



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Hours of Labour and Overtime Rates of Pay in the Principal Industries in Great Britain

The British Ministry of Labour has just instituted a general enquiry into earnings and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1924. Some time will necessarily elapse before the enquiry can be completed, but in the meantime a considerable amount of information as to normal full-time hours of labour and rates of pay for overtime can be obtained from collective agreements, arbitration awards, and Trade Board Orders. A summary of the available information and a table showing for the principal industries in respect of which particulars are available hours of labour and overtime rates of pay (on weekdays) generally recognised by the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, under the provisions of collective agreements or arbitration awards, has just been published by the Ministry¹. In view of the interest of the subject and the value of the detailed information provided the summary and table in question are reproduced below in full.

HOURS OF LABOUR

“ Under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, the normal weekly working hours of women and of young persons (under 18 years of age) are limited to a maximum of 55½ in textile factories and 60 in non-textile factories and workshops. Under the operation, however, of the agreements arrived at by employers' associations and trade unions, of arbitration awards to which such organisations are parties, or of Trade Board Orders, the normal full-time weekly hours of labour are, in general, considerably less, both in the principal organised industries in which collective agreements have been arrived at and in those trades to which the Trade Board Acts have been applied. In general, the normal working week in these industries is one of 48 hours or less, except in the case of certain industries organised on the shift system, in which, owing to the nature of the process, work is carried on continuously, and some of the workpeople, though working 8 hours per day or shift, may periodically work more than six shifts a week. The principal groups of such workers known to the Department are the following :

Pig Iron Manufacture (process workers).

¹ *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April 1925, p, 116, and table, pp. 138-139.

Steel Smelting (Gas producemen and certain other classes who are required to work at week-ends).

Heavy Chemical Manufacture (Shift workers).

Lead Smelting (Process workers).

Spelter Manufacture (Process workers).

Electricity Supply (Shift workers in certain districts).

Gas Manufacture (Shift workers in certain districts).

" As already indicated, the available information in regard to hours of labour relates, in the main, to industries in which collective bargaining prevails. Little information is available as to the hours in other industries, but it is known that there are workers in some industries and services in which few, if any, agreements exist, whose hours exceed 48 per week, for instance, domestic servants and some shop assistants. In agriculture the hours of labour in respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed for ordinary labourers by the Agricultural Wages Board vary in different districts. In some cases the hours are 48 in winter and 50 to 54 in summer, in others they are 50 to 54 all the year round and in one district they are 48 all the year round. Other cases in which the normal weekly hours appear from the collective agreements, etc., to exceed 48 include surface workers at ironstone mines in Cleveland, levers lace makers (twist hands) at Derby and Nottingham, lace embroidery workers at Nottingham, tugboatmen on the River Tees, and donkeymen at the Southampton and Mersey Docks.

" In the majority of cases the agreements fixing the present hours of labour in the various industries have come into operation since the beginning of 1919. Before the war, the hours normally worked were, in general, considerably longer. In 1906, for example, the results of the general Enquiry into Earnings and Hours of Labour showed that in industries other than mining and agriculture less than one-tenth of the workpeople covered by the enquiry had a normal week of under 50 hours, about three-quarters had a normal week of 50 to 57 hours, and rather more than one-tenth worked over 58 hours, the general average being about 54 to 55 hours.

" The following table, showing the numbers of workpeople affected by changes in hours of labour reported to the Department and the amount of net increase or decrease in the weekly hours of these workpeople, affords an indication of the stages by which the reduction in hours of labour since 1906 has been effected, in the industries covered by the statistics.

" The figures are exclusive of changes in the hours of labour of agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks and, prior to 1919, in those of railway servants. They relate in the main to organised industries and do not include the effects of changes in the hours of unorganised workers or employees of individual firms, which may have escaped the notice of the Department.

" It will be seen that the years of greatest change were 1919 and 1920, when the reductions to the present hours were mainly effected. Another year of considerable reductions was 1909, when the hours of underground workers at coal mines were reduced to 8 per shift.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR,
1907-1924

Year	Number of workpeople affected by		Net amount of increase (+) or decrease (—) per week
	Increases	Decreases	
			Hours
1907	800	35,400	— 79,000
1908	3,300	23,200	— 38,000
1909	3,200	559,700	— 2,392,000
1910	8,000	19,400	— 48,000
1911	4,400	151,100	— 715,500
1912	1,000	104,100	— 210,000
1913	7,700	142,500	— 361,000
1914	900	92,500	— 296,000
1915	600	20,400	— 63,000
1916	1,300	22,000	— 100,000
1917	2,400	32,000	— 120,000
1918	1,800	148,300	— 568,000
1919	1,200	6,304,900	—40,651,000
1920	1,900	570,300	— 2,114,000
1921	31,400	12,900	+ 15,000
1922	15,900	303,000	— 93,000
1923	325,400	9,600	+ 108,500
1924	13,100	16,100	+ 12,500

OVERTIME RATES OF PAY

“ It will be seen from the table below that the agreements between employers and workpeople regarding the rates of payment for overtime provide generally for a rate of time and a quarter, or time and a quarter for a specified duration (commonly 2 hours) followed by higher rates (frequently time and a half) for subsequent periods. In a few instances, ordinary time rates are paid for the initial period of overtime. In cases where special rates are fixed for Saturdays they are usually somewhat higher than those operating on Monday to Friday. For Sunday work the rate is, with few exceptions, that of double time. In the continuous-process trades, although week-end work forms part of the normal week, payment for such work is usually at the rate of time and a quarter or time and a half.

“ The great majority of the agreements relating to overtime conditions contain no provision imposing restrictions on the amount of overtime that may be worked, but in some industries the agreements do contain clauses embodying such restrictions. Among the latter are the building, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, lace curtain, carpet, printing (certain sections), paper making, furniture (certain districts), and baking (certain districts). In the engineering industry, for example, agreements between the employers' Federation and the principal Trade Unions provide that systematic overtime is deprecated and that when overtime

is necessary no Union workman shall be required to work more than 30 hours overtime in any 4 weeks, except in cases of breakdowns and repairs and in certain other emergencies. A provision in similar terms appears in an agreement in the shipbuilding industry. In the building industry an agreement arrived at by the National Wages and Conditions Council provides that overtime shall not be worked except in cases of urgency and shall not continue for more than 4 days consecutively unless by consent of a local joint committee. In book and jobbing printing offices in London overtime for compositors is limited to 24 hours in any 4 weeks, or 9 hours in one week, and in the Provinces a limit of 16 hours in any 2 weeks is imposed.

"It should be observed in this connection that the maximum hours of women and young persons in factories and workshops are limited by the Factory and Workshop Acts, and those of coal miners working underground by the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, and that the amount of overtime which may be worked in these cases, therefore, is subject to the limitations imposed by the Acts."

The following table shows normal full-time hours of labour and rates of pay for overtime (so far as known to the Ministry) in certain industries, as agreed upon by organisations of employers and workpeople or embodied in arbitration awards or in Trade Board Orders, etc.

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY

Industry or occupation	Normal full-time hours of labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a)	Overtime rates on week-days ($1\frac{1}{4}$ = time and a quarter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ = time and a half, etc.)
Agriculture :		
Ordinary labourers-England and Wales	See Note (b)	See Note (b)
Mining and Quarrying :		
Coal :		
Underground	7 per shift (c)	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Surface	$46\frac{1}{2}$	
Iron-Cleveland :		
Underground	8 per shift	—
Surface	49	—
Slate — N. Wales	47 and $47\frac{1}{2}$ (d)	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Granite — Aberdeen	44	$1\frac{1}{4}$
China Clay — Cornwall and Devon	42	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Manufacture of Chemicals, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. :		
Chemicals — England and Wales :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Bricks	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Cement	48	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Pottery — N. Staffs :		
Labourers, stokers and enginemen	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Other workers	47	—

[For footnotes see end of table.]

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY (*cont.*)

Industry or occupation	Normal full-time hours of labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a)	Overtime rates on week-days ($1\frac{1}{4}$ = time and a quarter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ = time and a half, etc.)
Manufacture of Chemicals, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. (<i>cont.</i>):		
Matches	47	—
Paint, colour and varnish	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Glass bottles :		
England	$7\frac{1}{4}$ per shift (f)	—
Scotland	9 per shift	—
Flint glassware — Midlands	6 per shift	—
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries :		
Pig-iron manufacture :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	—
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Iron and steel manufacture :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	—
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Engineering and boiler-making :		
Timeworkers (day)		$1\frac{1}{2}$; 2 (j)
Timeworkers (night)		$1\frac{2}{3}$ (on day rates)
Pieceworkers (day)	47	$\frac{1}{2}$ time rate added (g)
Pieceworkers (night)		$\frac{2}{5}$ time rate added (g)
Shipbuilding :		
Timeworkers (day)		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Timeworkers (night)		$1\frac{2}{3}$
Pieceworkers (day)	47	$1\frac{1}{3}$ (g)
Pieceworkers (night)		$1\frac{9}{20}$ (g)
Railway workshops :		
Day workers		$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (c)
Night workers	47	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Light castings manufacture :		
England	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (h)
Scotland	47	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Heating and domestic engineering — England and Wales	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Tinplate manufacture — S. Wales and Monmouthshire :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	—
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Railway wagon building and repairing	47	—
Sheet metal working	47	—
Lead smelting :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Copper smelting and refining — N. E. Coast, S. Wales, etc. :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	—
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Spelter manufacture — S. Wales :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Day workers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)

[For footnotes see end of table.]

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY (*cont.*)

Industry or occupation	Normal full-time hours of labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a)	Overtime rates on week-days ($1\frac{1}{4}$ = time and a quarter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ = time and a half, etc.)
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Industries (<i>contd.</i>):		
Jewellery, silver and electroplate :		
Sheffield	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (j)
Birmingham	47	—
London	47	—
Electric cable manufacture	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Hollow-ware manufacture (k)	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Tin-box manufacture (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Stamped or pressed metalwares (k)	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Metallic bedsteads manufacture	48	—
Ammunition tube and wire rope manufacture — Midlands	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Brass-working, nut, bolt, nail, screw, rivet, spring, anvil, vice, tank, etc., manufacture — Midlands	47	—
Farriery	47 (l)	$1\frac{1}{4}$ or; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (l)
Brass founding — Birmingham	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Brass founding — Yorkshire	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (k)
Lock, latch and key manufacture — Midlands	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Textile Industries :		
Cotton manufacture — Lancashire:		
Preparing, spinning and weaving	48	—
Firemen under engineers, oilers, greasers, etc.	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Woollen and worsted manufacture — Yorkshire :		
Weaving :		
Timeworkers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Pieceworkers		(m)
Worsted spinning :		
Timeworkers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Pieceworkers		$1\frac{1}{4}$
Enginemen, firemen and greasers		$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Woollen manufacture — W. of England:		
Timeworkers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Pieceworkers		(n)
Woollen manufacture — Scotland	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Lace manufacture — Nottingham and Derby	48 (p)	$1\frac{1}{3}$ (curtain section)
Silk manufacture — Leek	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 8 p.m.)
Silk manufacture — Macclesfield	48	—
Hosiery manufacture — Midlands	48	(q)
Jute manufacture (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Flax and hemp manufacture (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Carpet manufacture :		
Timeworkers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Pieceworkers		$\frac{1}{2}$ time rate added (g)
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc. — Lancs., Cheshire and Derby :		
Timeworkers	48 (day),	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Pieceworkers	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ (night)	(r)

[For footnotes see end of table.]

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY (*cont.*)

Industry or occupation	Normal full-time hours of labour (per week unless other- wise specified) (a)	Overtime rates on week-days ($1\frac{1}{4}$ = time and a quarter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ = time and a half, etc.)
Textile Industries (<i>cont.</i>) :		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. — Yorkshire :		
Engineers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e) (s)
Other workers		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing. — Scotland :		
Timeworkers	48	— (r)
Pieceworkers		
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc. — Midlands (Hosiery) :		
Timeworkers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$ (r)
Pieceworkers		
Clothing Manufacture :		
Boot and shoe manufacture	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Boot and shoe repairing (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Corset manufacture (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Dressmaking (k) — England	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Dressmaking (k) — Scotland	46	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Tailoring (retail bespoke) (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Tailoring (wholesale) (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Shirt making (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Wholesale mantle and costume making (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Hat, cap and millinery making (k) — England	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Hat, cap and millinery making (k) — Scotland	46	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Laundries (k) :		
Males	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 6 hrs) $1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Females		
Dyeing and dry cleaning	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades :		
Flour milling :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 10 hrs.)
Day workers	47	
Baking — England and Wales	48 (l)	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e) (l) $1\frac{1}{2}$ (l)
Baking — Scotland	44 to 47 (l)	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confec- tionery manufacture :		
Shift workers	44	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Day workers	47	
Sugar refining :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	—
Day workers	47	—
Aerated water manufacture (k) — England and Wales	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Aerated water manufacture (k) — Scotland	48	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Breweries — Burton	48	1; $1\frac{1}{4}$ (after 1 hr.)
Breweries — London, Northumber- land, Durham and Yorks	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Tobacco manufacture (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)

[For footnotes see end of table.]

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY (*cont.*)

Industry or occupation	Normal full-time hours of labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a)	Overtime rates on week-days ($1\frac{1}{4}$ = time and a quarter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ = time and a half, etc.)
Woodworking :		
Furniture — England and Wales	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h) (l)
Vehicle Building	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Paper making, Printing, etc. :		
Printing, bookbinding, etc. — England and Wales	48 (t)	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (after 5 hrs.)
Printing, bookbinding, etc. — Scotland	48	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (compositors)
Paper-making :		
Shift workers (3-shift mills)	44	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Shift workers (2-shift mills)	46	
Day workers	48	
Paper-box making (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Paper-bag making (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Building and Allied Trades :		
Building trade	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ (u)	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Electrical installation :		
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{2}$; 2 (j)
Night workers		$1\frac{1}{2}$ (on day rates)
Civil engineering	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ (summer) 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ (winter)	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e); 2 (h)
Transport Trades :		
Railway service (traffic section):		
Day workers	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Night workers		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Road transport	48 (l)	(v)
Tramways (except tradesmen, etc.)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Dock labour	44 per day)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (w)
Motor omnibus service — London (drivers and conductors)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Furniture removing and warehousing	48	1
Distributive Trades :		
Certain large retail shops — London :		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Shop assistants	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 3 hrs)
Transport workers	48	or 1; $1\frac{1}{4}$ (after 6 hrs. per week)
Warehouses — Liverpool	44	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Co-operative societies — England and Wales	48 (l)	$1\frac{1}{4}$ (l)
Co-operative societies — Scotland		$1\frac{1}{2}$ (l)
Milk-distribution — England and Wales (k) :		
Shop assistants	48	1; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 6 hrs.)
Others		1; $1\frac{1}{4}$ (after 1 hr.); $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Milk distribution — Scotland (k)	48	1; $1\frac{1}{4}$ (after 4 hrs.); $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 8 hrs.)

[For footnotes see end of table.]

HOURS OF LABOUR AND OVERTIME RATES OF PAY (*cont.*)

Industry or occupation	Normal full-time hours of labour (per week unless otherwise specified) (a)	Overtime rates on week-days ($1\frac{1}{4}$ = time and a quarter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ = time and a half, etc.)
Public Utility Services :		
Electricity supply :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	} $1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e) ; 2 (h) (l)
Day workers	47	
Gasworks :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	} $1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Day workers	47	
Local authorities (non-trading services)	44 to 48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (after 3 hrs)
Waterworks — England and Wales :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	} $1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Day workers	47	
Tramways (see under "Transport")		
Miscellaneous Trades :		
General waste reclamation (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Brush and broom making (k)	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e)
Leather tanning and currying	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$; $1\frac{1}{2}$ (e) (x)
Fellmongery	48	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Saddlery, harness, portmanteau, bag and fancy leather	48	—
India rubber	47 and 48	—
Basket making — Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, London and Midlands	48	—
Patent fuel manufacture — Swansea, Llanelly and Neath :		
Shift workers	8 per shift	—
Day workers	47	$1\frac{1}{4}$; 2 (j)

(a) Except in cases where the hours per shift are quoted the hours shown are exclusive of meal times.

(b) The hours in respect of which the minimum rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board are payable are 48 in winter and 50 to 54 in summer in some districts, generally 50 to 54 all the year round in others, and 48 all the year round in one case. The rates of payment for overtime range from $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. per hour.

(c) Maximum permissible hours as fixed by the Coal Mines Regulations Acts, in which the length of the shift is defined as the period between the time at which the last man in the shift leaves the surface and the first man in the shift returns to the surface.

(d) In winter the hours are less. (e) After two hours. (f) Exclusive of meal times. (g) Calculated on piecework earnings. (h) After 4 hours. (j) After midnight.

(k) In these cases the conditions are specified in Trade Board Orders.

(l) There is no general agreement, but the conditions shown appear in the majority of local agreements.

(m) Additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for 2 hours and 3d. after 2 hours, these amounts being subject to cost-of-living wage, etc. — at present 80 per cent.

(n) Additional 3d. per hour for 2 hours, and 6d. after 2 hours.

(p) For twist hands in the levers section the hours are 54 or 55; for embroidery workers, $49\frac{1}{2}$: and for designers and draughtsmen in the levers section, 44.

(q) Additional 3d. per hour, plus bonus of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. (r) Additional 3d. per hour.

(s) Additional $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (9d. before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m.). (t) In certain occupations the hours are less than 48.

(u) The hours quoted are those applicable during the statutory summer period, except in districts where it is agreed to work 44 hours. Except in the statutory summer period the hours are generally 44. In the principal towns in Scotland and in some towns in England and Wales 44 hours have been agreed upon for the summer period also.

(v) There is no general agreement. The majority of local agreements provide for ordinary time rates for 1 hour followed by time and a quarter or time and a half.

(w) Time and a third is paid if meal times are paid for.

(x) In the case of "wet workers" in the light leather and chrome tanning section the first 5 hours per week are paid for at ordinary time rates, and the second 5 hours at time and a quarter, and subsequent hours at time and a half.

Encouragement of Rural Housing in Germany

The issue of further Administrative Regulations¹ on 22 March 1925 regulating loans from productive unemployment relief funds for purposes of encouraging rural housing in Germany has been accompanied by a brief semi-official report on the building carried out up to the present².

The history of the measures taken may be stated as follows³. Productive unemployment relief was created by the insertion of a famous paragraph in the Federal Unemployment Order of 27 October 1919. This paragraph empowered the Federal Minister of Labour to encourage measures for reducing the volume of unemployment by means of loans or grants, when such measures were estimated to "create opportunities for the employment of unemployed persons". The phrase "productive unemployment relief" was itself created by another Order of 26 January 1920 and the phrasing of the original paragraph was soon interpreted at once in a wider and in a narrower sense: narrower, in that "opportunities for employment" were distinguished from mere relief works and assumed to mean opportunities for permanent employment, and wider, in that the improvement of *conditions* leading up to or multiplying employment was assumed to improve employment itself. The first interpretation — the permanent character of the employment secured — is the distinguishing feature of the large series of Decrees and Regulations now grouped together as "productive unemployment relief". It is, however, under the second or wider interpretation of the original phrase that rural housing comes to be included in such measures.

Yet at first building, whether urban or rural, was not considered to be a measure which required encouragement, on the ground that there were other moneys which could be used in that direction. It was not until such means appeared to be exhausted or at least to be non-effective that a definite move was made to use productive unemployment relief fund resources. A consultation between the Ministries of Finance and Labour led to the conclusion that there was nothing in the powers

¹ Ausführungsbestimmungen für die Förderung des Baues von Landarbeiterwohnungen aus Mitteln der produktiven Erwerbslosenfürsorge (Massnahme 1925-26). Vom 22. März 1925. *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 1925, p. 125.

² "Die Förderung von Landarbeiterwohnungen aus Mitteln der produktiven Erwerbslosenfürsorge", by Hans WAHRBURG, Councillor in the Federal Department of Labour: in *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 1925, pp. 197-200.

The texts of the earlier relevant Decrees and Regulations, together with a full commentary, are conveniently collected in ALBRECHT and RICHTER: §15 der *Reichsverordnung über Erwerbslosenfürsorge vom 26. Januar 1920*. Berlin, Hobbins, 1921. 174 pp.

entrusted to the latter which need prevent the inclusion of building schemes. The resulting important Circular of 7 January 1921¹ stated :

Productive unemployment relief moneys can be used to encourage measures which if carried out will permanently secure a better distribution of available labour or create new employment. Building programmes which enable workers hitherto domiciled in cities to enter into an employment contract in the country are more especially indicated ; further, all such programmes which may tend to increase agricultural output or the production of home grown raw material or prime products.

Where the housing shortage in a rural district arose out of the needs of the rural population itself assistance was to be given in the form of loans ; where it arose or was accentuated by the influx of a non-local population, especially of persons coming from urban districts to seek work in the country, assistance was to be given in the form of non-recoverable grants. The amount of assistance given was to be strictly limited ; not all rural housing schemes were to be eligible, but only " a small fraction ", and only one-third of the total building costs was to be paid by grant. The basis of computation was found partly in the cubic measurements of the buildings put up and partly in estimating the amount of ordinary unemployment allowances saved and allowing double (in exceptional cases two and a half times) this sum as the maximum to be given by way of a grant or loan.

The money for these purposes was to be drawn out of general productive unemployment relief funds. In the course of the spring of the same year 1921, however, a special appropriation for purposes of rural housing was made amounting to 200 million marks. In the Circular issued on 12 May² emphasis was first laid on the importance of replacing alien migratory workers arriving for seasonal agricultural operations by permanently domiciled German workers. The Circular states :

The intolerable want of adjustment which permits hundreds of thousands of native workers to be unemployed in their own country while large numbers of aliens find paid employment as agricultural seasonal workers can only be overcome by the building in country districts of dwellings suitable to native workers in standards of health and comfort.

The administration of the measures laid down was not directly undertaken by the Federal authorities. It was sought to interest the State governments and all types of local authorities, who were authorised to discuss programmes and plans. General instructions were laid down enjoining, for instance, that the lay-out of buildings should be such as would permit later of the acquisition of a small holding, " thus opening to the worker the opportunity of an economic step forward ". Rural craftsmen were to rank with agricultural workers as possible beneficiaries. It may be stated for purposes of explanation that the employment of a small proportion of workers not unemployed persons was sanctioned as indispensable.

¹ *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 1920-21, p. 324.

² *Idem*, 1921, p. 628.

