 1923 : Loi du 14 juin 1921 instituant la journée de huit heures et la semaine de quarante-huit heures. Article 1^{er}: Extension aux entreprises commerciales, banques, bureaux d'agents de change, compagnies d'assurance. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 8, p. 1750.)

Arrêté ministériel du 29 octobre 1923 : Attributions respectives des inspecteurs du travail, des ingénieurs des mines et des inspecteurs des explosifs en matière de surveillance d'établissements industriels. (R. d. T., 1923, No. 12, p. 2600.)

Arrêté royal du 30 décembre 1923 : Modification de l'arrêté royal du 31 décembre 1920 organisant le Fonds National de Crise. (R. d. T., 1924, No. 1, p. 42.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zakon ze dne 21. prosince 1923, jimz se meni nektera ustanoveni, pripadne proluzuje pusobnost nekterych pravnich predpisu o nemocenskem pojistení delniku. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 121, No. 248, p. 1245.)

[Act to amend certain provisions respecting workers' sickness insurance and extend their period of operation. Dated 21 December 1923.]

Zakon ze dne 21. prosince 1923, kterym se proluzuje ucinnost zakona z 12. srpna 1921, c. 322, Sb. z. a. n., ve znění zakona ze dne 21. prosince 1921, c. 482, Sb. z. a. n., a zakona ze dne 21. prosince 1922, c. 400, Sb. z. a. n., o podpore nezamestnaných. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 125, No. 263, p. 1262.)

[Act to extend period of operation of Act of 12 August 1921 respecting unemployment benefit. Dated 21 December 1923.]

Zakon ze dne 21. prosince 1923, jimz se povoluje dodatecny uver k podpore nezamestnaných. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 125, No. 265, p. 1263.)

[Act granting further credit for unemployment benefit. Dated 21 December 1923.]

Vladni narizení ze dne 6. prosince 1923, jimz se stanoví volební rad pro volby

v živnostenských společenstvech a společenstevních jednotách (svazech). (S. z. n., 1923, C. 111, No. 233, p. 1033.)

[Order respecting election procedure for co-operative societies and associations. Dated 6 December 1923.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 13. prosince 1923, kterým se prodlužuje platnost predpisu §§ 13, 16, 17 a 18 nařízení vlády ze dne 21. října 1922, C. 305, Sb. z. a. n., o zaopatření trvalých zaměstnanců na velkém majetku pozemkovém na rok 1924. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 116, No. 239, p. 1069.)

[Order extending to 1924 the operation of certain sections of the Order of 21 October 1922 respecting provision for permanent officials on large estates. Dated 13 December 1923.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 14. prosince 1923 o dalším poskytování drahotních příplatků k úrazovým důchodům. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 116, No. 240, p. 1069.)

[Order respecting continued payment of cost-of-living bonuses to accident pensions. Dated 14 December 1923.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 29. prosince 1923, jímž se prodlužuje působnost některých právních předpisů o nemocenském pojištění na Slovensku a v Podkarpatské Rusi. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 121, No. 249, p. 1246.)

[Order extending period of operation in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia of certain provisions respecting sickness insurance. Dated 29 December 1923.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 29. prosince 1923 o další podpoře nezaměstnaného stavěbního dělnictva. (S. z. n., 1923, C. 125, No. 264, p. 1262.)

[Order granting further benefit to unemployed workers in the building trade. Dated 29 December 1923.]

FRANCE

Loi du 27 décembre 1923 portant organisation du crédit aux sociétés coopératives et unions de sociétés coopératives d'artisans, ainsi qu'aux petits artisans. (J. O., 1923, No. 351, p. 12093.)

GERMANY

Ernächtigungsgesetz. Vom 8. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1179.)

Gesetz über Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Verordnung über Lohnpfändung. Vom 13. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1186.)

Verordnung über Sozialversicherung in Ansehung des Saargebiets. Vom 17. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, II, p. 373.)

Verordnung auf Grund des Notgesetzes (Soziale Wahlen). Vom 21. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 904.)

Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 27. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 907.)

Verordnung auf Grund des Notgesetzes (Krankenversicherung). Vom 27. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 908.)

Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 27. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 914.)

Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 27. September 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 914.)

Verordnung über die Aufbringung der Mittel für die Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 15. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 984.)

Zweite Verordnung über die Versicherung der in der Kauffahrteiflotte, auf Kabeldampfern und Schulschiffen sowie in der Hochseefischereiflotte beschäftigten, nach dem vierten Buche der Reichsversicherungsordnung versicherungspflichtigen Personen. Vom 17. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 976.)

Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 17. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 978.)

Verordnung über Unterstützung von Sozial- und Kleinrentnern für die zweite Oktoberhälfte 1923. Vom 18. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 980.)

Verordnung über Berechnung der Zulagen in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 18. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 987.)

Verordnung über Zulagen in der Unfallversicherung für die zweite Hälfte des Monats Oktober 1923. Vom 18. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 988.)

Verordnung über die Verdienst- und Einkommensgrenze in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 20. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 21, p. 717.)

Verordnung über Reichszuschüsse zu den Kosten der öffentlichen Arbeitsnachweise. Vom 23. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, Nos. 22-23, p. 730.)

Zweite Verordnung zur Neuregelung der im Handelsgesetzbuche sowie in der Gewerbeordnung vorgesehenen Gehaltsgrenzen. Vom 23. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 990.)

Anordnung über Art, Höhe und Dauer der Unterstützung für die Erwerbslosen und Kurzarbeiter. Vom 24. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 21, p. 706.)

Ausführungsbestimmungen zur Verordnung über die Aufbringung der Mittel für die Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 25. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 21, p. 705.)

Bestimmungen für die Aufsicht über die nichtgewerbsmäßigen Arbeitsnachweise, die nicht Arbeitsnachweisämter im Sinne des Arbeitsnachweisgesetzes sind, und über Einrichtung und Betrieb dieser Arbeitsnachweise. Vom 26. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 21, p. 707.)

Verordnung über Postvorschüsse und Beiträge in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 26. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1030.)

Verordnung über die Verdienst- und Einkommensgrenze in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 27. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1035.)

Verordnung über Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer von Demobilmachungsvorordnungen. Vom 29. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1036.)

Verordnung über die Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer zweier Demobilmachungsvorordnungen. Vom 29. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1037.)

Verordnung über das Schlichtungswesen. Vom 30. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1043.)

Verordnung über Aerzte und Krankenkassen. Vom 30. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1051.)

Verordnung über Krankenhilfe bei den Krankenkassen. Vom 30. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1054.)

Verordnung über Vereinfachungen in der Sozialversicherung. Vom 30. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1057.)

Verordnung über Versicherungsträger in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 30. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1063.)

Verordnung über Abänderung des Arbeitsnachweisgesetzes. Vom 30. Oktober 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1065.)