The system of non-recoverable grants was discontinued in the summer of 1923 when the Administrative Regulations of 20 July¹ put an end to it; the issue of loans repayable in ten years, or in exceptional cases in twenty years, has since been the sole means used for the encouragement of rural housing out of productive unemployment relief funds. By the issue of the new regulations on 22 March 1925 referred to in the opening paragraph of this article the necessary alterations due to the stabilisation of the currency are introduced. Otherwise the arrangements are essentially the same. Not more than 40 per cent. of building costs may be covered by a non-interest-bearing loan, of which half the cost is borne by the Federal, and half by the State, authorities. Workers building their own cottages receive preference, in the order in which the applications are received, in the amount of loans estimated as allowable per square metre of floor space of the dwelling erected, and in the length of time permitted for repayment (twenty years instead of ten). Dwellings may also be built for the building workers themselves where proof is advanced that unless this is done such building workers will transfer themselves to urban districts. Forestry workers may benefit when employed for a considerable part of the year in agricultural operations. All building programmes submitted must be accompanied by a statement from the Central State Employment Exchange to the effect that they will tend to improve the state of the employment market, especially in the direction of replacing alien by permanent native labour. A clause is to be signed by the owner of the dwellings reserving their use for fifty years to families of agricultural workers of German descent².

The building so far carried out totals in round figures 18,400 dwellings³ and is held to have been satisfactory in extent and to have fulfilled the purpose intended.

The numbers (to the nearest fifty) for the various States and Provinces are as follows :

State or Province	Dwellings	State or Province	Dwellings
East Prussia	4,350	Oldenburg	450
Brandenburg	3,050	Baden	300
Silesia	2,500	Hesse-Nassau	300
Pomerania	1,400	Mecklenburg (Schwerin	
Marches	1,400	and Strelitz)	300
Bavaria	950	Thuringia	200
Prussian Saxony	950	Brunswick	200
Hanover	700	Saxony	100
Schleswig-Holstein	650	Anhalt	100
Westphalia	500		
		Total	18,400

¹ *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 1923, p. 491.

² *Deutschstämmige Landarbeiterfamilien*.

³ From June 1921 to 1 November 1924 for Prussia and to 1 March 1925 for the rest of Germany.

As was to be expected, Prussia has been the most active State, not merely by reason of its size but also because its needs are the most acute; it is in the beet lands of East Prussia above all that the Federal authorities desire to see alien migratory labour replaced by domiciled native. Other parts of Prussia, namely, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia, Prussian Saxony, and Hanover, together with Schleswig-Holstein and Bavaria, have also built, but certain States can hardly be said to have taken advantage of the legislation allowing building.

Figures for distribution of the dwellings according to the size of the estate responsible for their erection are available for East Prussia. They show that the majority of the schemes were submitted by farmers owning medium-sized estates, a class which is really more numerous in East Prussia than that of large-scale landed proprietors. It is stated that it is particularly this group which is likely to make efforts to obtain permanently domiciled labour all the year round; under the present system of the rationing of foreign seasonal labour their claims not being on a big scale are overlooked, whereas the large-scale estates can pretty well count on making good their request for a certain minimum number of licences for foreign workers.

RURAL BUILDING PROGRAMMES TO BE SUBSIDISED FROM PRODUCTIVE
UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUNDS AUTHORISED IN EAST PRUSSIA,
1 SEPT. 1921-10 MARCH 1925

Size of estates responsible for programmes	Authorised for grants (up to July 1923)				Authorised for loans			
	Programmes		Dwellings (new and rebuilt)		Programmes		Dwellings (new and rebuilt)	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
Up to 600 mor- gen ¹	1,083	58.8	2,957	46.5	1,050	80.5	2,531	68.3
600 to 2000 morgen	571	31.1	2,515	39.6	206	15.3	927	25.0
2000 morgen and over	185	9.9	856	13.7	55	4.2	246	6.7
Total ²	1,842	100.0	6,343	100.0	1,311	100.0	3,704	100.0

¹ 1 morgen = 0.631 acre.

² Including 3 programmes (0.2 per cent.) and 15 dwellings (0.2 per cent.) on estates of unspecified size. 73 dwellings erected by workers for their own use are also noted as included in the figures given.

About two-thirds of the authorised programmes have been carried out. It is at least notable that in some districts where alien seasonal labour was widely used a great decrease in the use of such labour is to be remarked simultaneously with the successful building of houses in rural districts with help from productive unemployment relief sources. At the same time, allowance must be made for other causes operating to cut down the use of seasonal labour.

DWELLINGS ASSISTED, 1921-1924, AND ALIEN LABOURERS EMPLOYED,
1914 AND 1924

State or Province	Agricultural alien labourers employed		Dwellings authorised with assistance from productive unemployment relief funds, 1921-1924
	1914	1924	
East Prussia	22,100	6,000	6,000 ¹
Silesia	66,300	10,200	2,250
Brandenburg	46,800	14,000	3,050
Mecklenburg (Schwerin and Strelitz)	36,540	15,700	300

¹ Estimate.

The three provinces which have had active building programmes have reduced their original requirements in seasonal labour respectively to about one-quarter, one-sixth, and less than one-third, whereas in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, where a very small amount of building has been authorised, these requirements are still not far off one-half of what they were.

The author of the survey reports continued activity at the present time. The termination of the grants system and the narrowing down of assistance to loans only does not seem materially to have checked building. He draws attention, however, to the fact that the possibilities of obtaining help from productive unemployment relief funds for rural housing are still ignored by large groups interested in agriculture.

Unemployment Insurance and Placing in France

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN 1923

Unemployment insurance in France is based on a system of state subsidies to trade union unemployment funds. For local funds the subsidy amounts to 20 per cent. of the benefits paid, and for federal funds to 30 per cent., any benefit paid in excess of 4 francs a day not included. According to a report¹ submitted to the President of the Republic by the Minister of Labour on subsidies to unemployment funds, there were 108 of these funds in operation during 1923 with a total of 101,000 members. As is pointed out in the report, this is the first year since the state has subsidised the funds that their total recorded membership has exceeded 100,000.

¹ *Bulletin du Ministère du Travail*, Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1925, pp. 69-77.

Of these funds, 73, with 92,000 members, were subsidised for one or other half-year (the corresponding number in 1922 was 58), 52 of these receiving subsidies for the whole year. Benefits amounting to 517,000 francs (125,000 representing the state subsidy) were paid to 9,000 unemployed in respect of 154,000 days of unemployment.

The following figures show the progress of unemployment insurance in France since the Armistice ; pre-war figures are also given for purposes of comparison :

Year (Second half)	Number of funds	Number of members
1913	119	51,298
1918	59	16,984
1919	61	52,322
1920	65	58,203
1921	76	78,754
1922	86	82,895
1923	87	91,482

The report states that in spite of steady growth of the membership of the funds since 1918, the proportion of insured workers to the whole number of wage-earners is still very small ; the explanation given is the fact that the risk of unemployment is comparatively slight in France. In spite of this, the Ministry of Labour is taking steps to encourage an increase in the number of funds and of insured workers.

THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN 1924¹

The rapid increase in the number of placings effected by the French public employment exchanges continued in 1924 as the following figures show :

Year	Number of placings	Year	Number of placings
1917	159,791	1921	1,073,450
1918	326,513	1922	1,277,946
1919	882,472	1923	1,446,426
1920	1,078,294	1924	1,512,103

The placings in 1924 include 770,000 in permanent posts (531,300 men and 238,750 women) ; 181,000 in temporary posts (for one week or less) ; and 560,000 collective placings of dockers (in gangs or groups) made by the exchanges at Marseilles, Le Havre, and Nantes.

The permanent placings, which are much the most important since they form more than half the whole number, are in turn divided into two distinct groups : posts filled locally, i.e. by an exchange in its own town, 491,600 in number ; and posts filled in other localities, 278,500 in number.

¹ MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL, DE L'HYGIÈNE, DE L'ASSISTANCE ET DE LA PRÉVOYANCE SOCIALES. OFFICE CENTRAL DE LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE : *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, numéro supplémentaire, 20 Feb. 1925: " Les opérations de placement au cours de l'année 1924 ".

The weekly average of placings for the whole country shows regular fluctuations which confirm the normal condition of the French labour market during 1924. Beginning with 27,000 placings a week in January, the average oscillated round this number during the first four months of the year. In May, with the beginning of the fine weather, when work is more plentiful in agriculture and industry alike, the average rose to 29,000 placings a week. The highest figures were reached in August (31,000) and September (36,000), the period of heavy agricultural work. The average then gradually fell to 26,000 a week in December.

As in previous years, the Departmental Exchange of the Seine made the largest number of placings : 299,000, representing nearly one-third of the whole number of permanent and temporary posts filled, and an increase of 20,000 on the corresponding figure for 1923, so giving evidence of the steady development of this Exchange.

The occupational groups in which the highest numbers of placings were made were as follows (figures for the whole country) :

Occupational group	Number of placings
Dockers and other port workers	560,000
Food and drink trades	212,000
Labourers	156,000
Agriculture	128,000
Domestic service	103,000

As in previous years, attention should be drawn to the increase in the number of placings in agriculture made by the departmental exchanges, which rose from 24,000 in 1918 to 128,000 in 1924.

The exchanges found work for 21,000 disabled ex-service men and 9,000 apprentices.

Special reference should be made to the placing of foreign workers. The number of these workers placed was 382,000, 239,000 of whom were entering France for the first time. These placings are made partly by the special foreign labour department attached to the Ministry of Labour, which include a central office in Paris and branch offices in various frontier and other towns, and partly by the corresponding department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The 239,000 newly arrived immigrants included 97,000 Italians, 38,000 Poles, 35,000 Belgians, and 15,000 Spaniards. The numbers placed in certain occupational groups were : agriculture, 74,000 ; labourers, 61,000 ; and miscellaneous, 45,000.

The report points out the satisfactory nature of the results achieved in 1924. The total number of workers placed is over 1,750,000 ; of this number, the 278,000 permanent posts filled other than locally are perhaps the most valuable feature of the work of the exchanges, as they provide the means of supplying workers to industries and undertakings distributed over the whole country and often long distances from industrial centres.

STATISTICS

Employment and Prices

In the tables below are given for various countries the most recent statistics in comparison with those for previous dates showing changes in the volume of employment and unemployment and in wholesale and retail prices. The series are in continuation of those published in previous numbers of the *Review*.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table I giving unemployment statistics shows for certain countries the percentage of workers unemployed. In some cases these percentages are based on data compiled by the trade unions in respect of their members, while in other cases they refer to the workers covered by unemployment insurance laws. For some countries for which no such data are available information is given as to the numbers registered at various dates at the labour exchanges as unemployed or the number of unemployed workers who have received assistance. Table II gives index numbers of employment for Germany, Canada, and the United States.

In the *Review* for July 1924¹ an outline was given of the methods by which the statistics given in the tables are compiled, together with the original sources in which they are published.

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 1, July 1924, pp. 159-161. Cf. also Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1925, p. 402.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany				Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance	Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1922											
March	71,004	1.1	—	1.3	34,879	9.2	42,231	33,050	5.2	28,192	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	8.6	117,891	11,743	1.7	14,312	2.1
1923											
March	340,711	5.6	1,237,356	23.6	27,112	7.2	152,828	4,788	0.8	12,010	1.8
June	235,556	4.1	794,821	15.3	26,931	7.1	92,789	5,605	0.8	11,653	1.8
Sept.	501,544	9.9	1,787,622	39.7	28,122	7.4	79,289	3,008	0.5	6,922	1.1
Dec.	1,304,973	23.2	1,691,309	42.0	22,682	6.2	98,050	11,017	0.5	12,750	1.9
1924											
March	674,606	16.6	346,153	9.9	29,417	7.6	106,908	4,060	0.6	9,700	1.4
June	340,774	10.5	610,848	19.4	32,708	8.3	63,556	6,659	1.0	15,269	2.3
Sept.	362,997	10.5	512,028	17.5	38,482	9.5	77,550	4,597	0.7	14,940	2.3
Dec.	232,645	8.1	193,280	6.5	41,420	10.3	154,401	9,344	1.5	23,410	3.6
1925											
Jan.	283,797	8.1	166,476	5.5	*	*	187,099	12,678	2.0	27,550	4.3
Feb.	264,262	7.3	163,345	5.3	*	*	188,917	10,619	1.7	28,590	4.6
March	211,987	5.8	158,681	5.1	—	—	175,580	9,414	1.5	33,509	5.5
April	157,184	4.3	153,046	4.9	*	*	148,477	9,817	1.6	33,189	5.5
May	—	—	—	—	*	*	130,767	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	3,616,826		3,130,000		402,722		*	605,372			

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Canada		Denmark		Estonia	Finland	France	Hungary	
	Trade unionists		Trade unionists		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.				Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1922									
March	15,173	9.6	86,627	27.9	1,303	2,861	8,474	*	*
June	8,101	5.3	33,262	13.2	1,278	799	4,884	*	*
Sept.	4,568	2.8	27,281	10.6	528	791	2,830	*	*
Dec.	9,982	6.4	52,597	20.3	793	1,294	2,644	*	*
1923									
March	10,185	6.8	40,684	15.6	661	1,242	2,571	18,650	8.5
June	5,299	3.4	20,722	8.1	865	512	2,087	—	—
Sept.	3,018	2.0	19,602	7.7	507	676	1,363	13,422	6.6
Dec.	11,767	7.2	50,148	19.6	821	779	440	15,432	9.1
1924									
March	10,051	6.7	43,184	16.7	5,116	1,020	1,022	22,436	13.6
June	9,250	5.8	13,116	5.0	1,463	672	547	44,598	12.8
Sept.	9,156	5.9	15,121	5.8	957	1,186	447	26,020	13.5
Dec.	18,373	11.6	45,206	17.1	2,156	2,234	509	33,095	17.3
1925									
Jan.	16,357	10.2	—	16.3	3,720	4,896	705	36,641	20.2
Feb.	15,619	9.5	—	16.6	3,757	4,420	1,029	36,764	20.3
March	13,159	8.5	—	15.1	2,867	4,420	1,016	36,873	20.5
April	—	—	—	13.3	2,209	3,502	931	36,360	20.2
May	—	—	—	11.2	—	1,882	675	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	164,367		262,343		*	*	*	*	*

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland		Compulsory insurance		Italy		Latvia		Norway	
	Trade unionists		Number of unem- ployed registered		Number unemployed remaining on live register		Trade unionists		Trade unionists	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unempl.	Partially unempl.	Number unempl.	Per cent.	Number unempl.	Per cent.
1922 March	220,247	16.3	1,765,329	14.6	468,606	153,542	3,310	8.140	86.4	86.4
June	218,926	16.8	1,692,965	12.7	372,001	95,334	4,437	5,240	16.6	16.6
Sept.	190,048	14.6	1,414,373	11.9	312,714	84,087	2,106	3,760	11.0	11.0
Dec.	174,102	14.0	1,431,029	12.2	381,968	42,558	6,435	6,066	15.1	15.1
1923 March	146,894	12.3	1,303,476	11.1	280,701	43,653	4,176	4,876	14.5	14.5
June	130,188	11.1	1,295,136	11.3 ¹	216,287	38,288	1,622	2,661	7.9	7.9
Sept.	129,245	11.1	1,334,667	11.7	180,634	72,789	884	2,621	7.6	7.6
Dec.	110,748	9.9	1,226,641	10.7	258,580	62,386	2,732	5,468	14.0	14.0
1924 March	86,731	7.8	1,137,683	9.0	218,740	21,749	2,313	5,101	12.0	12.0
June	77,761	7.2	1,084,617	9.4	130,793	17,677	1,227	1,704	4.9	4.9
Sept.	84,214	8.6	1,250,685	11.4	116,560	21,849	1,933	2,414	5.2	5.2
Dec.	88,430	7.2	1,260,645	10.0	150,449	9,956	3,821	4,386	12.5	12.5
1925 Jan.	86,643	9.0	1,331,628	11.5	156,382	10,067	4,457	4,225	11.9	11.9
Feb.	91,953	9.4	1,311,205	11.6	156,969	11,702	4,646	4,330	12.0	12.0
March	88,651	9.0	1,307,087	11.4	126,651	14,282	4,195	—	—	—
April	92,365	9.4	1,292,141	11.2	142,562	16,284	—	—	—	—
May	92,214	10.1	1,294,965	11.2	101,405	11,647	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	980,327		11,514,000		•		•		36,022	

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 wholly unem- ployed regis- tered		Number of persons unem- ployed	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unemployed	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. of work- ers in 1920	Number in receipt of benefit	Number in receipt of benefit
1922 March	51,250	14.3	173,000	45,879	30.6	89,099	12.0	128,336	69,719	69,719
June	32,019	9.2	105,000	27,547	21.5	56,466	8.0	107,702	56,589	56,589
Sept.	30,725	9.1	68,000	20,109	16.2	49,512	6.6	282,394	128,864	128,864
Dec.	49,608	16.1	73,000	27,784	21.7	53,453	7.2	487,841	278,344	278,344
1923 March	42,417	13.7	114,570	25,678	19.9	44,909	6.0	369,420	218,249	218,249
June	27,409	9.3	76,307	12,993	10.7	25,585	3.4	246,616	126,297	126,297
Sept.	32,709	11.6	52,450	10,762	8.0	22,830	3.1	210,535	100,654	100,654
Dec.	44,185	15.9	67,561	18,338	14.1	26,873	3.6	191,978	85,418	85,418
1924 March	29,320	11.0	110,737	28,133	13.8	21,380	2.9	180,002	73,627	73,627
June	15,843	5.8	136,000	14,083	7.3	8,738	1.5	85,966	27,921	27,921
Sept.	22,716	8.2	155,245	13,911	7.1	8,718	1.2	73,006	23,008	23,008
Dec.	32,269	12.3	159,060	32,650	16.6	11,419	1.5	81,040	27,484	27,484
1925 Jan.	40,899	15.1	175,020	29,926	14.6	12,184	1.6	83,631	28,556	28,556
Feb.	32,884	12.2	184,430	27,948	13.7	11,834	1.6	79,920	29,858	29,858
March	27,045	10.1	185,400	24,80	11.9	10,185	1.4	11,884	27,074	27,074
April	21,771	8.1	180,720	—	10.8	8,591	1.2	—	—	—
May	—	—	173,140	—	—	7,189	0.9	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	269,693 ¹		•		204,456		745,500		•	

¹ Provisional figures.

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany ¹	Canada ¹	United States	
	Index number of membership of sickness funds (membership in Dec. 1921 = 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 1923 = 100)
1922				
March	104.6	80.6	*	84
June	109.6	91.1	*	87
Sept.	108.0	94.6	*	91
Dec.	103.5	86.8	+2.4	97
1923				
March	101.0	87.6	+2.4	102
June	106.0	99.5	+0.1	102
Sept.	100.7	99.5	-0.2	100
Dec.	89.4	88.7	-1.5	97
1924				
March	93.9	89.3	+0.2	96
June	101.3	95.9	-3.8	88
Sept.	100.9	93.9	+2.1	87
Oct.	102.0	93.0	+1.2	88
Nov.	102.7	90.8	-0.1	88
Dec.	101.0	83.9	+2.0	89
1925				
Jan.	101.3	86.1	+0.9	90
Feb.	102.4	87.0	+1.6	92
March	103.7	87.2	+1.0	92
April	—	90.8	+0.1	92
May	—	—	—	—
Number of persons on which latest figure is based	12,965,312	748,448	2,835,491	

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

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Table I gives for a number of countries index numbers of wholesale prices, of the cost of living, and of food, clothing, heating and lighting, and rent. The sources and methods of compilation of the statistics are given in the *Review*¹ for July 1924 and later months.

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 1, July 1924, pp. 164-178; No. 2, Aug. 1924, p. 329; Vol. XI, No. 4, April 1925, p. 558; No. 5, May 1925, p. 710.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Date	South Africa	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	United States	Finland	France	Greece	Hungary	India	Italy	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
WHOLESALE PRICES (Base, as far as possible, 1913=100)																										
1924																										
Jan.	131	117	182	1874800	580	•	157	223	133	178	151	1071	497	165	•	188	571	•	251	175	156	111	186	161	183	999
Feb.	•	137	170	1946500	555	•	151	225	134	184	148	1095	450	165	•	184	579	•	263	178	154	109	175	161	180	1001
March	•	184	168	1813800	566	•	153	233	148	182	147	1085	481	163	•	184	567	•	265	180	151	102	175	157	171	986
April	133	131	171	2008600	555	•	157	231	156	186	152	1114	497	170	•	181	602	•	278	180	161	116	164	167	169	1013
May	•	132	—	1985400	537	•	150	216	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	660	•	262	—	—	118	167	—	—	—
1925																										
Jan.	130	138	171	2018100	550	•	165	234	157	191	160	1137	514	171	•	23075	657	•	270	178	160	120	178	169	171	1048
Feb.	•	137	170	2108100	551	•	165	230	161	192	161	1141	515	169	•	22187	660	•	281	175	158	121	186	169	170	1034
March	•	184	168	2054300	546	•	162	220	155	193	161	1181	514	166	•	22178	659	•	279	176	155	122	184	163	166	1020
April	130	131	166	2005800	538	•	157	216	154	190	156	1133	512	163	•	20766	658	•	273	175	151	119	194	163	163	1006
May	•	132	—	1985400	537	•	150	216	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	660	•	262	—	—	118	167	—	—	—
COST OF LIVING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914=100)																										
1924																										
March	134	107	147	1199600	130	•	145	•	150	•	170	1141	365	173	1350	1332613	521	486	244	154	179	126	208	173	170	•
June	133	112	146	1244000	123	•	143	•	157	•	169	1147	366	171	1240	1695900	518	481	245	154	173	124	207	171	169	•
Sept.	132	116	145	1316200	128	•	146	•	163	•	171	1199	367	176	1330	1635784	516	511	268	153	176	141	192	174	169	•
Dec.	133	123	145	1366000	137	3165	149	•	167	•	173	1217	377	180	1437	1075530	573	523	266	164	181	153	198	178	171	•
1925																										
Jan.	133	124	•	1378200	139	•	150	221	165	•	•	1190	•	179	—	1669100	580	521	•	•	•	150	—	•	170	•
Feb.	133	136	•	1389500	137	•	148	•	171	•	•	1191	•	179	•	—	592	523	•	•	•	151	—	•	170	•
Mar.	133	136	—	1366000	136	—	147	•	166	•	•	1210	836	175	—	—	602	509	271	153	179	151	—	177	170	•
April	134	137	•	1342200	131	•	146	•	164	•	•	1201	•	173	—	—	600	508	•	•	•	151	—	•	168	•
May	—	136	•	—	—	•	146	•	—	—	•	1176	•	172	—	—	—	490	•	•	•	147	—	•	167	•
FOOD (Base, as far as possible, July 1914=100)																										
1924																										
March	122	120	152	1393000	130	2573	136	•	154	180	144	1067	392	167	1352	1752000	147	180	241	150	141	155	221	160	167	908
June	120	120	146	1445700	120	2701	134	•	154	186	142	1040	370	162	1173	2086000	147	185	•	150	136	138	222	155	168	923
Sept.	117	125	146	1663000	127	2796	139	•	166	189	147	1125	374	172	1240	2186700	156	200	•	145	150	164	220	164	165	908
Dec.	121	135	175	1624800	140	3113	145	•	175	190	152	1160	404	178	1428	2216000	152	•	•	150	150	187	223	171	170	928
1925																										
Jan.	120	137	•	1644600	141	3083	147	215	177	188	154	1130	408	176	—	—	152	203	•	147	151	175	223	169	168	800
Feb.	120	145	•	1661800	139	3204	145	•	180	190	151	1120	410	176	—	—	153	•	•	146	155	177	221	170	168	911
Mar.	121	146	•	1622500	136	3147	142	•	172	190	151	1152	415	170	—	—	153	•	•	148	152	179	221	171	168	904
April	124	144	•	1583000	130	—	141	•	163	189	151	1137	409	167	—	—	151	101	•	•	148	152	179	221	168	901
May	—	141	•	—	—	—	—	•	—	—	—	1097	•	166	—	—	149	•	•	150	150	168	223	169	165	894

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING (cont.)