Verordnung über Unterstützung von Sozial- und Kleinrentnern für die erste Novemberhälfte 1923. Vom 2. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1078.)

Vierte Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über wertbeständige Hypotheken. Vom 6. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1082.)

Verordnung über die Verdienst- und Einkommensgrenze in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 6. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1083.)

Verordnung über Zulagen in der Unfallversicherung für die erste Hälfte des Monats November 1923. Vom 6. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1083.)

Verordnung über Unterstützung von Sozial- und Kleinrentnern für die zweite Novemberhälfte 1923. Vom 15. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1102.)

Bestimmungen des Reichsarbeitsministers über öffentliche Notstandsarbeiten. Vom 17. November 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, Nos. 22-23, p. 731.)

Verordnung über Zulagen in der Unfallversicherung für die zweite Hälfte des Monats November 1923. Vom 20. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1115.)

Vierte Verordnung über Lohn- und Gehaltspfändung. Vom 22. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1110.)

Verordnung über die Verrechnung von Beiträgen der Wanderversicherten. Vom 22. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1110.)

Zweite Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 22. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1116.)

Richtlinien zur Verordnung über Krankenhilfe bei den Krankenkassen vom 30. Oktober 1923 (R. G. Bl., I, p. 1054). Vom 22. November 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 18.)

Verordnung über Beiträge in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 23. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1116.)

Anordnung über den Ersatz der den Krankenkassen durch die Durchführung der Erwerbslosenfürsorge entstandenen Verwaltungskosten. Vom 26. November 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, Nos. 22-23, p. 734.)

Verordnung über den Mindestbetrag des Sterbegeldes in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 26. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1121.)

Zweite Verordnung über Zulagen in der Unfallversicherung für die zweite Hälfte des Monats November 1923. Vom 27. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1120.)

Zweite Verordnung über Berechnung der Zulagen in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 27. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1133.)

Verordnung über Krankenhilfe bei den Krankenkassen. Vom 29. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1157.)

Anordnung über Kurzarbeiterunterstützung. Vom 30. November 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1164.)

Verordnung über die Verdienst- und Einkommensgrenze in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 1. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1165.)

Verordnung über Geschäftsgang und Verfahren der Knappschaftsoberversicherungsämter. Vom 8. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1184.)

Verordnung zur Ausführung der Verordnung über das Schlichtungswesen. Vom 10. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1191.)

Verordnung über Renten in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 12. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1184.)

Zweite Verordnung über Postvorschüsse in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 12. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1192.)

Zweite Verordnung über die Aenderung der Grundbeträge in den Versorgungsgesetzen. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1195.)

Verordnung über die Festsetzung der Bezüge aus der Unfallversicherung für Gefangene. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1198.)

Verordnung über Rechtsanwaltsgebühren im Verfahren vor den Versicherungsbehörden. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1198.)

Verordnung über Unterstützung von Danziger Rentenempfängern der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1199.)

Verordnung über die Aufhebung des Einzugsverfahrens im Freistaat Thüringen. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1199.)

Verordnung über Aenderung der Verfahrensordnungen zur Reichsversicherungsordnung und zum Versicherungsgesetz für Angestellte. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1199.)

Verordnung über die Pauschbeträge für die Spruchsachen bei den Oberversicherungsämtern. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1199.)

Bekanntmachung über die Ausführungsbehörde für die Unfallversicherung von Tätigkeiten im vaterländischen Hilfsdienst im Ausland. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1204.)

Verordnung über die Anlegung von Dampfkesseln. Vom 14. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1229.)

Verordnung über die Auflösung der Flüchtlingslager. Vom 17. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1202.)

Vierzehnte Verordnung über die Versicherungspflicht in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 17. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1234.)

Elfte Verordnung über Gehaltsklassen in der Angestelltenversicherung und Lohnklassen in der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 20. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1235.)

Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 20. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1236.)

Verordnung über Teuerungszulagen in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 20. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1236.)

Verordnung über die Aufhebung des Gesetzes über Wiedereinstellung und Kündigung in Teilen des Reichsgebiets. Vom 20. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1246.)

* Verordnung über die Arbeitszeit. Vom 21. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1249.)

Verordnung betreffend Abänderung der Verordnung über die Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter. Vom 22. Dezember 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 2.)

Verordnung über Beiträge in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 22. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1245.)

Verordnung über Aenderung des Mieterschutzgesetzes und des Wohnungsmangelgesetzes. Vom 24. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1923, I, p. 1247.)

Zweite Verordnung zur Ausführung der Verordnung über das Schlichtungswesen. Vom 29. Dezember 1923. (R. G. Bl., 1924, I, p. 9.)

Erlass des Reichsarbeitsministers V 3 Nr. 7833/23 betr. Reichsmietengesetz. Vom 18. September 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 20, p. 683.)

Erllass des Reichsarbeitsministers X 9683/23 betr. Höchstdauer der Erwerbslosenunterstützung. Vom 23. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 21, p. 707.)

Erllass des Reichsarbeitsministers IV. A 6283 betr. Ausführung der Schlichtungsverordnung. Entlastung der Schlichtungsausschüsse. Vom 19. Dezember 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 7.)

Baden

Verordnung über die Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter in Baden. Vom 12. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 20, p. 678.)

Verordnung zur Ausführung des Betriebsrätegesetzes vom 4. Februar 1920. Vom 31. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, No. 3, p. 37.)

Bavaria

Erlass des Staatsministeriums für soziale Fürsorge Nr. 1844a 123 vom 13. Juni 1923 betr. Vollzug des Reichsmietengesetzes. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 20, p. 684.)

Hamburg

Verordnung über die Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter in Hamburg. Vom 27. November 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, Nos. 22-23, p. 735.)

Hesse

Verordnung über ein vereinfachtes Enteignungsverfahren zur Beschaffung von Arbeitsgelegenheit. Vom 6. November 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 5.)

Mecklenburg-Schwerin

Bekanntmachung vom 5. Juli 1923 zur Ausführung des Reichsarbeitsnachsweigesetzes. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, Nos. 1-2, p. 5.)

Prussia

Ausführungsverordnung zum Gesetz über Mieterschutz und Mieteinigungsämter vom 1. Juni 1923 (R. G. Bl., I, p. 353). Vom 25. September 1923. (Pr. Gesetzsammlung, 1923, p. 449.)

Zweite Ausführungsverordnung des Justizministers zum Reichsgesetz über Mieterschutz und Mieteinigungsämter vom 1. Juni 1923 (R. G. Bl. I, p. 353). Vom 22. Oktober 1923. (Pr. Gesetzsammlung, p. 485.)

Verfügung des Ministers des Innern vom 14. Dezember 1923 — IV c 676 — betr. Inlandslegitimierung ausländischer Arbeiter. (R. Arb. Bl., 1924, Nos. 1-2 p. 3.)

Erlass d. Minister für Handel und des Innern vom 27. Dezember 1923, Nr. III 12719 M.f.H., III 4101 M.d.L., betr. Hausarbeitsgesetz. (Ministerialbl. der Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung, 1923, No. 2, p. 25.)

Erlass des Ministers für Handel vom 29. Dezember 1923, Nr. IV 17163, betr. das Gesetz über die Erweiterung der Berufs- (Fortbildungs-) Schulpflicht vom 31. Juli 1923 (G.S.S. 367). (Ministerialbl. d. Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung, 1923, No. 2, p. 26.)

Erlass d. Minister für Handel und für Landwirtschaft vom 31. Dezember 1923, Nr. III 11042 M.f.H., I A IIIg 18685 M.f.L., betr. Stellenvermittlung ausländischer Arbeiter. (Ministerialbl. d. Handels- und Gewerbeverwaltung, 1924, No. 3, p. 42.)

Württemberg

Verordnung über die Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter in Württemberg. Vom 12. Oktober 1923. (R. Arb. Bl., 1923, No. 20, p. 678.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *Hours of Labour in Industry. Netherlands.* Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours) No. 11. Geneva, December 1923. 31 pp.

— *Systems of Classification of Industries and Occupations.* Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics) No. 1. 79 pp. 1s. 3d.; 30 cents.

— *Methods of Statistics of Wages and Hours of Labour.* Ibid., No. 2. 69 pp. 1s. 3d.; 30 cents.

— *Methods of Statistics of Industrial accidents.* Ibid., No. 3. Geneva, 1923. 63 pp. 1s. 3d.; 30 cents.

— *International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Report on the International Conference of Representatives of Labour Statistical Departments, held at Geneva, 29 October to 2 November 1923.* Geneva, 1924. 80 pp. 1s. 3d.; 30 cents.

The Conference of Statisticians engaged in the compilation of labour statistics, which met at Geneva on 29 October 1923, was convened by the International Labour Office for the purpose of considering the problems involved in the compilation of such statistics and of agreeing, if possible, upon certain methods and standards with a view to rendering labour statistics more comparable as between different countries. (See article in January 1924 number of the *Review*.) The Agenda of the Conference was limited to three specific items: (a) classification of industries and occupations; (b) statistics of wages and hours of labour; (c) statistics of industrial accidents. Reports on each of these three items, dealing with the objects of the different kinds of statistics, the methods of compiling them with a view to international comparison, and the information available in different countries, were prepared by the Statistical Section of the International Labour Office and circulated in advance to the Governments together with a series of draft resolutions as a basis for discussion.

The draft resolutions are given in the Report on the Conference.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

BELGIUM

Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Administration des Mines. *Annales des Mines de Belgique, année 1923.* Vol. XXIV, Part IV. Brussels, Imprimerie Robert Louis, 1923. pp. 930-1128.

Special mention may be made of pages 940-958, in which accidents occurring in the Belgian mines during 1920 are briefly described, and of pages 1078-1128, which give some official administrative documents relating to the working of the mines.

BULGARIA

Direction générale de la Statistique. *Statistique des coopératives dans le royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1920.* Sofia, Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1923. 108 pp.

The first official statistics relating to co-operative societies in Bulgaria, published by the Central Statistical Office, with a preface and explanatory text in Bulgarian and in French. A summary of this report was given in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. IX, No. 11, 17 March 1924.

CANADA

ONTARIO

Provincial Board of Health. *Forty-first Annual Report for the year 1922.* Toronto, 1923. 329 pp.

The report of the Division of Industrial Hygiene included in the annual report of the Board for 1922 describes among other activities of the Division the investigations of poisoning carried out among house painters and decorators, furniture finishers, spray painters, workers in plants where storage batteries are made, etc. The question of miners' phthisis is also dealt with and the study of a case of acute benzol poisoning is recorded.

ESTHONIA

Riigi Statistika Keskbüroo Väljaanne. 1922 a. *Uldrahvalugemise Andmed. Järva Maakond.* Reval, 1923. 59 pp.

Results of the census of 1922, district of Järva, published by the Estonian Central Statistical Office.

GREAT BRITAIN

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Advisory Council. *Third and Final Report of the Mine Rescue Apparatus Research Committee.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. vi + 32 pp., illustr. 1s.

Home Office. *First Report of the Departmental Committee on Compensation for Silicosis, dealing with the Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1919.* London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. 71 pp.

The Committee was appointed to enquire into the working of the Scheme for the Refractories Industries under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1918, and to advise on any proposals for applying the Act to other industries. The Scheme is a new and interesting experiment in workmen's compensation and appears to have worked smoothly. The enquiry has, however, revealed important defects in its provisions and administration. The defects particularly referred to are the absence of power to suspend from employment persons suffering from tuberculosis unaccompanied by silicosis, the failure to eliminate workmen showing signs of silicosis, and the difficult financial position of the Compensation Fund. The Committee suggests certain improvements, which, if adopted, would not only make the scheme satisfactory for the Refractories Industries, but would render it suitable as a basis for similar schemes for other industries in which the risk of silicosis occurs.

Medical Research Council. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Two Studies on Rest Pauses in Industry.* Report No. 25. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1924. iv + 34 pp. 1s. 6d.

The report deals with the effects of breaking up the spells of work in occupations involving light repetitive work by means of short rest pauses of definite duration and interpolated at definite intervals in the spells. In the first study Dr. Vernon and Mr. Bedford show that the introduction of rest pauses usually causes a slight but appreciable rise in output. They emphasise the fact that the response to a system of rest pauses is usually not immediate and that a period of some months must often elapse before the beneficial effect is apparent. The rest pause system appears to act most advantageously upon workers whose occupation depends on the human rather than the mechanical element.

The second part of the report contains the results of some laboratory experiments carried out by Mr. S. Wyatt and Mr. A. D. Ogden, and covering different types of industrial work from the purely mental to that involving slight muscular effort. Monotonous activities are shown to cause considerable reduction in output; this reduction can be avoided to a large extent by the introduction of rest pauses.

The two studies contained in the report tend to prove that the judicious introduction of rest pauses may often bring about an increase in output amounting to from five to ten per cent., in spite of the diminution in working time.

NETHERLANDS

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Rijk in Europa, 1922.* The Hague, Gebr. Belinfante, 1924. LIII + 335 pp.

Statistical year book for the Kingdom of the Netherlands (1922) excluding colonial possessions.

Het Bureau van Statistiek der Gemeente Amsterdam. *Armenzorg en Maatschappelijk Hulpbehoefte te Amsterdam 1916-1920.* No. 70. Amsterdam, Johannes Muller, 1924. xiv + 194 pp.