Date	Germany	Austria Vienna	Bel- gium 59 towns ¹	Bul- garia towns ¹	Canada 60 towns	Denmark 100 towns	Spain Madrid towns	Great Britain	United States 32 towns	Fin- land 21 towns	France Paris	Hungary	India Bombay	Irish Free State	Italy Milan	Norway 31 towns	New Zealand 4 towns	Poland ² Warsaw	Sweden 49 towns	Swit- zerland 23 towns
CLOTHING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																				
1924																				
Mar.	159	1052100	132	*	*	287	*	225	176	1038	412	1787000	229	175	600	236	*	13	192	177
June	155	2063400	132	*	*	287	*	225	174	1034	420	—	227	183	597	241	*	286	192	178
Sept.	144	2108500	136	*	*	227	*	227	172	1035	440	—	229	186	598	249	*	251	191	179
Dec.	149	2157800	140	3220	*	227	*	227	171	1046	440	—	209	*	667	257	*	253	192	179
1925																				
Jan.	148	2157800	141	*	*	277	*	230	*	1044	*	—	—	190	667	*	*	258	*	179
Feb.	172	2168500	141	*	*	230	*	230	*	1043	*	—	—	*	667	*	*	248	*	179
Mar.	172	2168500	141	—	*	230	*	230	—	1043	440	—	—	*	667	259	*	248	192	180
April	174	2165600	142	*	*	230	*	230	*	1043	*	—	—	102	667	*	*	248	180	180
May	173	—	—	*	*	230	*	230	*	1043	*	—	—	*	—	*	*	248	*	180
HEATING AND LIGHTING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																				
1924																				
Mar.	151	1488900	129	2494	181	208	178	190	182	1499	356	1682000	163	200	515	276	172	159	183	175
June	146	1467300	127	2696	178	208	174	185	177	1480	350	—	166	205	526	274	174	146	182	170
Sept.	140	1476000	128	2754	177	*	160	185	175	1460	360	—	166	207	526	265	174	153	180	169
Dec.	135	1492400	127	3212	178	*	179	185	181	1439	368	—	165	*	514	261	172	164	181	168
1925																				
Jan.	136	1492400	125	2944	177	277	178	185	*	1431	*	—	—	205	515	*	*	163	179	165
Feb.	138	1512500	128	2818	177	*	178	185	*	1412	*	—	—	*	516	*	*	160	180	164
Mar.	138	1500100	119	2739	176	*	178	185	—	1393	370	—	—	*	515	256	—	166	179	164
April	138	1496900	118	—	—	*	178	185	*	1387	*	—	—	202	515	*	*	152	179	163
May	138	—	—	—	—	*	178	180	*	1375	*	—	—	*	—	*	*	146	—	162
RENT (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																				
1924																				
Mar.	30	75100	139	*	144	170	*	147	167	981	200	57600	165	128	807	176	157	26	178	157
June	57	100200	140	*	144	170	*	147	168	1163	200	—	165	127	807	176	157	32	178	159
Sept.	70	102400	140	*	144	*	*	147	168	1163	200	—	165	127	807	176	162	36	178	163
Dec.	74	132600	140	*	143	*	*	147	168	1165	200	—	172	*	893	176	162	41	186	164
1925																				
Jan.	77	133000	152	*	142	170	*	147	*	1165	*	—	—	127	393	*	*	48	*	*
Feb.	72	133000	152	*	142	*	*	147	*	1165	200	—	—	*	393	*	*	48	*	*
Mar.	72	133000	152	*	143	*	*	147	—	1165	*	—	—	*	393	179	159	48	186	168
April	79	133000	152	*	—	*	*	147	*	1165	*	—	—	127	393	*	*	54	*	*
May	79	—	—	*	—	*	*	147	*	1165	*	—	—	127	—	*	*	54	*	*

¹ Base: 1921 = 100.² The figures for 1924 are based on "sloty" prices.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

Wages Rates and Retail Prices in Various Cities

STEPS TO GIVE EFFECT TO PROPOSALS MADE AT THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LABOUR STATISTICIANS.

The subject of statistics of real wages was one of the items on the agenda of the Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva from 20 to 25 April 1925. As the methods of measuring changes in real wages within any country had been dealt with at the First Conference held in 1923, attention was concentrated on the problem of international comparisons of real wages, with special reference to the statistics which the International Labour Office has been compiling since the middle of 1924¹. An outline of the main features of the discussion on international comparisons of real wages is given in an article on the work of the Conference in the present number of the *Review*² and it is not necessary to repeat here the points raised. It may, however, be of value to indicate some of the steps it is proposed to take in the early future in order to give effect to the suggestions and proposals of the Conference.

Among the questions raised was that of the calculation of weighted, instead of unweighted, averages of the wages in the different occupations and industries. This point had already been under consideration by the Office, but the necessary information as to the number of workers in the different occupations was not available. An endeavour is, however, being made to secure the data required, and the competent authorities in the different countries have been asked to supply to the Office statistics for the city or cities included in the comparisons as to the number of workers in each of the occupations covered. As soon as these data are available, weights will be used in the calculation of the average wages, so that in the final results account will be taken of the relative importance of the different occupations and industries.

A question to which considerable attention was directed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians was that with regard to the kind of wage data which should be used in making the comparisons. The figures now being used are generally the time rates of wages ruling in the different capital cities and the value of comparisons on this basis was recognised by the Conference. It was considered, however,

¹ The problems connected with the compilation of these statistics and the methods of calculation adopted were discussed in articles published in the October 1924 and the January and April 1925 numbers of the *Review*.

² See above, pp. 6-9. A full account of the proceedings and decisions of the Conference will be published shortly by the International Labour Office in a special Report.

that as comparisons based on time rates of wages cannot be regarded as fully representative of the relative standards of living in the cities covered, a second series of index numbers should be compiled from time to time on the basis of family earnings.

Data as to family earnings, including those of the wife and children as well as of the head of the family, are compiled in the different countries at comparatively rare intervals. In connection with family budget enquiries such compilations are often made, but these investigations are conducted in most countries very irregularly and for very few countries are recent data available. As regards the earnings of adult workers, in certain countries such statistics are compiled regularly, while in others it may be possible for estimates to be formed as to the relation which exists between weekly rates of wages and actual earnings of such workers¹. If in addition to these data or estimates of actual earnings information is available as to the general relation in each capital city between the earnings of the head of the family and those of other members of the family, rough comparisons of the standards of living of the workers' families in different capitals may be made.

In order to obtain information on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraph, letters have been addressed to the competent authorities in the different countries. On the basis of the replies received an attempt will be made to make the comparisons under discussion. Should the attempt prove successful an endeavour will be made to effect similar comparisons of the standards of living in different capital cities at yearly intervals to supplement the comparisons of real wages which are being published each quarter.

A third problem considered by the Conference was that of the value of a standard of nutritive value as a unit for measuring the wages in different countries. The possibility of adopting a nutritive standard was examined in the *Review*² for April 1925, and the conclusion was reached that such a standard was not satisfactory for measuring wages in different countries as, although different budgets may have the same nutritive value, they may represent different standards of living. The Conference appeared to be generally in agreement with this conclusion, although certain delegates asked that the problem might be further examined. It is intended, therefore, to consider the method from various points of view with the object of determining, as far as possible, its value and limitations. The results of this investigation will be published in a subsequent number of the *Review*.

One further suggestion made at the Conference may be dealt with here. The representative of the Irish Free State, Mr. Stanley Lyon, indicated that as the index numbers of real wages are based largely on the cost of food it would be of value if information obtained in family budget enquiries could be given for the different countries as to the proportion which expenditure on food forms of total expenditure. He also suggested

¹ In weekly earnings as distinct from weekly wage rates, account is taken of the earnings of piece as well as of time workers and also of the amounts obtained for overtime work or the effects of short time.

² *International Labour Review*, Vol. XI, No. 4, April 1925, pp. 565-567.

that, if possible, this information should be included in the table of index numbers of real wages.

On examination of the information available it is considered that although the percentages given below may be of interest it would be inadvisable to incorporate them in the table of index numbers of real wages owing to the differences in the dates to which they refer and to the variations in the methods adopted in the different countries in their compilation. It should be noted that although most of the percentages given in the table below are calculated from data obtained by means of family budget enquiries, in certain cases, e.g. Austria and Poland, they are calculated from estimates based to a greater or less extent on theoretical considerations. When more uniform statistics based on family budget enquiries are available for the post-war period in a larger number of countries it may be possible to give fuller effect to Mr. Lyon's suggestion¹.

EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES¹

Country	Date of enquiry	Expenditure on food as percentage of total expenditure	Country	Date of enquiry	Expenditure on food as percentage of total expenditure
Belgium	1921	64.9	Denmark	1922	41.8
France (Paris)	1914	60.0	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	1922	51.2
Austria (Vienna)	Post-war (estimate) ²	65.0	Norway	1912-1913	47.0
Poland (Warsaw)	Post-war (estimate) ²	50.5	Sweden	1913-1914	43.0
Great Britain	1904 and 1912	60.0	United States	1918-1919	38.2
Italy (Milan)	1913	62.09	Australia	1913	41.16

¹ The countries given are those the capitals of which are included in the international comparisons of real wages. For certain of the countries covered by the comparisons, however, no comparable data are available to permit of their inclusion in this table.

² In the case of Austria (Vienna) and Poland (Warsaw) the original weights are quantity weights. For the purpose of including those countries in the table these weights have been multiplied by the price per unit, and the total expenditure for food expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure for all groups.

CHANGE IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIT OF MEASURE

In the October 1924 *Review* six separate units of measure used in the comparisons of real wages were given². The units consisted of the quantities of important items of food according to the ordinary consumption in various countries or groups of countries. The quantities given were those of the weekly consumption of an adult man, the figures being calculated from the budgets used in the calculation of the cost-of-living

¹ At the International Conference of Labour Statisticians a resolution was adopted recommending that in those countries in which no family budget enquiries have been held since 1920-1921 such enquiries should be undertaken as soon as economic conditions are sufficiently favourable and, if possible, not later than the year 1928.

² *International Labour Review*, Vol. X. No. 4, Oct. 1924, p. 641.

index numbers of the different countries. It is evidently necessary that the items and quantities used should correspond as closely as possible with those actually consumed in the different countries or groups of countries, and if changes take place in the habits of consumption, corresponding changes should be made in the unit of measure.

At the beginning of 1925 various changes were made by the German Statistical Office in the items and quantities used in the calculation of the cost-of-living index numbers for Germany¹. The changes included alterations in the quantities of various items of food, the new budget being of better quality than the old one.

The food weights previously used by the German Statistical Office for its cost-of-living index numbers served as basis for the quantities representative of consumption in Central European countries given in the October 1924 *Review*. The German quantities were, however, modified in the light of consumption figures available for other Central European countries. In view of the adoption of new weights in Germany, the quantities of the Central European unit of measure used in the calculation of the index numbers of real wages have been changed. The new quantities are given in the table below, the old figures being added for the purpose of comparison. In both cases the quantities are calculated per unit of consumption per week, taking an adult male as unit². The new as well as the old weights are largely based on data for Germany, although account has been taken where possible of consumption in other Central European countries.

ITEMS AND QUANTITIES OF FOOD ACCORDING TO CONSUMPTION IN
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES USED IN THE COMPARISONS
OF REAL WAGES

Item	Quantities ¹ per consumption unit per week	
	Old quantities	New quantities
Rye bread	3.50	3.00
White bread		0.50
Flour ²	0.30	0.30
Butter	0.08	0.10
Margarine	0.12	0.12
Beef	0.22	0.25
Mutton	—	0.05
Bacon ³	0.11	0.11
Potatoes	5.20	4.50
Sugar	0.25	0.25
Coffee	0.20	0.03
Coffee substitute		0.10
Cheese	0.13	0.13
Eggs	0.75	2.00
Milk	2.10	2.50
Rice	0.40	0.40

¹ Kilogrammes, except for eggs (unit) and milk (litres).

² White and rye in equal proportions.

³ Including pork.

¹ *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 5, March 1925, pp. 159-162.

² For purposes of calculation from the original figures which gave the consumption of a family, the quiet system has been used.

OTHER CHANGES IN UNITS OF MEASURE

It was indicated in the *Review* for April 1925 that any basketful of provisions can be regarded as a satisfactory unit of measure only if it is unchanged in quality from one country to another. It was further indicated that differences in quality had been noted especially in the cases of bread and coffee, as for some countries the prices of white bread and of coffee had been supplied, while for others the figures given were for rye bread and for coffee substitutes. In order to overcome this difficulty the different countries were asked to supply, as far as possible, the prices of both white bread and rye bread and in addition to give data as to the relative consumption of the two kinds. Similar information as to prices and relative consumption was asked for in the case of coffee and of coffee substitutes.

According to the replies received, only in the Central European countries is the consumption of coffee substitutes of considerable importance. Consequently it has appeared necessary to modify in this respect the Central European unit of measure only, and in the table given above the new unit of measure includes separate weights for coffee and coffee substitutes.

In the case of bread, both rye and white bread are consumed in the Scandinavian and in the Central European countries. The table above, showing weights for the latter group of countries, gives separate figures for rye bread and for white bread in the new unit of measure. For the Scandinavian countries a weight of 1.64 kilogrammes of bread per adult male per week has hitherto been used in the calculations, no division being made into white and rye bread. It appears desirable, however, to give separate weights for each kind and in future the weights used will be 1.2 kilogrammes of rye bread and 0.4 kilogrammes of white bread.

Apart from this change in the Scandinavian quantities and those mentioned above for Central European countries the weights given in the *Review* for October 1924 remain unchanged.

The changes made in the units of measure do not affect to any considerable extent the comparability of the index numbers of real wages given in table III below with those published in previous numbers of the *Review*. This is in part because the changes made are comparatively small, one only of the six units of measure being changed appreciably. It is however largely because each unit of measure is applied successively to the prices current in each of the countries covered by the comparisons. Thus, although the new unit of measure, based on consumption in Central European countries, is of better quality than the old one and therefore costs more say in Berlin than the old unit, it also costs more in London, Paris, Ottawa and the other cities included in the statistics. The relation between these higher costs, however, differs little from the relation between the lower costs of the inferior unit previously used, and consequently the index numbers of the relative purchasing power of the wages in the different cities differ little on account of the changes in weights from those calculated by means of the old unit of measure.

In this connection it may be noted that the index numbers for Prague, Stockholm, Vienna, and Lisbon, which are somewhat lower in relation to London than those for previous dates, are not strictly comparable with the index numbers for earlier periods. In the case of Prague, until recently a price was not available for coffee but only for coffee substitute. Thus for Prague the baskets of provisions taken as units of measure of the wages included coffee substitute, whereas in other cities the baskets contained real coffee. The unit used for measuring wages in Prague was in consequence inferior to that in other countries, and this resulted in the index numbers of real wages being somewhat too high. A similar condition has hitherto prevailed also in the case of Stockholm, Vienna, and Lisbon, for which until recently the price of one quality of bread only had been communicated. The qualities for which prices were given appear to have been inferior to that of the white bread consumed in London, and consequently the relation between the wages measured by the different units showed Stockholm, Vienna, and Lisbon, somewhat too high. Now, however, the more complete information available as to the prices of different qualities enables a more uniform measure to be applied.

COST OF FOOD IN DIFFERENT CAPITALS

In the *Review* for January 1925 a comparison was made of the average cost in a number of cities at the beginning of October 1924 of the food items included in the units of measure used in the calculation of real wage index numbers, the costs being converted into terms of a common monetary unit, namely, the dollar. Requests have been received that similar data should be published periodically, and in consequence corresponding calculations, the results of which are given below, have been made for the beginning of April 1925.

As was stated in the *Review* for January 1925, the differences are due to some extent to variations in the qualities of the food items included and to factors affecting the rates of exchange, but they are mainly the result of differences in the cost of the items in the different capitals. The effects of the rates of exchange may however account for certain unexpected results. The costs in dollars in various cities at 1 April 1925 of the average basket of provisions were as follows :

	\$		\$
Prague	1.39	Vienna	1.73
Brussels	1.42	London	1.76
Paris	1.46		
Milan	1.50	Copenhagen	1.82
Amsterdam	1.52	Sydney	1.82
Madrid	1.61	Ottawa	1.84
Berlin	1.65	Lisbon	1.98
Lodz	1.65	Stockholm	2.04
Oslo	1.68	Philadelphia	2.13
Warsaw	1.72		

STATISTICS FOR 1 APRIL 1925

Tables I and II below, giving wage and price statistics in various cities at 1 April 1925 or the nearest date for which figures are available, are in continuation of corresponding tables published in the last number of the *Review*¹ which gave data generally for 1 March 1925. Information is given for 18 cities, the figures generally having been supplied to the International Labour Office by the department of the central government or of the municipality which compiles these data. In certain cases figures have been taken from official publications.

Table I gives money wages, generally based on those fixed by collective agreements, of typical categories of workers in the building, engineering, furniture-making, and printing and bookbinding industries. The figures are calculated on the basis of 48 hours' work, generally at ordinary time rates. So far as information is available the amounts of cost-of-living bonuses and family allowances paid in certain cities are included. It should be pointed out that the data are not in all cases strictly comparable, as for some cities for which minimum rates are given the rates actually paid are somewhat higher. In other cases the figures given are either the actual rates, or minimum rates which differ to a very small extent from the actual rates. It should be added that the figures for Copenhagen are based on hourly earnings, including those of piece workers as well as of time workers.

Table II gives the average retail prices of various articles of food which are of importance in the consumption of the wage earners and their families.

Table III giving index numbers of comparative real wages in various cities at or about 1 April 1925 is in continuation of a corresponding table published in the April *Review*², in which data were given for 1 January 1925. The index numbers are calculated from the figures of wages and prices given in tables I and II, by the method described in the October 1924 *Review*.

Note on Comparisons in Table III

It should be emphasised that the comparative levels of real wages shown by the index numbers in table III are subject to the important reservations made in the October 1924 *Review*. As stated above or indicated in previous articles, the wage and price data for the different cities used as bases for the comparisons are not strictly comparable. Also, in the case of certain cities in Southern European countries, the relatively low index numbers of real wages may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in such countries

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XI, No. 6, June 1925, pp. 865-866.

² *Idem*, Vol. XI, No. 4, April 1925, p. 572.

as compared with those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the vegetable consumption in Southern European countries.

Further, the index numbers do not show differences in the general level of real wages, even in the cities included, being based on the wages of a few categories of workers in four industries only and on the prices of a limited number of articles of food. In the second series of general averages an allowance is made for rent, but no account is taken of expenditure on furniture, clothing, and other items of ordinary consumption. The index numbers, which are not representative of the relation between the general level of real wages in the different capital cities, are still less representative of differences in the levels of real wages in the respective countries. They may serve, however, as a rough indication of the relative levels of real wages of adult male workers in certain occupations and cities in different countries. It should be added that, if comparisons are made with corresponding numbers previously published, differences between the index numbers for any given city at different dates may be due either to changes in the level of real wages in that city between those dates or to changes in the level of real wages in London. The index numbers thus show only proportionate changes in the levels of real wages in relation to those in London.

TABLE I. MONEY WAGES CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF 48 HOURS' WORK AT ORDINARY TIME RATES AT 1 APRIL 1925

Industry and occupation	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Copenhagen ³	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Milan	Oslo	Ottawa	Paris ⁴	Philadelphia	Prague	Rome	Stockholm	Sydney ⁵	Vienna	Warsaw
<i>Building Trades</i>	Florins	R.Mks.	Francs	Kroner	Escudos	Zloty	s. d.	Lire	Kroner	Dollars	Francs	Dollars	Crowns	Lire	Kroner	s. d.	Schillings ⁶	Zloty
(a) Skilled																		
Bricklayers or masons	38.4 ¹	52.32	164.40	129.12	132	48.00	85 0	174.00	88.80	48.00	192.00	72.00	230	187.20	78.80	118 0	71.04	51.84
Carpenters	38.4 ¹	52.80	182.40	112.32	144	48.00	85 0	182.40	91.20	36.00	192.00	54.00	245	187.20	78.80	132 0	74.88	50.40
Joiners	38.4 ¹	57.60	188.40	92.64	—	—	85 0	168.00	91.20	36.00	168.00	54.00	—	175.20	76.80	—	51.76	—
Plumbers	40.8 ¹	56.20	156.00	98.88	120	—	85 0	—	92.64	38.40	168.00	48.00	—	158.40	66.24	111 7	49.57	—
Painters (general)	36.0 ¹	52.80	150.00	96.00	120	—	81 0	190.80	91.20	31.20	156.00	45.60	275	235.20	—	112 0	67.20	51.36
(b) Unskilled																		
Labourers (general)	31.2 ¹	40.80	123.60	97.92	—	24.00	65 0	114.60	86.40	19.20	132.00	24.00	170	136.80	60.60	104 0	55.20	31.68
<i>Engineering Trades</i>																		
(a) Skilled																		
Fitters	32.1 ¹	—	147.84	93.12	—	33.60	62 2	145.86	84.00	28.80	168.00	36.00	260	172.80	42.24	108 6	—	36.18
Ironmoulders (hand)	27.8 ¹	—	157.92	102.72	—	33.60	62 2	156.90	84.00	28.32	192.00	46.50	265	172.80	42.24	108 6	—	
Patternmakers	32.16	—	180.00	100.80	150	33.60	66 10	—	84.00	33.60	240.00	52.80	310	—	42.24	117 6	—	
Turners	32.16	—	158.40	—	180	33.60	62 2	158.40	84.00	28.80	237.60	—	240	168.00	42.24	108 6	51.30	
(b) Unskilled																		
Labourers	23.52	24.96	109.92	—	—	21.12	44 2	115.14	71.52	—	120.00	—	150	110.40	36.00	85 0	36.72	22.74
<i>Furniture Trades</i>																		
(a) Skilled																		
Cabinet-makers	32.64	45.60	194.40	83.04	180	—	86 0	184.20	96.00	27.60	228.00	—	250	235.20	57.60	102 0	48.74	—
(b) Unskilled																		
Labourers	—	38.88	—	—	—	—	62 0	130.20	—	16.80	144.00	—	170	124.80	—	—	34.78	—
<i>Printing and Bookbinding Trades</i>																		
(a) Skilled																		
Hand compositors ¹	35.04	42.00	175.50	98.40	165	65.74	89 0	207.85	100.00	36.73	267.50	43.00	—	174.90	56.45	110 0	57.18	100.59
Machine compositors ¹	39.86	50.40	187.50	98.40	—	84.52	96 0	226.70	124.00	36.73	267.50	45.00	285	198.75	61.00	—	65.76	140.83
Machine minders	35.04	42.00	175.50	94.56	—	65.74	89 0	205.07	113.50	36.73	274.30	42.00	—	174.90	56.45	102 0	57.18	100.59
Bookbinders	35.04	38.40 ²	188.50	95.52	120	—	80 0	207.85	97.00	35.48	204.00	40.00	225	160.00	52.80	95 0	46.90	100.59
(b) Unskilled																		
Labourers	28.08	36.75	—	70.08	—	18.78	71 0	139.23	—	—	162.00	—	200	135.00	46.25	—	21.13	50.80

¹ Book and job. ² Married workers only. ³ The figures are based on the actual earnings whether for time or piecework. In the case of the metal industry the data were collected for September-October 1924, and for the other industries in the third quarter of 1924. In the case of the building, furniture making and printing and bookbinding industries, wages are now about 4 per cent. higher than the figures given in the table. In the metal industry the figures given in the table are approximately representative of present earnings. ⁴ Figures for 1 March. ⁵ Figures for 31 December 1924. ⁶ 1 Austrian schilling = 0.73 Swiss francs, or 14 American cents.