Report on poor-law administration and relief agencies in Amsterdam, published by the Municipal Statistical Office.

Afdeeling voor Maatschappelijke Aangelegenheden en Statistiek (Utrecht). *Statistische Berichten, 7de Jaargang, Januari-December 1923.* Utrecht, Electrische Drukkerij L. E. Bosh en Zoon, 1924. 69 pp. 1 florin.

Statistical bulletin of the Utrecht Municipal Office of Social Affairs and Statistics, seventh year of issue, covering the period January to December 1923.

NORWAY

Det Statistiske Centralbyrå. *Representativ Landbrukstelling 1923. (Recensement agricole représentatif de l'année 1923.)* Christiania, Aschehoug and Co., 1924. 41 pp.

Official crop and live-stock statistics for 1923, compared with those for 1918.

SPAIN

Instituto de Reformas Sociales. Dirección General de Legislación y Acción Social. Sección de Inspección y Experiencia Social. *Informe acerca del Accidente del Trabajo ocurrido en una cerrajería de Mislata (Valencia).* By D. Rafael FONT DE MORA Y LLORÉNS. Madrid, 1923. 16 pp.

Report on an accident in a locksmith's shop in Mislata (Valencia).

SWITZERLAND

Office fédéral du Travail. *Avant-projet et exposé des motifs d'une loi fédérale sur la formation professionnelle.* Berne, 1924. 96 pp.

An exposition of the provisions and object of the proposed federal law on vocational training.

UNITED STATES

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Industrial Relations in the West Coast Lumber Industry.* By Cloice R. HOWD. Bulletin No. 349. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924. vi + 120 pp.

A study of an important experiment in industrial democracy in the West Coast lumber industry: the structure, history, and aims of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen ("Four L") organised during the war under Government auspices. The technology of the industry and the labour conditions are examined, the problems requiring solution and the efforts made for a constructive settlement are reviewed.

The task of the Four L Plan, an extended application of the Shop Committee Plan, has been that of maintaining standards of wages, hours and working conditions for the entire region by democratic action in which employers and employees have an equal voice, and of adjusting on the basis of these standards all difficulties which may arise. The author shows in what measure its purpose has been achieved. A bibliography is included.

— **Children's Bureau.** *Child Welfare in the Insular Possessions of the United States. Part I. Porto Rico.* By Helen V. BARY. Bureau Publication No. 127. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1923. v + 75 pp.

— **Women's Bureau.** *Women in South Carolina Industries. A Study of Hours, Wages and Working Conditions.* Bulletin No. 32. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1923. v + 128 pp.

Treasury Department. Farm Loan Bureau. *Seventh Annual Report of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the Year ending 31 December 1923.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924. 43 pp.

— **Public Health Service.** *Annual Report of the Surgeon General for the fiscal year 1923.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1923. vi + 316 pp.

Among the subjects of special interest touched upon in the numerous reports brought together in this volume may be mentioned the activities of the Office in industrial hygiene and sanitation, the investigations made into occupational health dangers, the studies of occupational diseases and the statistical studies of morbidity in industrial workers, also the investigations of the various gases offering advantages in ship fumigation and of natural ventilation and the artificial means of ventilation of ships after fumigation. The pages devoted to mental hygiene give, together with some statistics, interesting observations made upon ethnic groups living in the United States.

— — *Physiological Effects of High Temperatures and Humidities with and without Air Movement. Effects on Body Temperature and Pulse Rate of Subjects at Rest.* By R. R. SAYERS and D. HARRINGTON. Reprint No. 854 from the *Public Health Reports*, 20 July 1923. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1923. 23 pp. 5 cents.

For several years the authors have been studying the effects of air conditions in metal mines upon underground workers. The results of investigations carried out during 1918 were embodied in a number of brief reports issued in 1920 and 1921.

In 1921 a more extended study in hot and deep mines was made for the purpose of ascertaining the limiting conditions imposed upon underground workers by the physiological effect of various air movements, temperatures, and humidities. The examinations were made both with the subjects at work and at rest; the variations in body temperature and pulse rate, together with any symptoms of perspiration, dizziness, headache, weakness, etc., were recorded. The results obtained will be published in a series of papers, each dealing with one particular phase of the work. The paper under consideration is devoted to the effect on body temperature and pulse rate of subjects in still air as compared with moving air, at temperatures from 90° to 100° F., and of 100 per cent. relative humidity, the subjects at rest.

The untoward effects of high temperatures (above 90° F. and below 98° F.) and humidities are shown to be much less when the air is moving than when it is still. No beneficial effects were found however by moving saturated air at 98.6° or 100° F. even at high velocities; such disadvantages as a marked rise in body temperature and pulse rate, perspiration, dizziness and weakness are recorded.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Adler, Max. *Der Marxismus als proletarische Lebenslehre.* Berlin, E. Laub'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1923. 55 pp.

The author's aim is to show that the works of Marx, although somewhat abstruse and written in a difficult style, are not, at least in their broad lines, beyond the intellectual range of the masses, since they touch on the most vital interests of the wage earners and disclose to the working classes their own real social significance.

Auburtin, Fernand. *En péril de mort.* Académie d'éducation et d'entraide sociale. Paris, Edition Spes. 88 pp. 1 fr.

"France must put an end to depopulation, or depopulation will put an end to France." This is the theme developed throughout four short chapters, in which the author shows the causes, extent, and dangers of the steady decline in the population in France, and suggests the following remedies: A campaign against

intemperance, bad housing conditions, and abortion; patriotic propaganda; strengthening of the family tie; reform of morals; revision of the electoral, fiscal and inheritance systems, etc.

Bagotzky, Serge. *La réorganisation de la Croix-Rouge Internationale.* Berne, Edition de la Société Russe de la Croix-Rouge, 1924. 46 pp.

The international reorganisation of Red Cross Societies.

Beveridge, Sir W. *Insurance for All and Everything.* "The New Way" Series, No. 7. London, Daily News, 1924. 40 pp.

Sir William Beveridge outlines in this little book a scheme for the co-ordination of the branches of social insurance at present existing in Great Britain, namely: non-contributory insurance against accidents and old age, and contributory insurance against sickness and unemployment, and for the inclusion, in the co-ordinated system, of allowances to widowed mothers and orphans, and contributory pensions to persons between the ages of 65 and 70. The author considers that it will be possible to provide the new benefits without increasing the present contributions by using the surplus of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which, when unemployment returns to its normal level, will amount to about £25,000,000. He proposes the re-organisation of social insurance of persons up to the age of 70 into two sections, utilising "distinct types of machinery corresponding to the fundamental distinction between beneficiaries disabled by disease or injury and beneficiaries not so disabled". The disablement section, covering disease and accidents, would provide sickness and disablement allowances up to the age of 65, also medical and maternity benefits; workmen's compensation as such would disappear, and instead the employers' contribution to disablement insurance would be increased. The unemployment and endowment section would provide unemployment benefit, widows' and orphans' allowances, and pensions for persons between the ages of 65 and 70. For persons from the age of 70 onwards, the present old-age pension system would continue, the means limit being removed as early as possible.

Bonger, W. A. *Vermogen en Inkomen in Nederland gedurende den Oorlogstijd (1913-1920).* Amsterdam, 1923. 56 pp.

In this statistical study, estimates are made of the total wealth and income of the country during the period 1913-1920, together with indications as to their distribution. Summaries are given of estimates of a similar kind made in other countries.

Bourgin, Hubert. *Les systèmes socialistes.* Encyclopédie scientifique publiée sous la direction du Dr. TOULOUSE, Bibliothèque d'Economie politique constituée sous la direction de M. Georges RENARD. Paris, Doin, 1923. xvi + 417 pp.

A history of the different socialist systems, in which Mr. Bourgin not only analyses doctrines but attempts to classify them, to define their common elements and to explain objectively the conditions attending and the general lines of their evolution. He confines himself strictly to a history of socialist systems, leaving aside that of persons and political parties or movements. The book is in four parts, devoted respectively to the determination of the essential elements of the socialist systems and the previous conceptions from which socialism was evolved, the systems which took form from 1789 to 1848, marxism and the unification of socialism, and finally, the disintegration of socialism. Each chapter is followed by a short bibliography and an index is included.

Brissenden, P. F. *Occupational Incidence of Labour Mobility.* Reprinted from the *Quarterly Publication of the American Statistical Association*, December 1923. pp. 978-992.

An analysis by occupations is made of the figures for labour turnover in a firm employing 2,200 workers on the manufacture of agricultural implements. The methods of recording movements and of dealing with excessive labour turnover were successful in reducing the replacement rate of the factory by 50 per cent. in two years.

Carel, Paul. *Les bases de l'organisation industrielle et commerciale.* Paris, Librairie de documentation commerciale, 1923. 288 pp.

Mr. Carel considers that "organisation should be based on the historical in preference to the scientific method." Certain authors would apply to army organisation the methods current in industry and commerce; Mr. Carel holds that "the Napoleonic method adapted to industrial and commercial organisation may yield results equal to those obtained by its application to the conduct of war". Commenting on the writings of the American engineer Taylor, and those of Marshal Foch, he selects from the latter certain ideas and explains at length how, in his opinion, they may be put into practice in the organisation of undertakings of miscellaneous nature. With a view to making his theories convincing, he gives a concrete example of their application.

Commons, John R. *Unemployment Insurance. The Road to Prevention. A digest of the 1923 Huber Unemployment Bill.* By Allen B. FORSBERG. Madison, Wisconsin, The Wisconsin Association for the Prevention of Unemployment, 1923.

The Huber Unemployment Bill aims at the organisation of unemployment insurance on the same lines as insurance against accidents. While the laws actually in force are directed chiefly towards existing unemployment, the object of this Bill is the prevention of unemployment, which the authors of the measure attribute to the defective organisation of industry. With a view to stimulating effort in the desired direction the burden of provision for unemployment compensation is laid on the employers.

Confédération Générale des Syndicats Chrétiens de Belgique. *Les pensions ouvrières. Notre solution.* Brussels. 16 pp.

A solution of the problem of workers' old age pensions offered by the Belgian Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

Co-operative Press Agency. *The People's Year Book and Annual of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, 1924.* Manchester, Co-operative Wholesale Society; Glasgow, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. 368 pp. 3s.

By the publication of this edition, the People's Year Book reaches its seventh annual appearance. Since 1919, it has been issued in place of the "Annual of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies"; it is a work of reference covering a wide field of national and international activities in co-operative, labour and kindred subjects. It provides each year a central feature composed of a series of contributions from prominent co-operators in various countries dealing with some question of special interest, such as in previous years: Co-operation in relation to Politics (1921), the Possibilities of International Co-operative Trading (1922), the Reconstruction of Europe from the Co-operative Standpoint (1923).

The special articles this year deal with the relationship between the co-operative wholesale and retail establishments and their employees, and more generally, with relations between co-operative societies and trade unions.

Cotton Year Book 1924 (The). The "Textile Mercury" Annuals. Manchester, Marsden and Co. ccvii + 636 pp. 7s. 6d.

While the mechanical side of the cotton industry still receives close attention in this issue of the Cotton Year Book, increased importance is attached to the economic and human side of the industry. The various efforts made to arrange a scheme of control for the industry are summarised in the "Review for 1923". Out of the "control" discussion a committee was formed composed of equal numbers of employers and employed. The question of the establishment of a Joint Industrial Council to watch and guard the interests of Lancashire's cotton trade is raised in the Editor's preface. In addition to general information on all matters concerning the trade, the year book contains a list of associations and trade unions and of employers' associations abroad.

Cross, Ira B. *Domestic and Foreign Exchange.* New York, The MacMillan Company, 1923. 572 pp.

A comprehensive text-book, combining practical and theoretical instruction, intended to meet the needs of college students and men engaged in actual exchange operations. It deals not only with the exchanges as they are supposed to function normally, but also with the abnormal developments, occurring both in time

of peace and war, which call for a closer and more searching examination of exchange practices and rate fluctuations, and necessitate the adoption of unusual methods to meet unusual circumstances.

Diez, Salvatore. *Un problema concreto dell' organizzazione scientifica del lavoro. Applicazione della psicotechnica alla selezione del personale ferroviario addetto alla sicurezza dell' esercizio, per la prevenzione degli infortuni e dei sinistri.* Reprinted from *Rassegna della Previdenza Sociale*, Tenth Year, No. 12, December 1923. Rome. 23 pp.

A concrete problem of scientific organisation : the application of psychotechnics in the selection of railway staff, with a view to accident prevention.

Farner, Hans. *Die Geschichte des Schweizerischen Arbeiterbundes.* Dissertation der rechts- und staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Zürich zur Erlangung der Würde eines Doktors der Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Weida i Thür, 1923. 116 pp.

A short history of the Swiss trade unions, being a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Literature, University of Zurich.

Felgenbaum, Stefanie. *Die Tendenz zur Sozialisierung der ärztlichen Hilfe in Deutschland und Oesterreich.* Berlin, Emil Ebering, 1923. 112 pp.

Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Zurich, this work deals with one of the chief problems to be faced in connection with the organisation of the intellectual forces of society.