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES¹ OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AT 1 APRIL 1925

Commodity	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels ⁴	Copen- hagen	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Milan	Oslo	Ottawa	Paris	Phila- delphia ⁵	Prague	Rome	Stock- holm	Sydney ⁷	Vienna	Warsaw
	Cents	R.Mks.	Francs	Ore	Escudos	Zloty	Pence	Lire	Kroner	Cents	Francs	Cents	Crowns	Lire	Ore	Pence	Schilling ⁸	Zloty
Bread	27.50	0.68	1.55	110	2.80	0.93	2.0	2.62	0.61	8.0	1.65	9.3	3.35	2.60	86	2.69	1.50	0.90
White	21.25 ²	0.42	—	36	1.80	0.55	—	—	0.52	—	—	—	2.89	—	69	—	0.68	0.59
Black or rye	27.50	0.56	2.25	65	3.60	—	2.0	2.86	0.78	6.8	2.30	6.3	4.32	—	48	2.38	0.93	0.74
Flour (wheaten)																		
Butter																		
Fresh	250	4.40 ³	18.27	—	24.00	6.39	23.3	22.70	5.66	37.8	20.85	58.8	27.96	22.00	—	18.65	7.80	6.54
Salt	16.43	—	573	25.00	—	—	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	9.00 ⁶	393	—	—	—	4.95
Margarine	120	1.50	8.80	207	—	—	7.0	12.81	2.66	—	6.90	31.3	14.51	—	178	—	2.58	—
Beef (home produce)																		
Ribs	140	—	15.00	373	—	—	19.5	14.46	4.58	21.4	17.25	35.0	16.49	10.00	226	6.72	3.08	—
Thin flank	110	2.00	7.68	233	16.00	1.57	8.2	8.64	3.90	10.3	7.25	21.4	—	8.00	177	5.78	—	1.92
Beef (chilled or frozen)																		
Ribs	130	1.30	9.57	—	—	—	11.3	8.33	—	—	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.40	—
Thin flank	90	—	5.71	—	—	—	5.1	4.42	—	—	4.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton (home produce)																		
Leg	220	2.40	14.20	—	—	—	19.4	11.42	4.33	30.3	16.75	40.1 ⁶	13.57	—	315	9.06	3.40	—
Breast	120	1.90	7.30	—	10.00	1.50	9.4	10.56	3.93	—	6.25	—	—	—	—	7.50 ⁸	—	1.80
Mutton (frozen)																		
Leg	—	—	11.25	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—	10.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	5.25	235	—	—	5.4	—	2.79	—	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	110	3.20	11.00	348	10.00	2.20	17.5	11.64	—	36.4	8.10	40.9	—	12.00	283	19.80	3.40	2.00
Potatoes	9.0	0.08	0.72	25	1.50	0.105	1.5	0.79	0.47	1.6	0.80	2.8	0.94	1.00	20	1.60	0.26	0.11
Sugar (white granulated)	52	0.64	2.43	84	3.00	1.10	3.8	6.65	1.08	8.3	2.95	6.8	5.15	7.00	73	4.63	0.88	1.13
Coffee	200	6.80	15.37	484	12.00	7.71	—	33.05	6.07	59.1	17.00	46.9	42.95	34.00	420	26.10	8.90	7.75
Coffee substitute	—	0.50	—	—	—	1.60	—	13.40	—	—	4.50	—	4.32	10.83	170	—	1.60	1.50
Tea	300	9.20	20.93	835	45.00 ³	17.50	22.0	—	—	70.7	24.00	69.3	—	50.00	—	27.80	13.25	20.05
Cheese	180	1.60	—	233	16.00	1.38	12.8	16.49	1.39	32.4	13.15	38.8	6.82	18.00	194	12.25	5.60	1.50
Milk (unskimmed)	16	0.31	1.32	47	2.00	0.375	6.0	1.29	0.50	10.0	1.10	12.0	2.15	1.70	29	7.89	0.52	0.40
Eggs (not new-laid or preserved)	7	0.13	0.51	17.8	0.42	0.14	1.6	0.63	0.15	3.6	0.52	3.4	0.72	0.55	11.3	1.72	0.16	0.14
Rice	25	0.70	8.04	108	3.20	0.815	2.9	2.57	1.27	10.5	3.35	11.8	3.74	2.80	34	3.45	0.76	0.91

¹ The prices for all towns except London, Ottawa, Philadelphia, and Sydney are for one kilogramme in the case of each commodity except milk, for which the price per litre is given, and eggs, in which case the price per unit is given. For London, Ottawa, Philadelphia, and Sydney the unit is one pound (2.205 pounds = 1 kilogramme) for each commodity except milk, where the price per quart (= 1.136 litres in London, Ottawa, and Sydney, and 0.946 litres in Philadelphia) is given, and eggs, where the price per unit is given. In certain cases the price given is the average of a range of prices.

² Bread made with unsifted wheat flour.

³ Average of two figures.

⁴ Figures for 15 April.

⁵ Figures for 15 March.

⁶ Leg of lamb.

⁷ Figures for 15 December 1924.

⁸ Shoulder of mutton.

⁹ 1 Austrian schilling = 0.73 Swiss francs, or 14 American cents.

TABLE III. INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN VARIOUS CITIES AT 1 APRIL 1925¹

(Base: London = 100)

City	Index numbers based on quantities of food consumption in						General average index numbers (based on food only)	General average index numbers (with allowance for rent)
	Belgium and France	Central European countries	Great Britain	Southern European countries	Scandinavian countries	Oversea countries		
Amsterdam	86	89	80	85	92	86	86	86
Berlin	67	72	58	59	67	67	64	62
Brussels	58	56	55	55	58	55	56	60
Copenhagen	85	107	88	88	106	94	94	97
Lisbon ²	34	35	32	33	36	34	34	—
Lodz	46	58	45	49	55	52	51	57
London	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madrid	56	57	47	64	52	54	55	—
Milan	44	50	41	45	48	45	46	49
Oslo	85	83	76	84	89	82	83	85
Ottawa	158	166	164	155	171	173	165	148
Paris ³	62	76	61	63	69	63	66	67
Philadelphia	189	190	200	190	208	211	198	198
Prague ⁴	48	53	50	48	51	49	50	54
Rome	43	46	46	47	47	46	47	50
Stockholm ⁴	69	72	72	70	83	78	74	72
Sydney	146	195	156	151	129	186	151	151
Vienna	37	47	40	39	47	44	42	46
Warsaw	44	53	40	46	50	47	47	50

¹ These index numbers are subject to the important reservations indicated in the note at the end of the article.² The figures for Lisbon, as well as those for Rome and Milan, are relatively low. This may be accounted for in part by the differences in the items of food consumption in the Southern countries from those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in this table. The budgets used in the comparisons do not make adequate allowance for the vegetable consumption in the Southern European countries.³ The figures for Paris are lower than those in January 1925. This is due in part to an increase in the prices of a number of important articles of food, while wages, according to the information available, have remained unchanged.⁴ The figures for Prague, Stockholm, Vienna and Lisbon are lower than those shown for previous dates and are not strictly comparable with them. In the case of Prague this is due in part to figures of the price of coffee as well as of coffee substitute being now available, whereas in the previous calculations the price of coffee substitute only was used. Similarly in Stockholm, Vienna, and Lisbon in the present calculations the price of a superior as well as of an inferior quality of bread has been used in order to ensure a greater degree of comparability between the baskets of provisions for these cities and those used in other countries. The baskets of provisions used hitherto to measure wages in these four cities were inferior to those used in the other countries, with the result that index numbers of real wages were relatively too high.

Migration Movements

The usual monthly statistics of migration movements are given below brought up to date.

A sixth table entitled " Migrants in transit (returning) " has been added, as figures for South Africa and Italy are now available.

TABLE I. OVERSEAS EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals														
	Ger- many	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Bel- gium	Spain	Fin- land	Great Britain	Hun- gary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Palestine	Serbs Croats & Slovenes
1920	8,458	•	5,009	9,384	150,566	5,595	285,102	•	221	•	211,227	2,375	5,978	•	•
1921	28,451	•	5,176	2,200	62,479	3,557	199,277	1,218	1,184	•	104,320	10,000	3,284	•	12,065
1922	36,527	•	10,579	870	64,119	5,715	174,098	1,701	•	•	121,410	7,616	2,158	•	6,086
1923	3,066	•	1,750	13	6,041	636	45,283	16	•	•	10,771	510	•	•	137
Jan.	4,712	•	1,764	67	5,414	886	•	•	•	•	11,482	706	1,127	•	223
Feb.	5,859	•	1,322	215	5,914	861	•	•	•	•	10,857	726	•	•	198
Mar.	7,988	•	621	249	4,976	1,233	•	•	•	•	8,053	865	•	•	310
April	8,861	•	829	189	5,082	1,838	66,985	150	66	•	8,983	592	1,637	•	540
May	10,386	•	1,557	168	4,605	1,781	•	•	•	•	11,051	697	•	•	500
June	9,786	•	1,405	308	4,033	1,543	94,596	991	29	•	12,093	503	•	•	884
July	9,933	•	1,405	392	5,408	1,248	•	•	•	•	20,058	—	1,617	•	664
Aug.	10,785	•	1,647	309	13,727	926	•	•	•	•	19,158	143	•	•	1,095
Sept.	14,117	•	1,621	201	13,867	917	49,420	778	910	2,867	26,186	340	1,682	•	1,052
Oct.	15,527	•	881	95	15,119	1,045	•	•	•	403	23,473	753	1,258	•	1,467
Nov.	16,827	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	149	13,538	515	•	•	2,240
Dec.	14,096	•	605	53	9,060	929	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	115,416	3,846	15,497	2,256	93,246	13,843	256,284	1,935	—	—	177,853	6,350	5,639	•	9,370
1924	7,639	374	365	182	6,014	1,964	29,196	48	247	201	9,475	413	•	•	2,192
Jan.	6,179	411	215	30	4,512	1,470	•	26	•	210	13,168	798	•	•	1,212
Feb.	4,960	489	197	359	4,833	1,551	•	137	•	1,374	12,692	818	•	•	1,700
Mar.	6,807	1,154	163	602	5,085	1,584	•	116	•	1,258	12,280	847	•	•	1,499
April	3,400	1,465	118	281	4,809	1,257	45,133	70	346	1,343	11,063	1,040	•	•	2,216
May	2,896	899	94	180	3,661	730	•	58	•	728	7,481	2,920	•	•	1,185
June	1,873	772	307	212	3,406	438	•	13	•	•	5,651	159	51	•	900
July	1,873	772	307	212	3,406	438	•	13	•	•	5,651	159	51	•	900
Aug.	2,996	899	94	180	3,661	730	•	58	•	728	7,481	2,920	•	•	1,185
Sept.	4,862	379	245	248	9,065	275	43,380	24	39	•	5,677	74	805	•	682
Oct.	5,861	256	290	233	14,287	214	•	28	•	•	12,460	103	•	•	896
Nov.	5,670	•	169	191	16,105	181	37,665	66	55	•	16,817	97	•	•	1,321
Dec.	4,645	•	239	127	10,561	145	•	48	•	•	13,599	27	639	•	1,503
Total	55,637	—	2,650	2,922	80,920	9,556	155,374	673	487	—	130,779	7,341	3,966	—	16,656
1925	5,151	—	211	58	6,038	200	•	•	•	•	8,387	45	•	•	—
Jan.	4,938	—	234	148	4,112	200	•	•	•	•	7,113	—	818	141	—
Feb.	4,756	—	336	284	3,609	287	31,093	•	133	•	9,575	—	•	191	—
March	6,626	—	264	499	6,625	338	•	•	•	•	8,094	—	•	161	—
April	•	—	•	•	•	302	•	•	•	•	•	—	•	•	•
May	•	—	270	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	—	•	•	•

1 Statistics destroyed during the earthquake. 2 Provisional figures.
 The asterisk signifies "no figures published". The dash signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION (cont.)

Period	Aliens				Nationals and aliens										
	Argentina	United States	Irish Free State	Palestine	South Africa	Australia	Denmark	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
1920	*	274,041	*	*	*	68,373	6,300	5,581	*	74,121	46,410	*	6,078	9,276	16,857
1921	*	236,557	*	*	15,769	63,105	5,309	4,027	1,446	87,334	17,915	2,949	5,062	7,120	17,086
1922	62,174	102,129	*	*	11,086	54,101	4,094	*	2,150	38,716	29,037	16,812	7,389	5,787	20,363
1923															
Jan.	*	3,777	*	*	962		304	251	129	3,523	*	1,419	663	418	659
Feb.	*	2,459	*	*	1,044	17,204	361	999	278	2,921	*	1,136	1,180	545	995
Mar.	*	3,089	*	*	1,179		741	1,836	236	2,794	*	1,345	2,326	512	2,222
Apr.	*	4,171	*	*	1,209		668	2,885	272	3,524	*	634	3,363	474	2,629
May	*	5,363	*	*	1,170	14,963	1,041	2,821	251	2,969	*	1,462	1,472	454	2,297
June	*	4,985	*	*	975		509	2,106	285	3,669	*	905	2,601	1,081	1,608
July	*	7,667	*	*	948		774	1,248	159	5,993	*	1,139	2,973	1,065	915
Aug.	*	6,073	*	*	847	11,131	685	2,154	196	7,123	*	980	2,158	862	845
Sept.	*	5,570	*	*	921		802	1,336	196	6,035	*	980	2,076	841	828
Oct.	*	6,762	*	*	825		785	1,784	200	9,036	*	1,268	2,045	1,169	1,171
Nov.	*	6,552	*	*	1,183	12,021	702	1,053	153	4,906	*	953	1,904	386	1,271
Dec.	*	9,100	*	*	791		229	214	72	2,908	*	498	557	230	357
Total	46,810	65,568	*	*	12,054	55,319	7,601	18,287	2,451	55,401	15,512	12,719	22,327	8,006	15,795
1924															
Jan.	2,918	5,485	*	*	579	18,458	449	444	134		7,276	315	436	264	292
Feb.	3,357	3,374	*	*	745		499	725	187			188	659	174	681
Mar.	3,626	3,957	*	*	911		1,445	1,978	260			233	479	234	646
Apr.	5,504	4,987	*	*	1,085		701	798	187	9,797		238	220	338	785
May	7,630	6,291	*	*	834	10,647	518	557	233		7,518	296	220	313	423
June	6,444	6,444	*	*	866		263	327	236			200	512	315	328
July	4,986	8,178	*	*	879		513	655	194			224	507	193	621
Aug.	3,514	8,292	23	23	718		538	731	195			244	1,034	340	441
Sept.	2,875	8,899	16	70	662	10,448	429	793	200	12,714		367	829	569	671
Oct.	2,023	8,842	100	68	486		452	514	145			361	863	606	598
Nov.	2,719	8,238	16	—	402	13,773	371	609	151			231	829	491	698
Dec.	1,546	13,845	8	83	327		113	356	134			88	424	283	503
Total	46,105	86,832	—	—	8,494	59,326	2,923	8,487	2,256	22,511	—	2,985	6,812	4,140	6,627
1925															
Jan.	—	5,826	—	65	287	1,520 ¹	337	640	—	—	—	84	811	274	346
Feb.	—	3,694	—	36	408	1,540 ¹	338	495	—	—	—	143	555	244	445
March	—	—	—	76	420	—	663	1,104	—	—	—	138	1,042	416	785
April	—	—	—	47	—	—	463	869	—	—	—	—	963	435	915
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	704	391	—

¹ Figures obtained by the new method.
 The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. OVERSEA IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)										Aliens										Nationals and aliens			
	Argentina	Spain	Great Britain	Hungary	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Poland	Portugal	Serbs Croats & Slovenes	South Africa	Argentina	Australia	Canada	United States	Irish Free State	New Zealand	Palestine	Paraguay	Belgium ¹	Rumania	Czechoslovakia		
1920	•	46,534	86,055	•	•	77,599	•	70,000	16,307	•	22,135	99,409	85,237	67,680	287,675	•	•	•	•	11,839	•	•		
1921	•	76,439	71,867	1,709	•	92,212	•	78,827	20,332	•	21,880	108,591	80,316	67,848	702,153	•	11,135	•	•	11,834	2,54	•		
1922	•	51,097	68,026	1,022	•	54,602	14,412	11,116	20,480	•	13,411	129,263	92,054	46,690	281,351	•	13,845	•	201	2,691	1,66	•		
1923																								
Jan.	•	1,167			•	1,096	819		•	•	1,233	15,293		1,960	17,540	•	1,592	•	30	85	78	52		
Feb.	•	1,331	9,333	45	•	1,954	652	2,433	•	•	968	12,471	24,658	2,567	17,207	•	857	•	1	0	53	70		
Mar.	•	2,734			•	3,019	581		•	•	803	15,594		5,086	26,523	•	656	•	10	73	35	133		
April	•	2,724			•	2,923	1,496		•	•	1,068	10,873		7,860	28,909	•	760	•	15	133	53	191		
May	•	4,303	21,182	70	•	3,616	663	1,219	•	•	1,023	15,205	30,793	15,618	25,639	•	977	•	13	187	67	180		
June	•	5,614			•	4,178	664		•	•	970	11,426		11,601	16,761	•	592	•	11	242	34	182		
July	•	4,538			•	3,614	577		•	•	800	10,855		12,112	60,248	•	587	•	1	116	118	174		
Aug.	•	3,314	14,548	77	•	3,969	—		•	•	812	11,214	20,028	22,557	63,568	•	939	•	0	174	35	182		
Sept.	•	2,527			•	2,629	805	3,041	•	•	916	13,602		12,030	64,677	•	584	•	4	146	15	137		
Oct.	•	1,678			170	3,957	1,120		•	•	1,142	25,025		10,330	66,039	•	1,785	•	11	149	91	101		
Nov.	•	1,282	12,543	40	175	3,974	1,456		•	•	1,294	28,239	27,380	10,276	66,895	•	950	•	19	114	18	103		
Dec.	•	889			183	4,851	1,723		•	•	998	25,266		5,514	34,051	•	1,538	•	9	136	106	22		
Total		8,016	32,081	57,606	222	•	39,680	10,829	6,693	15,517	•	12,027	159,063	92,859	117,011	487,057	•	11,762	•	124	1,555	693	1,527	
1924																								
Jan.	555	1,106		23	128	3,268	794		•	•	885	16,350		3,495	13,360	69	1,006	•	20	54	131	518		
Feb.	461	1,487	10,462	19	172	2,446	490		•	•	738	11,311	25,752	5,115	9,348	165	1,711	•	11	37	62	789		
Mar.	544	1,953		16	179	3,630	1,460	3,850	•	•	659	13,223		12,031	9,157	127	714	•	17	41	18	853		
April	396	2,555		34	201	4,708	892		•	•	596	8,538		17,492	10,162	69	1,034	•	37	29	66	1,052		
May	396	4,948	21,503	34	237	4,493	1,849		•	•	616	9,236	23,781	17,695	8,182	165	928	•	104	105	15	861		
June	380	5,313		24	435	7,909	862		•	•	525	7,997		12,628	12,183	127	1,235	•	47	79	34	773		
July	334	5,847		36	218	6,815	511		•	•	674	7,388		9,205	1,466	254	1,188	1,356	24	148	78	736		
Aug.	464	5,129	17,957	57	304	5,055	1,145		576	•	683	8,059	22,060	10,912	10,751	81	682	1,879	34	324	173	629		
Sept.	691	2,632		11	206	4,598	819	—	435	•	770	10,650		7,127	15,711	59	1,150	1,017	15	155	218	724		
Oct.	1,168	1,982		23	222	5,352	1,444		497	•	536	21,692		5,658	15,369	34	823	2,055	—	167	50	693		
Nov.	—	1,902	14,190	24	204	4,961	1,324		480	•	508	22,590	32,074	4,742	15,393	68	1,899	1,705	—	183	73	665		
Dec.	—	1,645		22	185	7,941	1,489		—	•	527	22,705		2,024	14,875	33	1,996	1,665	—	93	57	438		
Total		7,454	36,499	64,112	323	2,691	60,676	12,579	—	—	7,697	159,939	103,667	108,122	186,337	1,251	14,314	—	—	1,415	978	8,731		
1925																								
Jan.	—	1,556	—	—	—	2,248	510	—	—	—	371	—	5,652 ^a	1,375	10,045	—	—	1,775	—	54	39	—		
Feb.	—	1,318	—	—	—	3,670	—	—	—	—	419	—	4,042 ^a	1,410	12,806	—	—	1,730	—	111	63	—		
Mar.	—	2,083	—	—	—	3,007	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	5,278	—	—	—	3,154	—	177	32	—		
April	—	3,507	—	—	—	5,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,586	—	300	—	—		
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

¹ Migrants in transit (returning) included.² Statistics destroyed during the earthquake.^a Figures obtained by the new method.