The author first examines the factors which render desirable a reform of the present medical system, in particular the economic position of medical men during recent years in Germany and Austria, countries in which the development of social insurance has been marked. The relative importance of private practice has decreased while the relations of medical practitioners with the insurance funds have become closer, giving rise to difficult negotiations, occasional opposition and even threats of strikes on the part of the medical body.

The socialisation of the medical service is not, either in theory or in practice, entirely new. It has been proposed at different times in England, Holland, Switzerland, Russia and Germany. Some interesting experiments have been made, the most extensive being that attempted by the Russian Zemstvos which secured free medical services to large populations. In 1920 no fewer than 6,600 medical men were employed by the Zemstvos, the expenses in connection with the medical services amounting to 46 million roubles.

Experiments of a similar kind, but on a smaller scale, were made in Dalmatia, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Swiss Canton of Ticino.

In the second part of the book, the author considers various questions connected with the socialisation of medical services and some possible objections.

The novelty and importance of the subject dealt with lend a special interest to this work.

Fenner, Gerhard and Loesch, Dr. von. *Die neuen Agrargesetze der ost- und südost-europäischen Staaten.* Vol. I. *Quellenbuch der neuesten Agrargesetze Russlands, Estlands, Lettlands, Litauens, Polens, der Tschecho-Slowakei, Ungarns und Rumäniens.* Handbucher der Ausschusses für Minderheitenrecht, edited by Johannes TIEDJE. Berlin, Engelmann, 1923. 258 pp.

In this book are printed textual translations into German of many of the series of war and post-war land tenure Acts which have revolutionised the agrarian situation in Russia, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania. The latest Act translated is the Lithuanian Act of 3 May 1922 dealing with the organisation of the bodies carrying out the agrarian reform scheme. The authors reserve to a second volume their analysis of this legislation, an introduction, and comment, also a critical bibliography and additional translation of legislation which it has been impossible to include in the present volume.

Fisher, Irving. *League or War ?* New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1923. xi + 268 pp., illustr.

An appeal to Americans to reconsider on its merits the question whether America should or should not become a member of the League of Nations. Mr. Fisher

rapidly reviews some early conceptions of such an organisation among prominent men of different political convictions in his country and proceeds to describe the birth of the League, its purpose, methods and mechanism. He examines and refutes various arguments advanced against the League, and points not only to the work accomplished by the League as regards war prevention and welfare promotion but to the advantages which would accrue both to America and to the world were she, through her participation, to complete the great structure for international peace and progress which she began.

The appendices contain a bibliography, the text of the League Covenant, and a summary of its main provisions arranged for easy reference under the title of "The A. B. C. of the Paris Covenant".

French, Carroll E. *The Shop Committee in the United States.* Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XLI, No. 2. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1923. vii + 109 pp.

A study of the relation of the shop committee movement to trade unionism in the United States and its possible influence in the field of industrial relations. The author first examines the principles of the shop committee, its form, organisation, and working, considers its limitations and the value of its contribution to labour relations in the plant. He stresses the distinction between the functions of the shop committee operating as an agency for collective dealing in the individual plant and the collective bargaining of the trade union system, and sets forth the reasons for the antagonism between the trade union and the shop committee. He questions the expediency of the trade union policy, pointing out the possible ways in which the shop committee may be of service to the trade union movement, and, finally, sketches the probable future relation of the two movements, foreshadowing the ultimate attainment by the workers, through their shop committees, to some form of national organisation covering the whole industry.

Fuchs, Georg. *Genossenschaftsrecht und Genossenschaftswesen.* Glockners Handels-Bücherei, No. 92. Leipzig, Glockner, 1923. 116 pp.

The author, who for twenty years was a chief official of the Federation of co-operative societies in the Rhineland, aims at providing the ordinary reader with a complete survey of the co-operative movement in Germany and the legislation affecting co-operative societies. He expounds the principles on which the movement rests and describes how the co-operative societies have developed their activities within the scope permitted by the law.

Gide, Charles. *Cours sur la Coopération au Collège de France, année 1923-1924.* Two series of pamphlets. (1) *La lutte pour le profit ; Qu'est-ce que le Profit ? L'Entrepreneur et le Profit ; L'Actionnaire et le Dividende ; Le Travail et le Profit ; Le Consommateur et le Profit ; Le Partage du Profit ; De l'Élimination du Profit.* (2) *Histoire des Associations de Production ; Les Divers Types d'Associations de Production ; Les Obstacles au Développement ; Les Coopératives de Production et l'État ; Le Familistère de Guise et la Verrerie Ouvrière ; La Coopérative de Production à l'Étranger ; L'Avenir des Coopératives de Production.* Paris, Association pour l'Enseignement de la Coopération, 85, rue Charlot.

Gray, John H. *The Economic Order, What is it, What is it worth ?* New York, George H. Doran Co., 1923. 52 pp.

This pamphlet in the Christianity and Industry Series shows how the laws, customs and theories of the present day economic system are the survivals of earlier days when circumstances were completely different, and argues that their general effect is to make modern industrialism run counter in almost every respect to the fundamental principles of Christianity, brotherhood and service.

Gumpert, Fritz. *Die Bildungsbestrebungen der freien Gewerkschaften.* Jena, G. Fischer, 1923. 150 pp.

The institutions of the German "Free" Trade Unions for workers' education.

Hamilton, W., and May, S. *The Control of Wages.* New York, George H. Doran Co., 1923. 185 pp.

Among the questions which the writers attempt to answer, at least in a tentative way, are the following: What are the sources of wage payments? Are wages

determined by natural and unchangeable laws beyond man's control, or are some, a great many or all of the conditions upon which wages depend subject to control? What, if any, are the limits to a continuous increase of real wages?

Various wage theories are outlined, including that of demand and supply, and the subsistence, wages fund and productivity of labour theories. These appear to indicate that wages are regulated by some kind of "natural" or unalterable law. The writers, in criticising the different theories, refuse to accept such a conclusion. They regard wages as the product of human arrangements, and present a theory of wages the object of which is to explain wages from the standpoint of the single problem of how they may be raised through a conscious control of the factors upon which they rest.

Different methods of increasing nominal wages are considered, for example, at the expense of the consumer, of the capitalist, of the land owner, of management, or even of other industries. Increased productivity and the elimination of waste are regarded as important, and among the means indicated are improvements in technical processes, in industrial and commercial organisation, together with increases in the efficiency of labour. Inefficiency of management is regarded as an important cause of low wages, and in the domain of economics it is considered that a solution of the problem of the "business cycle" for example by "the establishment of a real 'stabilised dollar' will mean a substantial increase in the labourers' wages". Gains are considered possible from some form of workers' control, and the need for economic research is emphasised.

Hopkinson, Austin. *The Hope of the Workers.* London, Martin Hopkinson and Co., 1923. 104 pp.