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

TABLE III. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals						Aliens			National and aliens
	Argentina	Finland	India	Italy	Poland	Czecho-slovakia	Argentina	United States	France	Roumania
1920	•	•	•	153,717	26,846	16,478	•	14,274	12,151	—
1921	•	•	•	60,846	12,129	16,350	•	11,116	62,536	9,199
1922	•	•	•	123,080	29,527	18,497	•	6,844	50,309	12,279
1923										
Jan.	•	•	•	10,806		1,148	•	455	6,526	252
Feb.	•	•	•	12,315		1,231	•	335	3,382	313
Mar.	•	•	•	21,067	32,614	1,435	•	521	4,030	449
April	•	•	•	21,641		2,042	•	338	3,489	490
May	•	•	21,608	15,642		1,973	•	339	3,526	420
June	•	•	•	12,739		1,061	•	429	4,354	605
July	•	•	•	12,195		1,057	•	374	4,422	395
Aug.	•	•	•	32,872	9,598	1,779	•	418	5,288	913
Sept.	•	•	•	14,788	39,406	1,608	•	503	5,710	335
Oct.	•	•	•	13,538		1,204	•	529	5,233	1,184
Nov.	•	•	23,917	15,487		920	•	373	4,957	1,557
Dec.	•	•	•	10,334		862	•	380	9,036	518
Total	12,413	•	78,397	170,226	72,020	16,320	13,451	5,042	59,951	7,941
1924										
Jan.	872	17		9,906		1,434	1,611	238	3,689	451
Feb.	829	14	23,436	13,983		1,202	1,743	332	2,890	423
Mar.	730	8		26,412		1,268	1,515	245	3,096	485
April	447	20		20,308	14,036	1,853	1,878	407	3,726	712
May	227	51	65,486	19,033		2,071	1,251	343	3,446	630
June	198	29		18,167		2,045	1,153	387	3,498	611
July	252	39		19,118		1,243	1,199	315	3,675	514
Aug.	214	19	41,150	17,494		1,217	1,149	341	3,533	455
Sept.	276	54		12,501	12,100	1,824	1,286	572	3,828	465
Oct.	481	54		18,035		1,694	1,270	459	24,19	412
Nov.	—	25	18,790	14,321		1,269	—	367	4,732	1,741
Dec.	—	10		10,313		1,020	—	443	8,321	550
Total	—	340	148,862	201,591	—	19,050	—	4,449	48,626	7,449
1925										
Jan.	—	15		10,712	—	1,314	—	357	6,189	488
Feb.	—	38	12,234	13,131	—	1,657	—	393	3,453	491
Mar.	—	12		19,786	—	1,763	—	—	4,930	854
April	—	41	—	19,063	—	1,703	—	—	3,467	—
May	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,481	—

¹ Provisional figure.

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

TABLE IV. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)					Aliens					Nationals and aliens	
	Argentina	Canada	Italy	Poland	Germany	Argentina	Canada	United States	France	Romania	Czechoslovakia	
1920	*	*	*	*	*	*	49,656	142,386	129,803	*	*	
1921	*	*	30,083	*	*	*	32,573	103,075	24,490	15,274	*	
1922	*	*	55,641	*	42,898	*	23,733	99,816	181,472	13,663	10,356	
1923												
Jan.	*	*	2,675	4,124	68	*	642	11,233	10,558	576	492	
Feb.	*	*	2,561	2,959	1,717	*	723	12,911	11,891	791	389	
Mar.	*	*	3,878	1,151	9,442	*	1,662	16,365	26,330	2,219	445	
April	*	*	3,465	1,609	5,417	*	2,140	23,524	28,009	1,187	312	
May	*	*	4,169	1,695	1,705	*	2,149	27,170	29,079	1,128	414	
June	*	*	5,507	2,056	621	*	2,084	27,405	29,315	993	362	
July	*	*	5,519	—	284	*	1,848	25,294	18,745	699	379	
Aug.	*	*	6,762	—	242	*	2,692	25,718	25,810	974	326	
Sept.	*	*	7,543	—	116	*	2,142	24,754	31,701	928	121	
Oct.	*	*	8,181	—	57	*	1,845	21,989	19,625	1,003	503	
Nov.	*	*	14,118	—	7	*	1,307	25,887	16,690	733	380	
Dec.	*	*	15,120	—	10	*	1,075	21,743	15,124	958	181	
Total	11,925	*	79,498	—	19,686	17,497	20,309	263,993	262,877	12,189	4,254	
1924												
Jan.	674	*	4,273	3,107	35	1,579	847	20,518	12,092	1,001	256	
Feb.	713	*	5,232		3,164	1,740	991	20,553	16,104	1,200	551	
Mar.	1,035	*	7,697		13,983	2,193	1,401	26,428	22,649	1,040	495	
April	806	4,087	6,949		5,735	1,825	1,838	28,213	25,092	1,062	474	
May	272	4,936	6,483		3,142	1,059	1,799	24,803	27,491	914	484	
June	269	4,720	7,210	—	1,395	1,096	1,795	24,126	18,898	610	235	
July	282	5,127	7,256		542	1,144	1,573	9,815	19,892	442	283	
Aug.	241	4,991	10,220		302	1,213	1,784	12,539	15,912	460	264	
Sept.	838	3,625	11,305		467	1,567	1,866	12,230	16,416	540	423	
Oct.	220	3,480	11,794		382	1,180	1,267	12,013	17,080	1,125	—	
Nov.	—	3,186	14,126	—	14	—	926	13,952	16,082	251	—	
Dec.	—	3,165	14,876		35	—	741	13,222	15,787	343	—	
Total	—	37,317	107,421	—	29,196	—	16,328	218,712	223,495	8,988	—	
1925												
Jan.	—	1,715	6,009	—	280	—	632	10,907	11,716	483	—	
Feb.	—	2,012	5,486	—	11,739	—	800	8,107	14,157	1,734	—	
Mar.	—	2,731	6,332	—	19,031	—	1,297	—	16,888	1,915	—	
April	—	—	8,546	—	5,751	—	—	—	18,416	—	—	
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,617	—	—	

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

TABLE V. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (OUTGOING)

Period	South Africa	Germany	Argentina	Belgium	Danzig	Spain	Italy	Norway	Netherlands
1920	*	1,975	*	28,648	80,578	*	17,203	354	36,369
1921	*	19,422	*	54,527	32,727	*	12,280	340	25,717
1922	*	38,392	*	13,702	24,871	*	15,349	641	10,536
1923									
Jan.	*	3,328	*	771	1,778	*	1,327	65	
Feb.	*	3,727	*	747	1,715	*	1,136	147	2,999
March	*	2,662	*	374	712	*	1,603	236	
April	*	2,643	*	502	1,705	*	1,703	292	
May	*	2,103	*	340	1,055	*	1,906	332	3,303
June	*	4,665	*	912	1,954	*	2,351	367	
July	*	6,603	*	1,238	3,361	*	1,429	387	
Aug.	*	6,958	*	1,774	201	*	1,899	360	5,238
Sept.	*	6,185	*	1,568	—	*	2,436	320	
Oct.	*	6,260	*	3,611	5,434	*	2,528	173	
Nov.	*	3,956	*	2,627	2,664	*	1,783	139	5,746
Dec.	*	2,844	*	713	645	*	1,940	66	
Total	*	51,934	*	15,177	21,210	*	22,086	2,884	17,336
1924									
Jan.	*	1,598	345	458	542	*	984	86	
Feb.	*	1,323	309	367	642	*	1,195	80	4,52
March	*	1,072	132	1,579	702	*	1,586	117	
April	*	1,353	472	1,030	335	*	1,445	106	
May	*	2,090	103	599	890	*	1,351	150	3,659
June	*	1,579	301	323	436	*	1,471	99	
July	*	1,170	144	1,687	—	*	1,189	103	
Aug.	*	1,417	222	867	—	*	1,076	84	3,055
Sept.	*	1,771	164	915	—	*	1,707	65	
Oct.	*	1,948	313	824	—	*	1,823	65	
Nov.	*	1,677	—	583	—	*	—	44	3,268
Dec.	*	890	—	892	—	*	—	26	
Total	*	17,888	3,164	9,924	—	*	17,661	1,025	14,506
1925									
Jan.	362	—	—	230	—	95	1,346	25	
Feb.	472	—	—	508	—	149	1,231	19	3,217
March	528	—	—	403	—	—	1,621	59	
April	—	—	—	1,401	—	—	2,173	—	
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

TABLE VI. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (RETURNING)

Period	South Africa	Italy
1925		
Jan.	273	669
Feb.	371	587
March	380	669
April	—	1,505
May	—	—

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in previous numbers of the *Review*. The titles are, as a rule, 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 English, French, and German in the *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office.

LEGISLATION OF 1924

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Palestine

Passport Regulations under Article 10 of the Palestine Passport Ordinance, 1920. Dated 23 May 1924.

ARGENTINE

* Ley No. 10650 sobre creacion de la Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de empleados ferroviarios, con las modificaciones hechas a la misma por la leyes No. 11074, 11173, 11308. (La Confraternidad, Noviembre de 1924.)

[Act No. 10650 respecting the institution of the National Superannuation and Pensions Fund for railway employees, as amended by Acts Nos. 11074, 11173, 11308.]

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales

Regulations under section 81 of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, governing the conditions of apprenticeship in the furniture making, piano and musical instrument making trades. Dated 24 December 1924. (N. S. W. Industrial Gazette, 1924, Vol. XXVI, No. 6, p. 755.)

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; B. O. M. T. = Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; Drj. Vest. = Drjavni Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tēs Kybernésēos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Truda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Ministru Kabineta noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbírka zákonu anarizeni (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

AUSTRIA

Staatsvertrag zwischen der Republik Oesterreich und dem Königreich Ungarn über die Behandlung von Angestellten, Pensionisten, Witwen und Waisen aus dem auf Grund der Staatsverträge von Saint-Germain-en-Laye und von Trianon von Ungarn an Oesterreich abgetretenen Gebiete. Vom 12. Januar 1924. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 33. Stück, No. 138, p. 581.) (Zusatzprotokoll vom 30. September 1924, *ibid.*, p. 591.)

BRAZIL

Decreto No. 16761, de 31 de Dezembro de 1924 : Prohibe a entrada no territorio nacional de imigrantes (passageiros de 2ª e 3ª classe) nos casos e condições previstos nos arts. 1º e 2º da lei n. 4247 de 6 de janeiro de 1921. (Diário Oficial, 1925, No. 69, p. 7721.)

[Decree to prohibit the admission of immigrants (2nd and 3rd class passengers) in the cases and under the conditions specified by sections 1 and 2 of Act No. 4247 of 6 January 1921. Dated 31 December 1924.]

CUBA

Decreto no. 1857 : Reglamento de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios de la Haban. El 22 de diciembre de 1924. (Gaceta Oficial, 1925, No. 39, p. 3622.)

[Decree No. 1857 : Regulations for the Havana School of Arts and Crafts. Dated 22 December 1924.]

ESTHONIA

Sundmäärus kauplemise aja kohta Türi alewis. 11. detsembril 1924. (Riigi Teataja, 1925, No. 61/62, p. 331.)

[Binding Order respecting hours for the sale of goods in the town of Turi. Dated 11 December 1924.]

GREAT BRITAIN

The National Health Insurance (Share Fishermen) Order, 1924. Special Order, dated 20 November 1924, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, under paragraph (o) of Part II of the First Schedule to the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, c. 38). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 325.)

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ITALY

* Regio decreto 24 ottobre 1924, n. 2372 : Accordo per la esecuzione dell' art. 7 del Trattato di lavoro franco-italiano del 30 settembre 1919, relativo alle pensioni operaie. (G. U., 1925, No. 92, p. 1418.)

[Royal Decree No. 2372 : Agreement for the carrying-out of Article 7 of the Franco-Italian Labour Treaty of 30 September 1919 respecting workers' pensions. Dated 24 October 1924.]

* Regio decreto 24 ottobre 1924, n. 2371 : Accordo per la esecuzione degli articoli 12 a 16 del Trattato di lavoro franco-italiano del 30 settembre 1919, relativi all' assistenza medica ed ospedaliera. (G. U., 1925, No. 93, p. 1438.)

[Royal Decree No. 2371 : Agreement for the carrying-out of Articles 12-16 of the Franco-Italian Labour Treaty of 30 September 1919 respecting medical attendance and hospital treatment. Dated 24 October 1924.]

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[Ministerial Decree : Regulations for the temporary requisition of buildings to be used as hostels for emigrants. Dated 1 July 1924.]

ROUMANIA

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[Ministerial Decision of the Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce respecting the industrial organisations of Transylvania and the Banat. Dated 20 November 1924.]

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[Decree of the Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance respecting the working of workers' hostels. No. 30886. Dated 13 December 1924.]

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

[Instructions of the Minister for Agrarian Reform respecting the appointment of agrarian experts. Dated 20 December 1924.]

UNITED STATES

An Act to consolidate, codify, revise and re-enact the laws affecting the establishment of the United States Veterans' Bureau and the administration of the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended. Approved 7 June 1924. (Public — No. 242 — 68th Congress ; S. 2257.)

LEGISLATION OF 1925

CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

* Verordnung über die Beschäftigung von Arbeiterinnen und jugendlichen Arbeitern in Walz- und Hammerwerken. Vom 31. März 1925. (Amtsblatt, 1925, No. 10, p. 77.)

Verordnung betreffend Erhöhung der Versicherungsgrenze und des Grundlohns in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 31. März 1925. (Amtsblatt, 1925, No. 10, p. 77.)

Verordnung betreffend Abänderung der Verordnung betr. Versorgung der Kriegsbeschädigten und Kriegshinterbliebenen im Saargebiet und hierzu erlassener Bekanntmachungen. Vom 31. März 1925. (Amtsblatt, 1925, No. 10, p. 78.)

AUSTRALIA

South Australia

An Act to further amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1911 to 1922. Assented to 15 January 1925. No. 1660.

AUSTRIA

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesministerium für Handel und Verkehr vom 4. April 1925, betreffend die Abänderung einzelner Bestimmungen über die Deckung der Kosten der Arbeitsvermittlung. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 31. Stück, No. 133, p. 571.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Handel und Verkehr vom 8. April 1925, womit die mit der Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Handel und Verkehr vom 21. Februar 1924, B.G.Bl. Nr. 52, festgesetzten Prüfungsgebühren für Dampfbetriebswärter abgeändert werden. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 31. Stück, No. 134, p. 572.)

BELGIUM

* Loi du 10 mars 1925 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. (R. d. T., 1925, No. 3, p. 649.)

Arrêté royal du 25 février 1925 : Modification de l'arrêté royal du 5 mai 1919 constituant règlement général de police sur les mines, minières et carrières souterraines. (R. d. T., 1925, No. 3, p. 655.)

Arrêté royal du 1^{er} mars 1925 : Compétence des organismes de juridiction créés par la loi du 30 décembre 1924, relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des ouvriers mineurs. Règles de procédure devant ces organismes. (R. d. T., 1925, No. 3, p. 653.)

CUBA

Ley sobre el cargo de Delegado Especial de Inmigracion y Colonizacion, el 17 de febrero de 1925. (Gaceta Oficial, 1925, No. 40, p. 3731.)

[Act respecting the post of Special Commissioner for immigration and colonisation. Dated 17 February 1925.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Laws

Gesetz betreffend Kündigung von langfristigen Miet- und Pachtverträgen zwecks Aenderung der Zinsabrede. Vom 29. Januar 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 6, p. 23.)

Gesetz betr. Abänderung des Gewerbeberichtsgesetzes. Vom 30. Januar 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 5, p. 19.)

Gesetz betr. die Aufhebung des Preussischen Gesetzes über die landwirtschaftliche Unfallversicherung. Vom 17. März 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 12, p. 77.)

Gesetz betreffend Lohn- und Gehaltspfändung. Vom 24. März 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 14, p. 97.)

Gesetz über Wochenfürsorge. Vom 27. März 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 14, p. 97.)

Gesetz zur Bekämpfung der Wohnungsnot (Wohnungsbaugesetz). Vom 27. März 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 13, p. 79.)

Orders

Polizeiverordnung über Herstellung, Aufbewahrung und Verwendung von Azetylen sowie über Lagerung von Kalziumkarbid. Vom 3. Januar 1925. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, No. 4, p. 9.)

Zweite Verordnung über Jahresarbeitsverdienste nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Vom 9. Januar 1925. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, No. 4, p. 18.)

Verordnung über die Einkommensgrenzen im § 62 Versorgungsgesetz. Vom 21. Januar 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 4, p. 16.)

Verordnung über Einziehung der Beiträge zur Krankenversicherung. Vom 27. Januar 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 4, p. 17.)

Verordnung über Ergänzung bzw. Abänderung der Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung des Versorgungsgesetzes und des Altrentnergesetzes vom 26. August 1924 (Gesetzbl. 1924, S. 389 ff.) Vom 2. Februar 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 6, p. 27.)

Verordnung über die Sonntagsruhe im Handelsgewerbe. Vom 25. Februar 1925. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 16, p. 59.)

Verordnung betreffend die Erhöhung der Gesamtunterstützung in der Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 13. März 1925. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 11, p. 76.)

Ausführungsbestimmungen zu der Verordnung über Einziehung der Beiträge zur Krankenversicherung vom 27. Januar 1925 (Gesetzbl. S. 17). Vom 25. Februar 1925. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, Ausgabe A, No. 16, p. 66.)

DENMARK

Lov af 27. Marts 1925 om Aendring i Lov Nr. 101 af 29. April 1913 om Hjaelpeskasser. (Socialt Tidsskrift, 1925, No. 4, Afdeling B., p. 41.)

[Act to amend Act No. 101 of 29 April 1913 respecting relief funds. Dated 27 March 1925.]

Lov af 1. April 1925 om Boligforholdene. (Socialt Tidsskrift, 1925, No. 4, Afdeling B., p. 41.)

[Act respecting housing conditions. Dated 1 April 1925.]

Socialministeriets Bekendtgørelse af 30 Marts 1925 om hvilke Fag der er berettigede til ekstraordinær Arbejdsloshedsunderstøttelse i Henhold til § 31 i Lov af 4. Marts 1924 om Arbejdsanvisning og Arbejdsloshedsforsikring m.m. (Socialt Tidsskrift, 1925, No. 4, Afdeling B., p. 53.)

[Notification of the Ministry of Social Affairs respecting the trades which are entitled to extraordinary unemployment benefit under Section 31 of the Act of 4 March 1924 respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance, etc. Dated 30 March 1925.]

ESTHONIA

Riigikogu poolt 2. aprillil 1925 a wastu woetud Riigiteenistuse seaduse maksmapanemise edasilükkamise seadus. (Riigi Teataja, 1925, No. 59/60, p. 317.)

[Act to postpone the coming into operation of the Civil Servants Act. Dated 2 April 1925.]

FRANCE

Laws

Loi du 29 mars 1925 portant ratification du décret du 16 mars 1923 déclarant applicables dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle les dispositions du livre 1^{er} du Code du travail relatives au salaire des ouvrières à domicile dans l'industrie du vêtement (art. 33 à 33n) et aux livrets spéciaux de l'industrie textile (art. 34 à 42 et 52 à 60). (J. O., 1925, No. 77, p. 3254.)

Loi du 7 avril 1925 portant ratification de la convention concernant le travail de nuit des femmes élaborée à Washington par la Conférence internationale du Travail, signée à Paris le 24 janvier 1921 par la France et la Belgique. (J. O., 1925, No. 84, p. 3582.)

Loi du 10 avril 1925 modifiant et complétant la législation sur les habitations à bon marché et la petite propriété. (J. O., 1925, No. 88, p. 3766.)

Orders

Décret du ministère des Finances du 20 mars 1925 modifiant l'article 6 du décret du 14 avril 1906, modifié par le décret du 9 mai 1922, relatif à l'assistance obligatoire aux vieillards, aux infirmes et aux incurables privés de ressources suivi d'un arrêté modifiant l'arrêté du 15 janvier 1923 concernant le paiement des allocations. (J. O., 1925, No. 81, p. 3450.)

Décret du ministère des Finances du 20 mars 1925 modifiant l'article 6 du décret du 1^{er} décembre 1913 modifié par le décret du 9 mai 1922 relatif à l'assistance aux familles nombreuses suivi d'un arrêté modifiant l'arrêté du 15 janvier 1923 concernant le paiement des allocations. (J. O., 1925, No. 81, p. 3451.)

Décret du ministère des Finances du 20 mars 1925 modifiant l'alinéa 1^{er} de l'article 6 et l'article 7 du décret du 26 décembre 1913, modifié par le décret du 9 mai 1922, relatif au service de l'assistance aux femmes en couches suivi d'un arrêté modifiant l'arrêté du 15 janvier 1923 concernant le paiement des allocations. (J. O., 1925, No. 81, p. 3452.)

* Décret du sous-secrétaire d'Etat des Ports, de la Marine marchande et des Pêches, du 31 mars 1925, relatif à l'organisation du travail à bord des navires affectés à la navigation maritime. (J. O., 1925, No. 77, p. 3314 ; *ibid.*, No. 82, p. 3492, *erratum.*)

Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 3 avril 1925 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de l'article 18 de la loi du 26 avril 1924 sur l'emploi obligatoire des mutilés. (J. O., 1925, No. 85, p. 3673 ; *ibid.*, No. 86, p. 3714, *erratum.*)

* Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales, du 3 avril 1925 modifiant les articles 1^{er} et 10 du décret du 15 août 1923 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans le commerce de détail de marchandises autres que les denrées alimentaires dans les villes comptant plus de 100.000 habitants et certaines villes assimilées à ces dernières. (J. O., 1925, No. 87, p. 3743 ; *ibid.*, No. 90, p. 3830.)

* Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 7 avril 1925 portant réorganisation du Conseil national de la main-d'œuvre. (J. O., 1925, No. 85, p. 3675.)

* Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 10 avril 1925 étendant aux couperies de poils les dispositions du décret du 30 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries de la préparation des cuirs et peaux. (J. O., 1925, No. 92, p. 3888.)

Arrêté du ministère des Colonies du 4 avril 1925 portant renouvellement d'une cession de main-d'œuvre pénale à la Guyane française. (J. O., 1925, No. 90, p. 3833.)

Arrêté du 9 avril 1925 déterminant les conditions de fonctionnement du conseil national économique. (J. O., 1925, No. 86, p. 3703.)

Arrêté du 9 avril 1925 désignant les organisations appelées à déléguer des représentants au conseil national économique. (J. O., 1925, No. 86, p. 3703.)

GERMANY

Laws

Gesetz über Aenderung der Berechnung der Renten aus der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 23. März 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 27.)

Gesetz über Zusatzsteigerung der Renten in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 23. März 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 28.)

* Gesetz über Erweiterung und Verlängerung der Fürsorge für erwerbslose Seeleute. Vom 27. März 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 31.)

Orders

Verordnung über die Vergütung nach § 42 des Angestelltenversicherungsgesetzes und § 1274a der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Vom 19. März 1925. (R. Arb. Bl., 1925, No. 13, p. 139.)

Verordnung über den Verkehr mit Arzneimitteln. Vom 27. März 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 40.)

Verordnung über die Geltungsdauer der Anordnung über die Zuschläge und Prämien für Notstandarbeiter. Vom 27. März 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 33.)

Verordnung über Fachausschüsse für Hausarbeit. Vom 28. März 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 33.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über Aenderung der Berechnung der Renten aus der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 1. April 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 40.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über Zusatzsteigerung der Renten in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 1. April 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 41.)