A short criticism of socialism in theory and in practice. The author contends that socialism destroys political freedom, is fundamentally opposed to the tenets of Christianity, and as a system of economic organisation must ultimately fail. Unconvinced that the capitalist system in itself is the primary cause of the present discontent in industry, he considers that the hope of better things lies in a more conscientious performance of his duties on the part of the employer.

Horlaeher, Michael. *Das Agrarprogramm der Sozialdemokratie.* Munich, Pfeiffer, 1923. 24 pp.

An opponent of Socialist intervention in agricultural matters sketches the official pronouncements of German socialist parties during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on land policy and the nationalisation of land.

Hurry, J. B. *La pauvreté et ses cercles vicieux.* Preface by Mr. Anatole WEBER. Paris, Les presses universitaires de France, 1924. xxii + 467 pp. 7 diagrams. 20 frs.

This French revised edition of Dr. Hurry's book is based on the second English edition. The main theme recurring through its pages is the mutual reactions of poverty and the ills which it begets. The author compares the vicious circle thus formed to similar phenomena in the field of pathology studied in a previous work. Poverty causes, for instance, among other ills, insanitary housing which is responsible for ill-health, from which result frequent interruptions of work and consequent increased poverty. Dr. Hurry reviews many factors which may create such a vicious circle and tend to perpetuate it. In addition to the example quoted above he mentions inadequate education, unemployment, insecurity of the future, the unfair advantage of the working man taken by certain employers, female and child labour, and industrial accidents. He points out that apart from the vicious circles naturally produced by existing social conditions there are artificial vicious circles created and maintained by misdirected charity or unintelligent legislation. Having defined the root of the evil the author examines the consequences and, in the most constructive chapter of the book, explains how the circle may be broken. Among the means recommended are: first, adequate legislation such as that relating to the regulation of labour in factories, the minimum wage, the work of women and children; secondly, action by organisations such as trade unions, co-operative societies, and philanthropic associations; thirdly, and lastly, individual effort, methodical and persevering.

Jaurès, Jean. *Histoire socialiste de la Révolution française.* Revised by A. MATHIEZ. Vol. VI: *La Gironde.* Paris, Librairie de l'Humanité, 1923. 428 pp. illustr.

Volumes I to V of this work were noted in the following numbers of the *Review*: September 1922, February-March and August 1923. The sixth volume comprises five chapters devoted respectively to, the political and clerical opposition to the French Revolution, economic and social questions, the policy of the Gironde, the trial of the King and the first coalition.

Kidd, James. *Unity in Industry.* London, John Murray, 1924. 160 pp.

Written primarily for the trade unionist, this little book suggests as a remedy for industrial unrest an amendment of the Companies Act which would establish the trade union as the investing unit of the worker and identify the latter with the management of the industry in which he is engaged. Holding individual effort to be the condition alike of personal growth and national prosperity, the author criticises the socialist remedies attempted or advocated and answers some objections likely to be offered to such a new law. He sees in the solution offered a means of restoring the trade union to its proper place in industry as conceived by Disraeli, to whose political philosophy he devotes a short chapter.

Kringen, Olav. *Den sociale revolution. Et kort rids av socialismen som virkende kraft i samfundet.* Christiania, Norges Socialdemokratiske Arbeiderparti, 1923. 48 pp.

The social revolution and socialism in its various aspects.

Lanfear, V. W. *Business Fluctuations and the American Labour Movement.* Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. New York, 1924. 132 pp.

This book examines data of wages and cost of living, employment and unemployment, labour mobility and absenteeism, and the changes in attitude and policy of labour in the United States during the period 1915-1922; they are shown to correspond with the cyclical fluctuation of business and industry. The periods of improving trade, the author points out, are marked by increasing cost of living, followed at some distance by rising wages, by increasing employment, by greater labour turnover and absenteeism, and by strikes for better conditions, usually successful in whole or in part. The periods of declining trade are marked by a decrease in the cost of living and in wages, by unemployment, by decreased labour mobility and absenteeism, and by aggressive movements on the part of employers, defensive strikes, and unfavourable judgments by courts in labour cases. Particular attention is given in these pages to government policy during and after the war in so far as it affected these factors.

Lauber, H. *Handbuch der ärztlichen Berufsberatung.* Vienna, Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1923. 586 pp.

The question of vocational guidance is of special interest to medical men since they are called upon to examine children and young persons with a view to determining their aptitude for the trade or profession they wish to follow, and to warn them of any physical symptoms or defects likely to preclude success.

In this work prepared by Mr. Lauber in collaboration with several specialists, vocational guidance is considered in relation to psychiatry, ophthalmology, otology, affections of the kidneys, dermatology, gynaecology, neurology, and, finally, surgery and orthopaedy. Some chapters are devoted to psychology and vocational guidance of young people affected by mental or nervous disorders. The volume includes an alphabetical list of occupations with the aptitudes required for each, and the defects or diseases which should deter the subject from engaging in them.

Maas, Simon A. *Voeren wij den Klassenstrijd? (Een rechtvaardiging van beleid).* Rotterdam, Nijgh en Van Ditmar's Uitg.-Mij, 1923. 47 pp.

The President of the Netherlands Federation of Manufacturers' Associations discusses whether class war is waged by that organisation and attempts a justification of its policy and management.

National Confederation of Employers' Organisations. *Report on Unemployment Insurance. Submitted by the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations to the Minister of Labour in reply to the Minister's letter to the Confederation dated 28 November 1922.* London, 1924. 30 pp.

This report was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. IX, No. 8, pp. 19-22.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Experience With Mutual Benefit Associations in the United States.* Research Report No. 65. New York, December 1923. vii + 155 pp.

— *A Manual for Mutual Benefit Associations.* Research Report, No. 66, supplemental to Research Report No. 65. New York, January 1924. 48 pp.

Pagel, Paul. *Gross und Kleinbetrieb in der Landwirtschaft.* Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1922. 56 pp.

A review of certain literature in the German language on the problem of the relative economic and other advantages of large and small agricultural holdings. The analysis proves once more the extreme complexity of this much discussed problem and the very doubtful nature of the so-called results set forth in much of the writing dealing with it.

Polak, Henri. *De Vakvereeniging.* Amsterdam, Uitgeversmaatschappij, "Elsevier", 1922. 106 pp.

Mr. Polak is not only a pioneer of trade unionism in Holland (he is president of the powerful Dutch Diamond Workers' Trade Union), but has also the distinction of having rendered Beatrice and Sydney Webb's book on "The History of Trade Unionism" into Dutch. His booklet entitled "De Vakvereeniging" (The Trade Union) contains an interesting chapter on the rise of denominational trade unionism, a subject which opens up a new range of thought for any reader solely accustomed to the purely British form of trade union organisation. The chapters on the present position, on trade unions and politics, and particularly on the international trade union movement, may also be commended to a wider reading public than that of Holland alone.