Verordnung über die Zusammenlegung der Thüringischen landwirtschaftlichen Berufsgenossenschaften. Vom 2. April 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 41.)

GRÉAT BRITAIN

The Workmen's Compensation Rules (No. 1), 1925. Dated 27 March 1925.
(S. R. & O., 1925, No. 293)
L.3.)

Wales

The National Health Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Order (Wales), 1924. Special Order, dated 11 July 1924, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Minister of Health, acting jointly, under paragraph (i) of Part II of the First Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 55) and by the said Joint Committee acting alone under the proviso to Section 1 (2) of the said Act. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 323.)

GREECE

Decree to extend to the town of Prevesa the provisions of the Royal Decree of 14 September 1912 respecting hours of work in bakeries. Dated 3 February 1925.

Decree to extend the operation of the provisions of the Royal Decree of 25 August 1922, respecting Sunday rest in barbers' shops to the town of Serres. Dated 3 February 1925.

Order respecting the application of the provisions of Section 22 of the Sunday Rest Act in the Town of Karditsa. Dated 3 February 1925.

Decree respecting the appointment of the members of the Supervisory Council for Workers' Insurance. Dated 4 February 1925.

Decree respecting the general regulations of rents of all kinds of buildings in towns. Dated 12 February 1925.

Decree respecting the interpretation of section 79, subsection 4, of the Decree of 12 February 1925 respecting the moratorium. Dated 19 February 1925.

Decree respecting the application of Sunday rest in chemists' and druggists' shops in Chalcis. Dated 20 February 1925.

Decree to postpone the application of the Decree of 12 February 1925 respecting the moratorium. Dated 25 February 1925.

Decree respecting the prolongation of the moratorium in Thrace. Dated 25 February 1925.

Decree respecting the application of the Sunday rest in the commune of Kato Tzumagia. Dated 12 March 1925.

Ditto for commune of Teganios (Samos)	17 March 1925.
„ „ „ „ Arachobe	12 „ „
„ „ „ „ Aspropyrgos	12 „ „

Decree to extend to the town of Lamia the provisions of the Royal Decree of 23 August 1922 respecting Sunday rest in barbers' shops. Dated 13 March 1925.

Decree to amend, supplement, and consolidate the Decree of 12 February 1925 respecting the general regulation of rents of all kinds of buildings in towns. Dated 30 March 1925.

INDIA

Amendment made 3 February 1925 by the Secretary of State for India in Council under subsection 2 of Section 96b of the Government of India Act. (Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension), Rules). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 130.)

IRISH FREE STATE

An Act to amend the law relating to Local Government and for other purposes connected therewith. Dated 26 March 1925. No. 5 of 1925.

ITALY

Laws

Regio decreto-legge 20 gennaio 1925, n. 343 : Norme per la esecuzione delle decisioni della Commissione di vigilanza sulle cooperative edilizie, e facilitazioni tributarie per le nuove costruzioni. (G. U., 1925, No. 80, p. 1241.)

[Legislative Decree No. 343 respecting the carrying-out of the decisions of the Committee for the Supervision of Co-operative Building Societies and respecting facilities of a financial nature for building. Dated 20 January 1925.]

Regio decreto-legge 5 aprile 1925, n. 437 : Variazioni al bilancio del Fondo per l'emigrazione, per l'esercizio finanziario 1924-1925. (G. U., 1925, No. 95, p. 1487.)

[Legislative Decree No. 437 : Alterations in the budget of the Emigration Fund for the financial year 1924-1925. Dated 5 April 1925.]

Regio decreto-legge 5 aprile 1925, n. 439 : Proroga del termine di cui al primo comma dell' art. 46 del R. decreto 30 dicembre 1923, n. 3184, contenente provvedimenti per l'assicurazione obbligatoria contro l'invalidità e la vecchiaia. (G. U., 1925, No. 96, p. 1506.)

[Legislative Decree No. 439 to extend the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of section 46 of Royal Decree No. 3184 of 30 December 1923, containing provisions respecting compulsory insurance against invalidity and old age. Dated 5 April 1925.]

Regio decreto-legge 7 aprile 1925, n. 405 : Approvazione del regolamento del personale ferroviario con le relative tabelle delle disposizioni sulle competenze accessorie nonché delle piante del personale degli uffici. (G. U., 1925, No. 90, Supplemento.)

[Legislative Decree No. 405, to approve the staff regulations for the state railways and the relevant schedules ; the provisions respecting supplements to wages and the grading of the office staff. Dated 7 April 1925.]

Regio decreto-legge 9 aprile 1925, n. 416 : Assunzione temporanea di personale straordinario per l'esecuzione di opere pubbliche. (G. U., 1925, No. 91, p. 1407.)

[Legislative Decree No. 416 respecting the temporary engagement of supernumerary staff for the carrying out of public works. Dated 9 April 1925.]

Orders

Regio decreto 22 gennaio 1925, n. 432 : Approvazione del testo unico delle leggi sulla istruzione elementare, post-elementare e sulle opere d'integrazione. (G. U., 1925, No. 97, p. 1514.)

[Royal Decree No. 432, to approve the codified text of the Acts respecting elementary, secondary, and higher education. Dated 22 January 1925.]

Regio decreto 8 marzo 1925, n. 332 : Norme per l'applicazione del R. decreto 23 dicembre 1923, n. 2829, al personale dell' Ispettorato industriale delle nuove Provincie. (G. U., 1925, No. 78, p. 1226.)

[Royal Decree No. 332 of 8 March 1925 : Rules for the application of Royal Decree No. 2829 of 23 December 1923 to the industrial inspectorate staff in the new provinces.]

Regio decreto 8 marzo 1925, n. 333 : Norme per le assunzioni e le promozioni nel ruolo dell' Ispettorato dell' industria e del lavoro. (G. U., 1925, No. 78, p. 1227.)

[Decree Royal No. 333 : Rules for the engagement and promotion of the staff of the Inspectorate of Industry and Labour. Dated 8 March 1925.]

LATVIA

Likums par algotiem darbiniekiem un vinu gimsnes locekliem agrak pieskirtam pensijam un atlīdzību sakropojumu un profesionalu slimību gadījumos. 9. marta 1925. (Lik., 1925, 8. burtnica, p. 144.)

[Act respecting the pensions and compensation in case of injuries and occupational diseases allocated to employees and their families. Dated 9 March 1925.]

Papildinajums likuma par cietuso karaviru un vinu gimens loceklu penziam. (Lik., 1925, 8. burtnica, p. 144.)

[Supplement to the Act respecting the pensions of disabled ex-service men and their families. Dated 9 March 1925.]

* Likums par nakts darbu noliegšanu maiznīcās. 11. marta 1925. (Lik., 1925, 8. burtnica, p. 150.)

[Act respecting the prohibition of night work in bakeries. Dated 11 March 1925.]

Skolotāju penziju likums. 16. marta 1925. (Lik., 1925, 9. burtnica, p. 155.)
[Act respecting teachers' pensions. Dated 16 March 1925. (Includes private schools.)]

Likums par karaklausības likuma 26. panta papildinājumu. 19. marta 1925. (Lik., 1925, 9. burtnica, p. 161.)

[Act to supplement section 26 of the Compulsory Service Act. Dated 19 March 1925.]

Papildinajums agraras reformas likuma III. daļa 26. marta 1925. (Lik., 1925, 9. burtnica, p. 162.)

[Amendment of Part III of the Agrarian Reform Act. Dated 26 March 1925.]

MEXICO

Ley para el servicio de practica en los puertos, rios, canales, lagos y lagunas de la republica. El 29 de enero de 1925. (Diario Oficial, 1925, No. 2, p. 723.)

[Act respecting the pilot service in ports and on rivers, canals, lakes, and lagoons of the Republic. Dated 29 January 1925.]

NETHERLANDS

Besluit van den 2den April 1925, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van den 17den September 1924 (Staatsblad No. 455) tot intrekking van het Koninklijk besluit van den 29sten December 1920 (Staatsblad No. 922) en tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur betreffende voorschriften voor de door de Raden van Arbeid te voeren administratie. (Staatsblad, 1925, No. 133.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 17 September 1924 (Staatsblad No. 455), to repeal the Royal Decree of 29 December 1920 (Staatsblad No. 922), and to lay down general administrative regulations containing provisions respecting the administration entrusted to the Labour Councils. Dated 2 April 1925.]

Besluit van den 17den April 1925, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van het ontwerp-verdrag van Genua tot vaststelling van den minimum-leef-tijd van toelating van kinderen tot arbeid op zee (Staatsblad, 1923, No. 10). (Staatsblad, 1925, No. 161.)

[Decree respecting the publication in the *Staatsblad* of the Genoa Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. Dated 17 April 1925.]

POLAND

Laws

Ustawa z dnia 17 marca 1925 r. o Państwowej Radzie Rolniczej. (Oziennik Ustaw, 1925, No. 41, p. 550.)

[Act respecting the State Agricultural Council. Dated 17 March 1925.]

* Ustawa z dnia 18 marca 1925 r. w przedmiocie zmiany rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 15 listopada 1924 r. o dniach świątecznych (Dz. U. R. P. No. 101, poz. 928). (Dziennik Ustaw, 1925, No. 34, poz. 234, p. 289.)

[Act to amend the Order of the President of the Republic of 15 November 1924 respecting holidays. Dated 18 March 1925.]

Orders

Rozporządzenie Ministrów : Pracy i Opieki Społecznej i Spraw Wewnętrznych z dnia 24 marca 1925 r. w sprawie stosunku organów inspekcji pracy do organów służby zdrowia władzy administracyjnej I instancji. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1925, No. 38, poz. 265, p. 517.)

[Order of the Ministers of Labour and Public Assistance and of the Interior respecting the relation of the labour inspection bodies to the health service of the Administrative Authority of first instance. Dated 24 March 1925.]

* Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 30 marca 1925 r. zmieniające niektóre przepisy rozporządzenia Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dn. 2 września 1924 r. w sprawie zawieszenia i zmiany w stosunku do pewnych kategorii robotników niektórych przepisów art. 2 ustawy o zabezpieczeniu na wypadek bezrobocia. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1925, No. 38, poz. 267, p. 519.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Public Assistance to amend certain provisions of the Order of the Minister of Labour and Public Assistance of 2 September 1924 to repeal and amend, with respect to certain classes of workers, the provisions of section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Dated 30 March 1925.]

* Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 30 marca 1925 r. w sprawie wykluczenia od prawa do świadczeń zabezpieczeniowych osób zabezpieczonych na wypadek bezrobocia, pozostających bez pracy na skutek choroby, inwalidztwa, strajku lub też przewinień, które na mocy obowiązujących ustaw powodują wydalenie z pracy. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1925, No. 38, poz. 266, p. 518.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Public Assistance to exclude from the right to unemployment benefit persons insured against unemployment who become unemployed as a result of sickness, invalidity, strikes or misdemeanours involving dismissal according to the regulations in force. Dated 30 March 1925.]

PORTUGAL

Lei n. 1772. Estabelece a pensao de sangue em beneficio da viuva, filhos e mae, sendo viuva, das autoridades ou agentes da autoridade que faleçam em resultado de ferimento ou accidente ocorrido no desempenho das suas funções, ou por causa do exercicio delas. — Determina que os filhos menores das supracitadas autoridades ou seus agentes sejam admitidos nos tres institutos da Obra Social do Exercitio. — Torna extensivas as disposições da presente lei à viuva, filhos menores e mae dos medicoa e mais pessoal sanitario que faleçam vítimas de doenças adquiridas no combate de epidemias. 28 de Abril de 1925. (Diario do Governo, 1925, 1st Series, No. 92, p. 451.)

[Act No. 1772 providing that a pension shall be granted to the widow, children, and widowed mother of state officials or employees who die as a result of an injury or accident occurring in the course of or arising out of their employment ; that children of the above-mentioned officials and employees who are minors shall be admitted to the three Army Institutes for Social Work ; that the provisions of this Act shall apply to widows, children under age, and mothers of doctors and other health staff who die of illness contracted in fighting epidemics. Dated 28 April 1925.]

ROUMANIA*Laws*

Lege pentru extinderea competentei comitetului agrar ca instanta de casare si asupra hotaririlor pronuntate, dupa promulgarea Constitutiei, de comisiunea centrala de expropriere din Besarabia. 24. Martie 1925. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 68, p. 3194.)

[Act to extend the competence of the agrarian committee as a court of appeal, and in respect of the decisions given since the promulgation of the Constitution by the Central Expropriation Commission for Bessarabia. Dated 24 March 1925.]

Lege pentru modificarea legii pentru incurajarea constructiilor de cladiri din 23 Iulie 1921. La 28 Martie 1925. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 71, p. 3893.)

[Act to amend the Act of 23 July 1921 to encourage the erection of buildings. Dated 28 March 1925.]

Lege pentru reglementarea situatiunii absolventilor scolilor industriale de ucenici si a scolilor practice de comert, depinzana de Ministerul Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor Sociale. la 28 Martie 1925. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 71, p. 3895.)

[Act to deal with the position of persons leaving industrial apprentice schools and practical commercial schools under the Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance. Dated 28 March 1925.]

Lege pentru unificarea dispozitiunilor din legea de organizare judecatoreasca privitoare la circumscripiti, compunerea si functionarea instantelor judecatoresti, precum si la corpul de portarei. 13 Aprilie 1925. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 84, p. 4177.)

[Act to codify the provisions of the Judicature Act respecting the districts, constitution and functions of the law courts, and also respecting sheriffs. Dated 13 April 1925.]

Orders

Decret 13 Aprilie 1925 : Regulamentul pentru aplicarea legii pentru satisfacerea trebuintelor normale in lemu de foc si de constructie ale populatiei rurale din vechiul Regat, Basarabia si Bucovina. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 86, p. 4338.)

[Regulations in pursuance of the Act to satisfy the normal requirements of the rural population in the Old Kingdom Bessarabia and Bukovina in respect of wood for fuel and for building. Dated 13 April 1925.]

Legea Generala de Pensii. 14 Aprilie 1925. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 85, p. 4265.)

[General Public Services Pensions Act. Dated 14 April 1925.]

Decret 14. Aprilie 1925 : Regulament referitor la aplicarea legii cu privire la instrainarea loturilor prin improprietare, publicata in Monitorul Oficial No. 58 din 13 Martie 1925. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 85, p. 4278 ; Monitor, 16 April 1925, p. 4349, *errata*.)

[Regulations in pursuance of the Act respecting the alienation of parcels of land acquired by transference from public to private ownership. Dated 14 April 1925.]

Decret 14. Aprilie 1925 : Regulament de aplicarea legii pentru infiintarea camerelor de agricultura. (Monitorul Oficial, 1925, No. 87, p. 4419.)

[Regulations in pursuance of the Act to institute chambers of agriculture. Dated 14 April 1925.]

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Instruction of the Minister for Agrarian Reform respecting the definitive fixing of the sphere of application of the agrarian reform. Dated 2 March 1925.

Regulations respecting receipts and expenditure in connection with agrarian reform. Dated 7 March 1925.

SPAIN

Real orden disponiendo que con el nombre de Comisaria Sanitaria se organice un Centro, dependiente de la Direccion general de Sanidad, cuyo objecto sea la inspeccion en el aspecto sanitario de cuantas colectividades tengan por uno de sus fines la asistencia medica, y de aquellas Empresas o Companias que persigan la misma finalidad. El 31 de marzo de 1925. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1925, No. 91, p. 23.)

[Royal order to provide for the organisation of a central body entitled "Health Commission" under the General Directorate of Public Health, to exercise supervision from the public health point of view over organisations which include among their objects the provision of medical attendance, and over undertakings and companies which have the same purpose. Dated 31 March 1925.]

SWITZERLAND

Verordnung I zum Bundesgesetz über die Beitragsleistung an die Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 9. April 1925. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1925, No. 10, p. 241.)

Verordnung betreffend Aufstellung und Betrieb von Dampfkesseln und Dampfgefässen. Vom 9. April 1925. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1925, No. 10, p. 247.)

Verfügung des eidgenössischen Volkswirtschaftsdepartementes betreffend Schlussabrechnung über die Arbeitslosenunterstützungen. Vom 11. April 1925. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1925, No. 10, p. 263.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *Occupation and Health. Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare, studied from the point of view of labour, industry and trades.* Geneva, 1925. Terms of subscription: brochure edition £1. 12. 0 or \$8; volume edition £1. 12. 0 or \$8; brochure and volume editions £3. 0. 0. or \$15.

The purpose of the Encyclopaedia of Industrial Hygiene is to bring together all the information available in the various countries concerning industries or processes which may be considered unhealthy. The term "unhealthy" has been interpreted for this purpose in its widest sense, so as to cover not only toxic, infectious and parasitic causes of disease, but also all other causes capable of endangering the health and life of the workers. Three main groups of questions are dealt with: (1) the work; (2) the worker; (3) the environment. The work is analysed into its constituent elements, such as materials, industries, trades, and causes of disease, chemical, biological, etc. The worker is considered in relation to the products with which, and the environment in which, he works. The environment is dealt with in general studies on subjects such as atmosphere, premises, heating, lighting, removal of dust, humidification, sanitary accommodation, etc. Certain articles are illustrated by photographs, sketches, diagrams, etc., showing recent innovations and improvements. Finally, the work is completed by a series of cross-references and an alphabetical table of contents.

In view of the nature of this publication, and the extensive knowledge and experience required for its compilation, it has been thought necessary not only to enlist the aid of the members of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labour Office, but also to appeal to the most eminent experts in the various countries: a list of these collaborators is given on the cover of the Encyclopaedia.

The publication is issued in French and in English and will appear in two forms: (1) a brochure edition; each brochure will comprise one or more articles dealing with a particular subject; the brochures will not be distributed singly but grouped in temporary covers by fives, sixes or sevens, according to their length, and numbered according to their order of publication; (2) a volume edition, containing the complete Encyclopaedia.

— *Sickness Insurance. Comparative Analyses of National Laws.* Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance), No. 4. Geneva, 1925. 133 pp. 2s.; 50 cents.

The guilds of the medieval urban communities, with their fraternal funds, were the first to carry out the idea of collective protection against sickness; they became the pioneers of mutual aid. With the creation of a class of industrial wage earners, which resulted from the industrial revolution at the beginning of last century, the need for collective protection against sickness assumed a different aspect, and the workers united in mutual aid societies to guard against both economic and physical risks. Some employers also took the initiative of protecting their sick workers against distress, but it was only by very slow degrees that the idea gained ground that it was necessary for the public authorities to undertake the functions of protecting the workers in dangerous branches of industry. Whereas in Europe, collective protection against sickness is now almost general, the great overseas countries still adopt a waiting attitude, placing individual initiative above all. Nevertheless, in nearly all these countries, the question of wider state intervention is

under consideration. For this reason the publication of a comparative analysis of national laws relating to sickness insurance appears particularly appropriate at the present time. The report discusses the legal principles on which sickness insurance laws are based and which involve active state collaboration in the form of either imposing compulsory insurance, or of giving moral and material encouragement to free insurance. It is arranged under the following heads :

- Part I. The scope of sickness insurance laws.
- " II. Insurance institutions, their constitution and organs.
- " III. Sickness insurance benefits.
- " IV. Sickness insurance finance.

The appendix contains a list of the principal legal texts used in the report.

— *Unemployment Insurance. Study of Comparative Legislation.* Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment), No. 10. Geneva, 1925. 134 pp. 2s. ; 50 cents.

It is increasingly recognised that the essential characteristic of social insurance resides in the *de jure* and *de facto* security conferred on the individual, as opposed to the charitable and precarious character of relief. To ensure *de facto* security, it is essential that the financial system on which insurance is based should be a sound one ; and, in view of the complex nature of unemployment risks, particularly those due to widespread economic or political crises, the solvency of the system should be guaranteed, in such circumstances, by the financial resources of the state. The present study shows that in most laws for indemnifying the unemployed there is a marked tendency to guarantee both these aspects of security. Its chapters deal successively with :

- (1) The scope of unemployment insurance ;
- (2) The definition of unemployment for the purpose of insurance, and the conditions for granting benefit ;
- (3) The nature and duration of the benefits accruing from insurance ;
- (4) The financial organisation of insurance ;
- (5) The administration of insurance.

The conclusions include various suggestions dealing with the possible action of the International Labour Organisation for continuing the work already accomplished by the Conference at its two first sessions in connection with unemployment insurance.

A brief review of the systems of unemployment insurance adopted in various countries is given in the introductory chapter.

International Federation of Trade Unions. *Third Year Book, 1925.* Amsterdam. 494 pp. In German, French and English.

The third issue of the Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions gives the addresses and membership of the affiliated organisations and of the International Trade Secretariats together with a list of the journals and bulletins published by them, statistical tables relating to the trade union movement in the different countries, a list of workers' educational institutions, the addresses and membership of organisations affiliated to the Labour and Socialist International, the Young Workers' Socialist International, and the International Co-operative Alliance.

This year book is the most comprehensive which the Federation has published hitherto and includes a series of reports on the trade union movement in the different countries.

Internationale Syndicale Rouge. *L'unité du mouvement syndical mondial. Rapports et discours prononcés au VIe Congrès des syndicats ouvriers de L'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques.* Preface by A. Losovsky. Petite bibliothèque de l'Internationale Syndicale Rouge, No. XV. Paris, 1925. 91 pp. 2 frs. 50.

Reports and addresses on the restoration of unity in the international trade union movement, a subject discussed at the sixth Congress of Russian Soviet Trade Unions.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Labour Report, 1923.* No. 14. Melbourne, 1924. 175 pp.

The first labour report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912. The present is the fourteenth issue and contains information in a summarised form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, wages, industrial disputes, and similar matters. The present issue includes certain new features of which the following are the most important: results of investigations concerning inter-state organisation amongst employers; the present extent of the co-operative movement; comparisons between rates of wages in 1914, 1921, 1922 and 1923 in Australia (Sydney) and England (London); and particulars concerning the organisation and functions of the International Labour Office and the International Labour Conference.

DENMARK

Socialministeriet. *Socialt Tidsskrift.* Fortsættelse af Tidsskriftet *Social Forsorg.* Udgivet ved Socialministeriets Foranstaltning. I. Aarg. Nr. 1. Januar, 1925. Copenhagen.

Although Denmark is by no means to be considered a backward country as far as social legislation is concerned, no official journal dealing with social conditions has so far been published. Following the creation of a special Ministry of Social Affairs last year, it was decided to issue an official monthly labour gazette called *Socialt Tidsskrift*. It is published in two parts — one containing articles and information on social conditions, and the other an account of new social legislation, proclamations, circulars, etc., and important administrative and legal decisions. Each number will contain one or more (mostly signed) articles on social questions in Denmark and other countries, together with shorter notices classified under the following heads: the International Labour Organisation; hours of work; wages; unemployment and employment exchanges; labour disputes; the protection of labour; apprenticeship; social insurance; socialisation; works councils; profit sharing; housing; social hygiene; bibliography, etc.

FINLAND

Asutushallituksen. *Asutushallituksen Vuosikertomus 1923.* Asutushallituksen julkaisuja. Jatkuva No. 12. Sarjan No. I. 9. Helsingfors, Valtioneuvoston kirjapaino, 1924. 113 pp.

Annual report of the Finnish Central Board of Colonisation, which is responsible for the enforcement of the legislation passed in 1918 with a view to facilitating the redemption of hired farms and crofts forming part of private, public and ecclesiastical estates. The first part of the report gives an analysis of the legislation concerned; this is followed by a review of the measures taken for the colonisation of state and privately owned land, and of the administration of the Colonisation Loan Fund (about 100 million marks). The report gives a good idea of the continuous progress made in this important branch of economic and social reform in Finland.

Socialministeriö. *Ammattientarkastus vuonna 1923.* Sarja B. VII. **Socialministeriet.** *Yrkesinspektionen år 1923.* Serie B. VII. Helsingfors, 1924. 46 + 83 pp., tables and graphs.

Annual report on labour inspection in Finland for the year 1923, published in Finnish and in Swedish by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

— *Kansainliiton Kansainvälisen Työjärjestön yleisen konferenssin kuudes istunto Genevessä v. 1924.* Tiedonanto ja Suomen Sosialministeriön julkaisemia XX. Helsingfors, Valtioneuvoston kirjapaino, 1924. 102 pp.

This report on the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference gives

an analysis of the Questionnaires of the International Labour Office and the replies of the Finnish Government, together with a special report on the utilisation of spare time in Finland, a full review of the "blue reports", and, finally, a report on the work of the Conference itself. The appendices give Finnish translations of the proposed draft Conventions and Recommendations. The report is published also in Swedish.

Statistiska Centralbyran. Statistisk Årsbok för Finland. New Series, Vol. 22, 1924. Helsingfors, Valtioneuvoston kirjapaino, 1924. 282 pp. 20 Finnish marks.

Swedish edition of the statistical Year Book of Finland for 1924, published by the Central Statistical Office; it gives a general survey of conditions in that country. The subjects dealt with include population, economic life, state and communal finance, education, administration, and labour. As in previous editions considerable space is devoted to social questions. Especially noteworthy are the statistics relating to emigration, the co-operative movement, colonisation of rural districts, strikes and lockouts, and prohibition. The tables are provided with headings in French, and a methodical list of sources is appended. The Year Book is published also in Finnish.

Tilastollisen Päätoimiston Sosialtilastollinen Osasto. Köyhäinhuoltotilasto. A. 23. Suomen köyhäinhoito v. 1922. Suomen Virallinen Tilasto XXI. **Statistiska Centralbyrans Socialstatistiska Avdelning. Fattigvardsstatistik. A. 27. Fattigvarden i Finland år 1922.** (*Assistance publique des communes de Finlande année 1922.*) Finlands Officiella Statistik XXI. Helsingfors, Valtioneuvoston Kirjapaino, 1924. 44 + 45 pp.

Statistical report in Finnish and Swedish on poor law administration in Finland during 1922, with a summary in French. The most interesting chapter is one in which persons who received public assistance are classified according to occupation and according to the cause which rendered this assistance necessary. It shows that: (1) 52 per cent. of assisted persons were agricultural or industrial workers, while 41 per cent. were persons without a trade; (2) that in the majority of cases (58 per cent.) pauperism was due to sickness, invalidity, or senile decay. Expenditure for the period reviewed amounted to 315 million marks. It may be added that the arguments in favour of the introduction of a system of social insurance in Finland, under consideration since 1921, are based on facts shown in the report.

— **Työtilastot A. Työssä sattuneet tapaturmat 17. Vuonna. 1920.** Suomen Virallinen Tilasto XXVI. — **Arbetsstatistik A. Olycksfallen i arbetet 17. År. 1920.** Finlands Officiella Statistik XXVI. Helsingfors, 1924. 26 + 76 pp.

Official statistics of industrial accidents in Finland during 1920, published by the Bureau of Social Statistics, Central Statistical Office, in Finnish and in Swedish, with a French résumé. An important innovation in methods employed has been introduced: the degree of accident risk is expressed not only in terms of frequency rates but also in terms of severity rates, in conformity with the recommendation of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians held under the auspices of the International Labour Office in 1923. According to the report the frequency of accidents somewhat increased in 1920 as compared with the previous year, viz. from 46 to 48 accidents per 1,000 full-time workers. The average severity rate for all industries was 8.2 days' work lost per full-time worker.

Tullhallistus. Suomen ulkomaan kauppa ja tullilaitoksen työskäntö v. 1923. Suomen Virallinen Tilasto I A: 43. **Tullstyrelsen. Finlands handel på utrikes orter samt upplörden vid tullverket år 1923.** Finlands officiella statistik I A: 43. Helsingfors, Statsradets tryckeri, 1924. 58 + 115 pp.

Official statistics of Finland's foreign trade and receipts from customs in 1923, published by the Customs Board, in Finnish and Swedish. The headings of the tables are provided with a translation in French.

GERMANY

BADEN

Badisches Statistisches Landesamt. *Der Stand der Industrie und der Industrie-
arbeiterschaft im Amtsbezirk Lörrach in der Nachkriegszeit.* Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis
der industriellen Verhältnisse in Baden. Nach den neuesten amtlichen Erhebungen
bearbeitet und herausgegeben. Karlsruhe, Badenia A. G. für Verlag und Druc-
kerei, 1925. 31 pp., map.

Short study on the position of industry and the labour supply in the District
of Lörrach (Baden), with a note on the geography of the district and the economic
conditions prevailing. The principal industries of Lörrach are : the textile industry,
employing 6,559 persons ; the chemical industry, employing 1,018 ; and the building
industry, with 1,196 workers. At the date of the last census (1924) the number
of persons employed in industry was 10,785, including a fairly large percent-
age of foreigners.

GREAT BRITAIN

**Colonial Office. Advisory Committee on Native Education in the British Trop-
ical African Dependencies.** *Education Policy in British Tropical Africa.* London,
H. M. Stationery Office, 1925. 8 pp. 2d.

GOLD COAST

*Report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the Sanitary Condition of
the Mines and Mining Villages in the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.* By Professor
Sir William SIMPSON, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H. Published by the Crown
Agents for the Colonies, 1925. 37 pp., illustr.

This report was called for by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in conse-
quence of the unusually high mortality amongst natives employed in the Gold
Coast mines and in particular amongst those recruited from the Northern Terri-
tories. It gives a full account of the mines and mining villages, and of the labour
they employ. The causes of the high death rate are reported to be lack of medical
inspection at the time of recruitment, insanitary conditions in the mines, bad
housing, polluted water supply and inadequate medical arrangements. Remedial
measures are proposed and, in view of the shortage of medical officers and its
menace to the health and economic interests of the country, suggestions are made
for the reorganisation of the Public Health Department of the Gold Coast.

Extracts from the report were published in *Industrial and Labour Information*,
25 May 1925.

INDIA

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. *Statements showing pro-
gress of the Co-operative Movement in India during the year 1923-24.* Sixth issue.
Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1925. 21 pp. 8 annas.

*Progress Report of Forest Research Work in India for the year 1923-24. Including
the Administration Report of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.* Calcutta,
Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1925. 107 pp. Rs.2-8 or 4s.6d.

Review of Agricultural Operations in India 1923-24. Calcutta, Government
of India Central Publication Branch, 1925. 152 pp. Re.1-9 or 2s.9d.

Includes reports on agricultural education and agricultural co-operative socie-
ties during the year.

*Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act (XII of 1911) for the
year ending 31 December 1923, together with a note on the working of the Factories
Act during the year.* Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch,
1925. 30 pp. Rs.3-12 or 6s.6d.

This important government publication contains statistical and other informa-
tion concerning various aspects of the administration of the Indian Factories
Act (XII of 1911) as amended, in particular, by Act II of 1922 which introduced
radical changes in the law.

PUNJAB

Ministry of Agriculture. *Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in the Punjab for the year ending 31 July 1924.* Lahore, 1924. 41 + cx1 pp. Rs.2 or 2s.6d.

JAPAN

Bureau de la Statistique générale. *Résumé statistique du mouvement de la population de l'Empire du Japon pendant l'an XI de Taisho-1922.* Tokyo, 1924. 145 pp.

Statistical report on the population of Japan for 1922.

SWEDEN

Jordbruksdepartementet. Lantbruksstyrelsen. *Räkenskapsresultat från Svenska Jordbruk IX. Bokföringsåret 1922-1923.* By Ludvig NANNESON. Malmö, Röhr's Boktryckeri, 1925. 79 pp.

The ninth annual report on accounting on Swedish farms, prepared by Ludvig Nanneson by command of the Board of Agriculture for the year 1922-1923. The bookkeeping on 302 farms has been investigated, as against 380 in the previous year.

Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *Riksförsäkringsanstalten år 1923.* Sveriges officiella Statistik. Försäkringsväsen. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt, 1924. 32 pp.

Annual report of the State Insurance Office entrusted with the administration of the Industrial Accident Insurance Act of 1916 and related Acts. In view of the fact that employers have a choice between the State Office and mutual associations, it is interesting to note that 312,214 employers with 918,401 workers were insured in the Office, and 32,396 with 437,175 workers in the latter institutions. The accounts of the State Office show a marked loss for 1923 (decrease of 1.2 million kronor in the reserve funds), which is due partly to the general decrease in wages and partly to a sensible increase in the industrial accident risk in consequence of greater industrial activity.

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHÂTEL

Département de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture. *Annuaire des apprentissages.* Rapport sur la protection des apprentis, les examens professionnels, la protection des ouvrières pendant l'année 1924, par Paul JACCARD, Inspecteur cantonal des apprentissages. La Chaux-de-Fonds, 1925. 23 pp.

The "Apprenticeship Year Book" for 1924, containing a report on the protection of apprentices, technical examinations, and the protection of women workers in the canton of Neuchâtel for the period covered.

UNITED STATES

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Building Permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1923.* Bulletin No. 368. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 127 pp. 20 cents.

The fourth of a series of annual reports giving the results of an inquiry into the number of new buildings erected in over 250 towns in the United States. Statistical tables show the number, type and cost of new buildings, the number and percentage of families provided for by each of the different kinds of dwellings, the number and character of repairs, alterations and additions to existing buildings, and the total of building permits issued.

— — — *Wages and Hours of Labour in Cotton Goods Manufacturing, 1924.* Bulletin No. 371, Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 43 pp. 10 cents.

— — — *Wages and Hours of Labour in the Paper and Pulp Industry, 1923.* Bulletin No. 365, Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 142 pp.

——— *Wages and Hours of Labour in Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing, 1924.* Bulletin No. 377, Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 36 pp.

Federal Board for Vocational Education. *A study of Occupations at which 6,097 physically disabled persons are employed after being vocationally rehabilitated.* Bulletin No. 96. Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Series, No. 9. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 67 pp.

——— *The Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Program in Minnesota.* Monograph No. 1. Civilian Vocational Rehabilitation Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 21 pp.

CALIFORNIA

Commission of Immigration and Housing. *Annual Report, January 1925;* San Francisco, 1925. 34 pp.

IDAHO

Industrial Accident Board. *Fourth Report from 1 November 1922 to 31 October 1924.* Boise, 1924. 104 pp., tables.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

American Federation of Labour. Building Trades Department. *Report of Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, held at El Paso, Texas, 10-13 November 1924.* Washington. 129 pp.

Archiv für Rechts- und Wirtschaftsphilosophie. Band XVIII, Heft 3. Berlin-Grünwald, Dr. Walter Rothschild. pp. 347-524.

Includes among other matter, two articles of international interest: (1) "Perpetual recurrence of natural law" (*Zur ewigen Wiederkehr des Naturrechts*), by Professor Ernst Landsberg, based on the theory developed by Professor Giorgio del Vecchio in *Il concetto della natura e il principio del diritto*; (2) "Social principles contained in the theory of the law of nations" (*Die Gesellschaftswissenschaftlichen Grundlagen der Völkerrechtstheorie*), by Professor Alfred Verdross, who deals with the principles of international law. The pamphlet includes a bibliography.

Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik, herausgegeben von Emil LEDERER. Vol. 53, No. 2. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1925. pp. 289-576.

Mention may be made of an article by Alfred Amonn on Wieser's "Theory of Association" and a study by Walther Schiff on agricultural policy. A copious bibliography of works on social subjects is included.

Balgarski outchitelski saiz. *Jubileina kniga na balgarskia outchitelski satuz 1895-1925.* Sofia, 1925. 168 pp.

Brief review of the activities of the Bulgarian Teachers' Union for the period 1895-1925, published on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation; the volume includes a summary in French showing the position of elementary education in Bulgaria, and the efforts of the Union, the oldest and strongest trade union in Bulgaria.

Bouchard, George. *Le domaine rural canadien.* Montreal, L'Ecole sociale populaire, 1924. 32 pp. 15 sous.

Mr. Bouchard explains that farms in the province of Quebec are usually small properties, contiguous, and worked by the owners and their families. He describes the origin of this agricultural system, and, finally, recommends the association of small farmers with a view to procuring the funds necessary for the cultivation of their land.

Brent, S. E. *The Causeway of Capital and Labour*. London, P. S. King and Son, 1925. ix + 109 pp.

The just division of the product of industry and the increase in production that would follow is the causeway to industrial peace advocated by the author. To secure this just division he would set up machinery providing for universal minimum wages for every worker, based on the cost of living; universal industrial partnerships of capital and labour; and universal old age pensions and sick pay. Where possible, however, he favours co-operation of workers amongst themselves, believing this in the end to be the most satisfactory form of organisation for production.

Brewer, John M. *The Vocational Guidance Movement. Its Problems and Possibilities*. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1924. xi + 333 pp.

After reviewing the beginnings of the vocational guidance movement, the author analyses in turn the work of vocational guidance in the schools and that of employment agencies in the United States. Special chapters are devoted to a criticism of what the author calls "pseudo-guidance", the young workers in industry and commerce, and a survey of the problems of employment. In conclusion, Mr. Brewer outlines a programme for vocational guidance based largely on experience already acquired.

The appendix contains a glossary of terms, a bibliography of works consulted or used for reference, and a questionnaire facilitating a critical examination of the subjects and problems dealt with.

Buday, Dr. Ladislaus. *Reise um Ungarn*. Budapest, Oriens Internationale Verlags- und Buchhandelsaktiengesellschaft, 1925. 194 pp.

The author makes a general review of the present economic, political and financial position of Hungary, giving also particulars on means of communication and a survey of the intellectual and scientific movement in that country. A large number of illustrations is included.

— *Travel through Hungary*. Budapest, Oriens International Publishing and Bookselling Company, 1925. 159 pp.

English edition of the above. French and Italian editions are also published.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. *Nineteenth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer*, 1924. New York. vii + 236 pp.

Cavendish, A. *The Principles of Co-operative Marketing*. Address delivered at the half-yearly General Meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya, held 5 December 1924. 20 pp.

Confédération générale du Travail. Fédération des Métaux et similaires de France. *Pour la défense de la journée de huit heures. Arguments de propagande et documents officiels relatifs à l'application des huit heures dans la métallurgie*. Paris. 48 pp.

A defence of the eight-hour day in the metal industries in France, published by the Federation of Metal Workers.

Co-operative League of America (The). *Report of the Proceedings of the Fourth Congress of the Co-operative League*, New York, 6-10 November 1924. New York. 196 pp. \$1.00

Cortinois, Angelo, Dott. Rag. *Fisco e Cooperative di Lavoro e di Consumo*. Genoa, Tipografia Operaia di Carlo Gio Batta, 1924. 22 pp.

Reprint of a number of articles on the application of fiscal measures to distributive and workers' co-operative societies, in particular to the Genoa Dockers Co-operative Society.

Costa Pinto, Dr. J. A. *A VIa Conferencia Internacional do Trabalho*. Exposição apresentada ao Exmo. Sr. Dr. Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida, M. D. Ministro da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio. Publicado pello Serviço de Informaçoes. Rio de Janeiro, 1925. 95 pp.

Report on the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, 1924, presented by the Brazilian Employers' Delegate, Dr. Costa Pinto, to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Darmstaedter, Dr. Friedrich. *Recht und Rechtsordnung.* Ein Beitrag zur Lehre vom Willen des Gesetzgebers. Berlin-Grünwald, Dr. Walter Rothschild, 1925. 218 pp.

A scientific study on the philosophical basis of law

Eaves, Lucille, and Others. *A Legacy to Wage-Earning Women. A survey of gainfully employed women of Brattleboro, Vermont, and of Relief which they have received from the Thomas Thompson Trust.* Introduction by Richard M. BRADLEY. Studies in Economic Relations of Women, Vol. XII. Boston, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1925. 135 pp.

Fédération suisse du Personnel des services publics. *Rapport pour 1923 et 1924.* Geneva, 1925. 217 pp.

Report of the Swiss Federation of Workers in the Public Services for 1923 and 1924.

Fédération typographique belge. *Rapport (1924-1925) du Comité central présenté au cinquante-troisième Congrès annuel par le secrétaire fédéral, Alex. Theunissen, Alost, 31 mai 1925.* Brussels. 32 pp.

Report of the Central Committee of the Belgian Printers' Federation submitted by the secretary, Mr. Theunissen, to the fifty-third annual Congress held at Alost, 31 May 1925.

Fels, H. *A Collection of Decisions Presenting Principles of Wage Settlement.* New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1924. 452 pp. \$3.50.

A valuable collection of decisions embodying the various principles and theories supported in wage controversies. The decisions reprinted in the collection are derived from a large variety of sources, and include those of arbitration boards and courts, wage boards, and commissions in different countries (the United States, Canada, Australia and Great Britain). The writer has classified these cases to illustrate different principles, and as far as possible, to bring out the relationship of these principles one with another. The different sections are introduced by short notes indicating the main economic characteristics and consequences of the application of the principle or principles under consideration.

The immediate object in view is to provide material to feed rather than to influence the reader's judgment. In the collection, therefore, an effort has been made to give balanced representation to the most important of the conflicting opinions about each principle. The ultimate purpose of exploring the field of wage principles is, however, to find out whether any of these principles or any combination of them meets the requirements of a satisfactory wage policy. In the writer's opinion the principles adopted in the settlement of disputes are of greater value as a guide for the future than those derived directly from theories of wages or of distribution; he considers that they could be used for framing a policy applicable in the settlement of future disputes.

Among the principles illustrated by the different decisions, mention may be made of the living wage principle, that of the condition of business, of comparison with wages in other industries, of wage adjustment with reference to production, and of demand and supply, together with the alternative principles which may be used to fix the relationship between men's wages and women's wages, and those which may be applied to effect the wage adjustments necessary in consequence of the introduction of new machinery. In a number of sections decisions are given to illustrate the problem of wage standardisation, including the question of taking into account differences in the nature of the work done and the conditions under which it is performed, in the economic conditions of different districts and in the profits of competing enterprises within an industry.

A useful bibliography and list of sources is added.

Flores, Dr. Cesar Paul. *Las Cooperativas de Consumos.* Publicaciones de la U.P.C.A., série social No. 1. Buenos Aires, Secretario Nacional de la U.P.C.A. 62 pp. \$0.30.

A short study on distributive co-operation, published by the Argentine People's Catholic Union.

Forster, Dr. V. *Les méthodes contemporaines de la psycho-technique.* Présenté à l'occasion du Congrès international de l'organisation scientifique du travail à Prague, 21-24 juillet 1924. Prague, Académie Masaryk du Travail, Institut pour l'économie technique industrielle. 7 pp.

Paper on modern methods of psychotechnics submitted to the International Congress of Scientific Management held at Prague, 21-24 July 1924.

Gesellschaft für Sozialforschung. *Institut für Sozialforschung an der Universität Frankfurt am Main.* Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1925. 29 pp.

A pamphlet, fully illustrated, describing the Institute for Social Studies, University of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Glaser, Milan. *Socijalno Osiguranje.* Zagreb, Zaklada Tiskare Narodnih Novina, 1925. 84 pp.

A general review of social insurance in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Mr. Glaser, director of the Central Institute of Social Insurance at Zagreb, introduces his subject by recalling what has already been accomplished in the sphere of social insurance in other countries from the work of Bismarck down to the present day. This historical outline explains how, at the time of its creation, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes discovered in its different provinces a heterogeneous collection of laws and institutions relating to social insurance. The marked differences between them precluded the immediate unification of social insurance legislation and organisation; yet, as early as 14 May 1922, the law on workers' insurance, embodying one of the basic principles of the constitution of the new Kingdom, was passed. It is to the provisions of this Act that the author devotes the greater part of his book. In broad outline the principles laid down are as follows: compulsory insurance for all wage-earners; equal contributions from employers and workers; unified organisation by district for all branches of social insurance provided for in the Act (insurance against accident, sickness, maternity, invalidity and old age, and life insurance); autonomous management on a mutual basis. Some particulars as to the results of the application of the Act complete the work. The machinery for sickness and accident insurance of workers in industrial and commercial undertakings is now in full working order; for other branches of insurance preparations are being pushed forward. As Mr. Glaser shows, social insurance is the corner stone of protective labour legislation in the Yugoslav State.

Gottl-Ottlilienfeld, Friedrich von. *Fordismus ? Von W. Taylor zu Henry Ford.* Second revised edition. Jena, Fischer, 1925. 35 pp.

The author compares the Taylor method of industrial organisation with that of Mr. Ford and notes a fundamental difference between them. Mr. Taylor, he writes, aims chiefly at reducing cost prices, and high wages are, in his view, a means to this end. Mr. Ford's object is to lower sale prices and to raise the workers' standard of living. He puts social service before profit, seeking to make life wider and easier for all, and considers himself as one of a group of industrial servants to the community. Taylor, on the other hand, in forcing the worker to the continuous execution of scientifically measured movements, pushes automatism to its utmost limit. Mr. Ford seeks to organise production in such a way that every worker finds joy in the accomplishment of his task and his labour is useful to the whole community.

Griseom, Anna Bassett. *The Working Children of Philadelphia. A survey of the work and working conditions of 3,300 continuation school children.* Published by the White-Williams Foundation co-operating with the Board of Public Education, Junior Employment Service. Bulletin Series, No. 3. Philadelphia, 1924. 45 pp.

Hancock, J. S. *International Labour Conference. Sixth Session, Geneva, June and July 1924. Report.* Cape Town, Cape Times Ltd., 1925. 39 pp.

This report by the past President of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries and South African Employers' Delegate to the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, 1924, was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, 11 May 1925.

"**Hangya**". *Generalversamlingsbericht der Direktion und des Aufsichtsrates der "Hangya" (Ameise) Produktions, Verwertungs- und Konsumgenossenschaft, Genossenschaftszentrale des Bundes Ungarischer Landwirte über die Schlussrechnung des Jahres 1923.* Budapest, 1924. 51 pp.