Proceedings of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference 1923. Held in Poona on 22, 23, and 24 September, 1923. Bombay, Karnatak Press, 1923. 78 + LXIII pp.

Rockefeller Jr., J. D. *The Personal Relation in Industry.* New York, Boni and Liveright, 1923. 149 pp.

A collection of addresses on industrial relationships delivered by the author on various occasions. The theme developed throughout is co-operation in industry as the solution of industrial problems. In the appendix is set forth a plan of representation of employees in the coal and iron mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of Colorado and Wyoming.

Salzman, L. F. *English Industries of the Middle Ages.* New edition, enlarged and illustrated. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1923. xiii + 360 pp.

In this new edition of a work which first appeared in 1913 the author has added a good deal of fresh material. His aim is to provide an introduction to the study of industrial life in England. He reviews in turn the leading mediaeval industries, showing their chief centres and chronological development, and the conditions and methods of working. In the last chapter are outlined the general principles which governed the control of industry, regulations made by, or for, the craftsman in the interest of the employer, the workman or the consumer. A large number of illustrations from mediaeval sources, of artistic as well as technical interest, are included.

Shin (Miss). *Industrial Conditions among Women in China. An address to the International Congress of Working Women, Aug. 1923, in Vienna.* London, International Federation of Working Women. 11 pp. 1d.

Stein, Oswald. *Die Internationale Arbeitsorganisation.* Vienna, Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, 1923. xxviii + 164 pp.

Dr. Stein's short study on the International Labour Organisation is the second volume of a series published by the Vienna Chamber of Workers and Employees (*Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien*). The author describes clearly and concisely the various phases of the movement which led to the formation of the Organisation, and dwells at greater length on the International Labour Conference, explaining its composition and summarising its work. He gives a full list of the questions figuring on the agenda of each session and shows the importance and bearing of the decisions of the Conference. A short survey of the organisation of the League of Nations and a bibliography complete his work.

Tremelloni, Roberto. *L'Organizzazione internazionale del Lavoro*. Preface by Angiolo CABRINI. Milan, "Aracne", Officine di Cultura, 1924. 192 pp.

A book designed, as Mr. Cabrini points out in the preface, for readers desiring a reliable handbook on the movement for international labour legislation and the work of the International Labour Office. After recalling the origin of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Tremelloni gives a general survey of the results obtained through the Washington, Genoa and Geneva Conferences. Biographical notes are given on the directorate and the chief Italian officials of the International Labour Office. A chapter is devoted to a detailed study of Italy's relations with the International Labour Organisation. Finally, Mr. Tremelloni examines the attitude of the various trade union groups and of some prominent persons towards the International Labour Office. A bibliography of works and articles on the International Labour Organisation published in Italian completes the volume.

Ubach, E., Raekow, E., Kampfmeyer, G., Stumme, H., and Adam, L. *Sitte und Recht in Nordafrika. Quellen zur ethnologischen Rechtsforschung von Nordafrika, Asien und Australien*, No. 1. Stuttgart, Ferdinand Enke, 1923. xlii + 441 pp.

In 1917 were grouped together in the prisoners' camps of Germany men of many different races and widely different standing. The authors took advantage of these circumstances to carry out an investigation of the economic, social, and racial position, the customs and manners obtaining and the legislation in force in several extra-European countries. The principal sources drawn on were verbatim reports of examinations to which the prisoners were subjected. The first volume now under consideration relates to Morocco, Algeria and Tunis. It contains frequent references to labour conditions in these countries; in particular, information is given on the salt-extracting industry in Morocco.

Waldsburger, Jean. *Die Rationalisierung der Arbeit. Ihre ökonomischen und sozialen Wirkungen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Taylorsystems*. Bern, Verlag G. Grunau, 1924. 264 pp.

The object of this study is to determine the social and economic effects of scientific management in industry and to examine its present development. The first chapter is devoted to a discussion of the scientific and economic tendencies of labour studies before Taylor and during his time. The Taylor system itself and its physiological and psycho-physical bases are clearly explained and the applicability of the system is examined. The author has not confined himself to a criticism of the general principles underlying the various systems of scientific management, but analyses separately each system.

The subject of the last chapter is the economic and social results of the Taylor system, which Mr. Waldsburger considers from a purely objective standpoint. He recognises the importance of the system as a method of utilising human labour, and the concordance between the economic measures implied by it and some physiological and psychological discoveries. He concludes, however, that this method of scientific management, the first to be actually applied, presents a whole series of imperfections which detract from its economic value. The fundamental fault of the system lies in the fact that it tends towards obtaining the maximum quantitative rather than the maximum qualitative output, which physiological and psychological research has shown best corresponds to the natural bent of the worker and ultimately brings the most valuable economic results.

Waltz, André. *Le problème de la population française, nationalité, mortalité, immigration*. Paris, Société d'études et d'informations économiques, 1924. 56 pp.

Mr. Waltz has attempted a study of the population problem in France from a purely objective and scientific standpoint. Dealing with the historical and geographical aspect of the question, he quotes figures to show that the decline in the birth rate is general and has steadily increased during the last hundred years in all the European countries; it is due, he states, not so much to any particular cause as to the general conditions of modern civilisation. If, despite the decline in the birthrate, a startling numerical increase is noticeable in Europe since the Napoleonic era, it is entirely due, he declares, to the decrease in the death rate. While not denying the possible efficacy of the measures generally recommended to raise the birth-rate in France, he considers that the true remedy for the existing state of affairs lies in combating the causes of the high mortality rate, and points out that much remains to be done in this field. He stresses, moreover, the importance of a policy of peace and sets forth the advantages which France would derive from rural immigration based on careful selection. "The demographic reconstruction of France", he concludes "is a government problem".

Weber, Alfred. *Die Not der geistigen Arbeiter.* Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1923. 54 pp.

The distress among intellectual workers.

Woodrow Wilson's Case for the League of Nations. Compiled with his approval by Hamilton Forey. Princeton, Princeton University Press; London, Oxford University Press, 1923. 271 pp.

President Wilson's official and detailed explanation of the League of Nations Covenant and of the Treaty of Versailles made to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and to the people of the United States when the Treaty was before the Senate in 1919, together with the text of the Covenant and two Addresses delivered before the Peace Conference at Paris.

Wool Year Book 1924 (The). The "Textile Mercury" Annuals. Manchester, Marsden and Co. cxxxv + 572 pp. 7s. 6d.

In this edition of the Wool Year Book — a handbook on all matters affecting the wool industry — a new section has been added relating to the manufacture of knitted fabrics. The history of the wool textile industry during the past year is reviewed, outstanding features being the shortage of raw material and foreign competition. A list of associations and trade unions in the wool industry is included.