Report and financial statement of "The Ant", the Hungarian Co-operative Wholesale and Producers' Society and Hungarian Farmers' Co-operative Union for 1923.

Henkisen työn yhtymä. *Henkinen työ.* Julkaisuja I. Unionen for intellektuellt arbete. *Det intellektuella arbetet.* Publikationer I. Helsingfors, Otava, 1924. 237 pp. 28 Finnish marks.

This is the first year book of the Finnish Union of Intellectual Workers, founded in 1922, which acts as the central organisation of associations of civil servants, municipal and industrial employees, and school teachers, and as the Finnish branch of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers. The first article in the year-book, by Mr. Mannio, President of the Union and Finnish delegate to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, reviews the origin and development of intellectual workers' organisation, both from the national and the international points of view. Other articles deal with special questions considered in connection with the movement, such as the standard of living, salaries, pensions, and even "luxury". A substantial part of the book is devoted to a full directory of the numerous organisations of intellectual workers, whether affiliated to the Central Union or not, and includes particulars concerning the International Confederation.

Huber, Dr. Johannes. *Die föderalistische Wirtschaftsdemokratie und die Ueberführung des industriellen Privatkapitals in die Gemeinwirtschaft. Eine Fortführung des demokratischen Weltgedankens und ein Hauptpfeiler zur Verwirklichung des sozialen Friedens und zur Lösung der sozialen Frage.* Antwort auf eine Preisfrage des Schweizerischen Grütlivereins vom 12. November 1923 durch das Zentralkomitee. Basle, 1925. 128 pp.

Study on economic democracy and the transfer of private capital to the community. It contains a detailed description of the *Familistère de Guise*.

Hudson, Manley O. *The Outlook for the Development of International Law.* An address before the American Branch of the International Law Association, New York City, 9 January 1925. Reprinted from the *American Bar Association Journal*, February 1925. 17 pp.

Insurance against strike in Finland and abroad. Abo, Abo. Tryckeri och Tidnings Aktiebolag, 1925. 34 pp.

A fairly complete description of the private company in Finland which insures employers against loss sustained owing to strikes, with accounts, of varying degrees of completeness, of the arrangements for similar insurance in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, France, Germany and the United States.

International Education Board. *Report of Activities from 3 February 1923 to 30 June 1924.* New York City, 1925. 27 pp.

This little report gives an outline of the activities of the International Education Board, a foundation incorporated in 1923 under the laws of Virginia and established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr., for the "promotion and/or advancement of education, whether institutional or otherwise, throughout the world". This purpose has been interpreted to include the spread of the knowledge of an education movement in one country to another. The Board has provided a number of travelling scholarships enabling their holders to spend a year or more in another country in order to study scientific research methods other than those known in their own. It also encourages the internationalisation of agricultural education by enabling workers and agricultural organisers in one country to go to another for the purpose of study. Special note may be made of a journey undertaken at the instance of the Board by a United States officer from the Department of Agriculture to popularise in Denmark and Sweden knowledge of the boys' and girls, club movement as developed in the Southern States.

Jehan, G. *Essai sur l'organisation de l'enseignement technique industriel post-scolaire et de l'apprentissage.* Encyclopédie industrielle et commerciale. Paris, Librairie de l'enseignement technique, Léon Eyrolles, 1924. 175 pp.

With a view to drawing up a scheme of technical training in France Mr. Jehan brings together in this thesis data gathered from various sources on vocational training and apprenticeship. In the first part he deals with the organisation of continuation courses and apprenticeship. In the second he considers the means of providing workers with technical training, and analyses in the first section schemes and proposed legislation relating to continuation courses and the provision of classes for vocational training; in the second he considers proposed legal measures relating to apprenticeship. The third section in this part deals with the proposed financial provision for vocational classes; the fourth is devoted to the proposed legal measures instituting the necessary machinery for vocational training and apprenticeship in the various *départements*. In the third part of the book the author deals with technical training, and in the last two he considers complementary measures for an adequate organisation of industrial training for adults.

Kass, Gustave. *L'orientation professionnelle et l'apprentissage.* Preface by Gaston VIDAL. Paris and Liège, Librairie polytechnique Ch. Béranger, 1925. 114 pp.

The work of Mr. Kass, to which Mr. Gaston Vidal, former French Under-Secretary of State for technical education, contributes a preface, shows the important bearing of vocational guidance and careful apprenticeship on the future of French industry. The author reviews in turn different aspects of these questions, dwelling particularly on the present crisis in connection with apprenticeship in France and the need for trained technical workers. He considers also the attitude of parents and employers in regard to this question, the part played by the school, vocational guidance, etc. Special chapters are devoted to agricultural training, continuation classes and chambers of trade.

Kgl. Danske Landhusholdningsselskab. *Landøkonomisk Aarbog for 1925.* Udgivet ved Landbrugsministeriets Foranstaltning. Foreword by H.M. KNUDSEN. 26 Aargang. Copenhagen, Gyldensalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, 1925. 176 pp.

An annual handbook edited by the Royal Danish Society and subsidised by the Department of Agriculture, containing information on official and private institutions, societies, corporations, etc. which deal entirely or partly with Danish agriculture.

Lang, J. *Domácká Práce pro Vyrobu Rakosového Zboží.* Publications of the Social Institute, No. 6. Prague. 28 pp. 4 Czech crowns.

This pamphlet gives a brief description of the labour conditions of home workers in the cane industry in Czechoslovakia with particular reference to the provisions of the Act of 12 December 1919.

Leroy, Maxime. *Henri de Saint-Simon.* Bibliothèque d'Information sociale. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1924. xix + 193 pp. 6 frs.

"Saint-Simon", writes Mr Leroy, "opened up every avenue of thought in the last and the present century.... Saint-Simon foresaw the substitution of economic for political law, and of a technical for a military form of government; it may therefore be said that he foreshadowed the industrial system in which administration supersedes government."

According to Mr Leroy present events establish the truth of Saint-Simon's doctrine which remained esoteric even to his followers in 1829. In the international sphere he conceived a form of super-state constituting a league of nations. He laid down the principle of the priority of general over private interests. Quoting a passage from Saint-Simon's work *Réorganisation de la société européenne*, in which the latter writes: "There will no doubt come a time when the peoples of Europe will realise that national interests must be subordinated to the general good", Mr Leroy continues: "Events now bear out this view. It is through the agency of the International Labour Organisation, an organ of the League of Nations, that the protective labour provisions of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations are being embodied in the legislation of the different countries.

What many states were unable to accomplish alone they are, as Members of the Organisation and through the International Labour Conference, now able to achieve under the urge of the new conception of world welfare."

This interesting work is completed by a bibliography.

Lloyd, E. M. H. *Experiments in State Control at the War Office and the Ministry of Food.* Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. Economic and Social History of the World War. Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1924. xxiv + 460 pp.

The author's purpose is to trace the evolution of war-time controls in certain sections of the War Office and the Ministry of Food. With such a topic the author is, it seems, fully qualified to deal, having himself been a member of the Raw Materials Section of the War Office, and, subsequently, Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Food. The first chapter contains a brief sketch of army supply in the past, as a background to the work of the Army Contracts Department during the war. Two chapters are devoted to the early days at the War Office before the Ministry of Munitions was established. The rest of the book is concerned with trades and industries falling outside the sphere of munitions, principally with textiles, leather, and certain foods.

In Part II the author discusses the method of state purchase of raw materials, including flax, jute, hemp, wool, leather, and hides. He gives a brief account of the manner in which these commodities were handled and the way in which the boot industry was organised for war purposes. A longer and more detailed account of the organisation of British wool purchase follows, this being the first attempt to apply control on a large scale to agricultural produce.

Part III contains a description of meat control under the Ministry of Food. It illustrates, perhaps better than any other scheme, the difficulties of controlling supplies and prices of a perishable commodity needed for the daily consumption of the whole nation.

Finally, in Part IV the general principles of war organisation are examined. The questions of price fixing, the state as importer, the costing system, the control of agricultural produce, of manufacture and of wholesale trade, are treated from a comparative point of view with illustrations drawn from previous chapters.

This comprehensive survey of war-time controls not merely constitutes a valuable permanent contribution to economic history but contains a wealth of constructive suggestion for immediate application in which all concerned in the relationship between public administration and political or social evolution must find profound interest.

Master Builders' Association of New South Wales. *Annual Report for the year ending 17 February 1925.* Sydney. 28 pp.

Mavor, G. *Conditions of Training and Education of Apprentices.* Paper read at the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Technical Institutions, 6-7 March 1925. Loughborough. 20 pp.

Merritt, Walter Gordon. *History of the League for Industrial Rights.* New York, League for Industrial Rights, 1925. 132 pp.

This little book deals with two decades of legal and political contest over industrial issues in the United States and the part played by the American Anti-Boycott Association, renamed the League for Industrial Rights in 1919.

Morandi, Emilio. *L'azione dei Consorzi agrari nel campo economico e nel campo morale.* Piacenza, Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi agrari, 1925. 42 pp.

The report on the activities of the Italian Federation of Agricultural Supply Co-operative Societies prepared by Mr. Morandi was submitted to the meeting held at Piacenza, 15-16 March 1925.

Naine, C. *Orientation socialiste d'après guerre*. La Chaux-de-Fonds, Imprimerie coopérative, 1924. 32 pp. 60 centimes.

The author examines the position of the socialist movement in the light of present events, seeking to determine whether the transformations undergone and the experiments made since the war leave its aims and methods intact or whether they indicate any modifications.

National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association. *Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31 December 1924*. London. 22 pp.

National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations. *Proceedings of the Third National Co-operative Marketing Conference, Washington D. C., 5-8 January 1925*. Washington. 135 pp. \$1.00.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Technical Education and the Metal Trades Industries*. New York, 1925. 10 pp.

A summary report of an investigation by the National Industrial Conference Board. The basic material was provided by 236 companies having 318 plants distributed throughout the United States.

Nederlandsche Banketbakkers-Vereeniging. *Jaarboekje 1925*. Amsterdam. 220 pp.

Year book of the Dutch Master Pastry-Cooks' Association, 1925.

Oliver, E. M. *The World's Industrial Parliament*. Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Viscount BURNHAM. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1925. 63 pp. 2s.

A useful and clearly written handbook on the work of the International Labour Office specially designed for "the man in the street" unfamiliar with its aims and record. The information is carried down to the Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference, June-July 1924. Lord Burnham, who presided over two successive annual sessions of the Conference, writes in the preface; "I became convinced that this new contribution to international government is rapidly becoming what is certainly the most powerful lever yet designed for raising the level of industrial civilisation. Its human appeal and its scientific soundness are both reflected in Mrs. Oliver's book."

Philip, André. *L'Angleterre moderne. Le problème social, l'expérience travailliste*. Preface by André SIEGFRIED. Le nouveau monde politique, économique et social. Enquête du Musée social. Paris, G. Crès et Cie., 1925. vi + 245 pp. 7 frs. 50.

In this study on the social problem in modern England and the Labour experiment, undertaken at the request of the *Musée social* as a sequel to the work of Mr. André Siegfried, *L'Angleterre d'aujourd'hui: son évolution politique et économique*, the author devotes the first part to an examination of the three forces which determine social evolution: the state, the working classes, and the employers. He touches on three questions: the intervention of the state in economic life, the labour movement, and industrial centralisation. The second part of the book is devoted to the relations between the three forces examined, experiments in co-operation between employers and workers (profit sharing and Whitley Councils), the class war (extensive strikes), and state intervention in connection with unemployment and housing. The author concludes with a brief review of the present position and policy of the British Labour Party.

A detailed and objective study, Mr Philip's work should prove a useful source of information to all interested in the evolution of a great industrial country.

Pisciotta, Emanuele. *La psicotecnica, l'orientamento professionale e il preapprendistato nei corsi integrativi d'avviamento al lavoro e nella scuola professionale maschile*. Rome, Fratelli Treves, 1924. 165 pp. 10 lire.

A study devoted to vocational continuation classes and vocational schools for boys in Italy and other countries. It is in three parts. In the first the author gives some information on technical training in various countries. In the second — the most important in the book — he describes the different institutions for technical training in Italy: the school for popular education at Modena, the ele-

mentary vocational school at Novara, the National Institute for Vocational Training at Rome, and the Institute of Apprentices at Turin. In the third part he makes some suggestions regarding the organisation of vocational training in Italy and considers in turn the schools for general vocational training, the technical schools for special trades, the curriculum, etc. The final chapter is devoted to psychotechnics and vocational guidance; Mr Pisciotta reviews the progress achieved in this connection in different countries.

Pizzoli, Ugo. *La Scuola popolare.* Modena, Stab. Arti Grafiche A. dal Re e Figli, 1923. 242 pp.

Mr. Pizzoli gives a summary of his work at Modena for the furtherance of popular education. He attaches great importance to the ethical and vocational side of popular education; the school, in his opinion, should be a practical institution adapted to social and economic conditions and not an artificial product of "scholastic bureaucracy" imbued with theoretical views.

He devotes special attention to the curriculum, education of the senses, general culture, draughtsmanship, manual work, etc. He considers also the question of vocational guidance, confining himself in this connection almost exclusively to the subject of psychological tests. The work includes particulars on the Modena school, buildings, equipment, etc.

Potthof, Dr. Heins. *Die sozialen Probleme des Betriebes.* In Verbindung mit zahlreichen Fachleuten herausgegeben. Berlin, Industrier Verlag Spaeth und Linde, 1925. 340 pp. 8 marks.

This book edited by Dr. Potthof deals with the social problems of industrial undertakings. It comprises a series of articles in which the editor and others deal, under different aspects, with questions affecting the juridical position of the undertaking, methods of industrial democracy, workers' representation, trade unionism and collective agreements and economic representation (economic councils, chambers of trade, cartels, etc.), the substitution of agreements made between the employer and the staff for agreements made between associations of employers and trade unions, and the probable effects of such a transformation on workers' and employers' organisation.

Prace z Dziedziny Teorii Prawa. Special number of the monthly review *Czasopismo Prawnicze i Ekonomiczne*. Cracow, Krakowska Spółka Wydawnicza, 1925. 432 pp.

This volume brings together writings of Polish jurists and philosophers dealing with the general theory of law. It also contains a report of the Congress held at Cracow, 25-27 March 1924.

Rand School of Social Science. Labour Research Department. *American Labour Year Book, 1925.* Vol. VI. New York, 1925. 488 pp.

A new section on public ownership and a list of recent books and pamphlets on labour subjects in this year's issue add to the value of the American Labour Year Book. The directory of labour organisations (which comprises a list of trade unions, co-operative societies, associations for political purposes, for the furtherance of workers' education, for labour legislation, etc., in the United States and in other countries) has been brought up to date. Information and statistics are also given relating to industrial and social conditions in the United States, labour disputes, labour legislation, court decisions affecting labour, labour banking, etc.

Rey, A. *La question des assurances sociales.* Paris, Felix Alcan, 1925. 408 pp. 10 frs.

A specialist on the question of social insurance who has given several hundred lectures on the subject in different parts of France, Mr. Rey embodies in this book the fruits of a great deal of thought and discussion. First, he analyses the reasons which led the French authorities to elaborate and establish a system of social insurance. After outlining the legislation relating to the matter in other countries, he examines the results of the proposed measures and the objections likely to be raised in various circles. A special chapter, based on abundant facts and documents, is devoted to the organisation of medical services. A final table gives some figures relating to pensions per family at different dates.

Salas Anton, Juan. *Informe sobre Casas Baratas emitido ante la Comisión municipal permanente en reunión extraordinaria del día 7 de julio de 1924.* Barcelona, 1924. 19 pp.

Report on cheap housing submitted to the Permanent Municipal Commission at the meeting held at Barcelona, 7 July 1924.

— *Construcción de casas municipalizadas.* Proyecto, desarrollando el plan para llevar a cabo su *Informe sobre Casas Baratas*, aprobado en principio por la Excm. Comisión Municipal Permanente en sesión de 2 de diciembre de 1924. Barcelona, 1924. 32 pp.

Develops a plan for the erection of cheap houses by the municipal authorities in accordance with the findings of the above report.

Schweizerischer Gewerbe-Verband (Union suisse des Arts et Métiers). *Bericht über die schweizerischen gewerblichen Lehrlingsprüfungen, die Förderung der Berufsbildung, die Berufsbildung und die Lehrlingsfürsorge im Jahre 1924.* Berne. 36 pp.

Report of the Swiss Union of Arts and Crafts on the examination of apprentices, the encouragement of apprenticeship, and the vocational training of young workers during 1924.

Schweizerischer Typographenbund. *Jahresbericht des Schweizerischen Typographenbundes 1924.* Olten, Genossenschafts-Druckerei, 1925. 158 pp.

Annual report of the Swiss Printers' Federation for 1924.

Secrétariat des Paysans suisses. *Vingt-septième rapport annuel du Comité directeur de l'Union suisse des paysans et du Secrétariat des paysans suisses, 1924.* Brugg, 1925. 133 pp.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the Secretariat of Swiss Peasants, 1924.

Tiefbau-Berufsgenossenschaft. *Die Unfallverhütung im Bilde.* 50 Tafeln zur Verhütung von Unfällen. Zweite, verbesserte Auflage. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1925.

This volume is devoted to accident prevention and consists of fifty illustrations relating to the subject. A note on the first edition appeared in the *Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, March 1924, p. 465.

Trades Union Congress General Council. *Russia.* The Official Report of the British Trades Union Delegation to Russia and Caucasia in November and December 1924. London, 1924. xxiii + 249 pp., illustr., 2 maps.

The Trades Union Delegation to Russia and Caucasia was composed of seven members and three technical advisers. During the five weeks that their visit lasted, 7 November to 19 December 1924, they gathered, as a result of their investigations, abundant data relating to the political, financial, industrial and agricultural position in the Russian Union, means of transport, foreign trade, the army, judicature, social and religious conditions, education and public health, art, the press, housing, and labour conditions. On their return the Delegation drew up a detailed report in which all these questions are reviewed.

The book is in three sections. The first and longest deals with general conditions; it is divided into two parts devoted respectively to methods of government and social conditions. The second section, which comprises only thirty-five pages, gives a brief review of labour conditions; it contains a few particulars on the trade union movement, the regulation and remuneration of labour, and co-operation, together with notes relating to some industrial centres. The third section describes the Delegation's visit to Caucasia.

While stating that "the British Delegation does not wish to be regarded as apologists for the principles and procedures of Russian Communism" and "still less as advocates of its adaptation" in Great Britain, the report nevertheless constitutes a eulogy of the Soviet regime. The policy of the Soviets, it is stated, rests not so much on communist principles as on those of State socialism; "The U.S.S.R. is a strong and stable state"... and "likely to be very prosperous.... Its

government is based firstly on a system of state socialism that has the active support of a large majority of the workers and the acceptance of an equally large majority of the peasants." In the opinion of the Delegation the Soviet institutions show, in many instances, a marked improvement on the state of affairs prevailing in Russia before the Revolution and still met with in other European countries. The investment of British capital in Russian undertakings is considered as likely to prove advantageous to both Great Britain and the Soviet Republic.

There is a tendency in the report to convey to the reader an impression of conditions in present-day Russia by quoting texts of laws governing these conditions, and it is open to question whether the actual position corresponds to the results anticipated from the application of the various Acts, whether, indeed, facts are in complete accord with theory.

It is a matter of regret that in many instances the sources of information are not indicated in the report.

A German edition of the report is also published.

Union suisse des sociétés de consommation. Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'Union en 1924. Basle, 1925. 92 pp.

Report on the activities of the organisations affiliated to the Union and Wholesale Society of the Swiss Distributive Co-operative Societies and financial statement for 1924.

United Patternmakers' Association. Fifty-Third Annual Report, 1924. London, 1925. 80 pp.

Varlez, Dr. Kontinentální Vystehovalecká Statistika v Československu. Translated by J. KOTÉK. Publications of the Social Institute, No. 15. Prague, 1925. 36 pp.

A translation in Czech of the article on "Statistics of Continental Migration in Czechoslovakia" published in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 1, July 1924.

Verband Ostschweizerischer Landwirtschaftlicher Genossenschaften. XXXVIII. Jahresbericht umfassend den Zeitraum vom 1. Januar bis 31. Dezember 1924. Winterthur. 54 pp.

Annual report of the Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of East Switzerland, 1924.

Westlake, John. Traité de droit international. Translated by A. de LAPRADELLE. Foreword by J. B. SCORR. Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Oxford University Press, 1924. xxiv + 759 pp.

A translation in French of the second edition of Westlake's well-known treatise on international law.

Wright, William. M.P., and Penty, Arthur J. Agriculture and the Unemployed. London, The Labour Publishing Company, 1925. 94 pp.

The booklet constitutes an interesting addition to the literature urging a general "return to the land". Drawing illustration from countries such as Denmark which have been converted into prosperous agricultural areas despite important natural disadvantages, the authors show that the agricultural situation in Great Britain might be materially improved, granted the will and intelligent initiative. In view of the decline of industry in Great Britain, which appears to be of a permanent character, it is eminently desirable, they point out, that agriculture should be developed as a compensatory means for absorbing the unemployed. The advantages which such a change to agricultural occupation would have on the general health and moral welfare of the worker are also emphasised and illustrated.

Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine. *Jahrbuch 1925.* Dreiundzwanzigster Jahrgang. Erster Band. Hamburg, Druck und Verlag der Verlagsgesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine, m.b.H., 1925. xv + 640 pp.

In addition to a record of the activities of the Central Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies, the first volume of this year book contains abundant data relating to the German co-operative movement in general, with special notes on each of the big federations. It constitutes chiefly, however, the annual report of the Central Union, and shows, for the first year following the return to a stable currency in Germany, the efforts directed towards financial reorganisation, reconstitution of the working capital after the period of inflation, the struggle to safeguard the principal of political neutrality in the face of Communist propaganda, and the renewed effort to disseminate knowledge of the co-operative movement and ideals. A special study is devoted to each of these subjects, and 121 statistical tables are included. In a study by H. Kaufmann the conversion into gold marks enables the financial results of the period of inflation to be compared with those of preceding years and also facilitates comparison between the results for each year of that period.

Zwing, Karl. *Soziologie der Gewerkschaftsbewegung.* Erster Teil: *Gewerkschaften und Wirtschaft.* Jena, Verlag Gewerkschafts-Archiv, 1925. 179 pp.

The first part of a work by Mr Zwing devoted to the social aspects of trade unionism. It deals with the relations between trade unionism and general economy. The author develops a theory of the trade union movement which leads him to foreshadow the advent of "economic democracy". In a special chapter devoted to this theme he deals with collective agreements, labour legislation, and collective action in the economic and industrial spheres.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Barzun, H. M. *Fondation d'Europe 1916-1920.* Vol. I. Série L'Ere du Drame. Collection Atlas University. Paris, J. Povolozky et Cie., 1921. 295 pp.

Smith, Edgar Lawrence. *Common Stocks as Long Term Investments.* New York, The Macmillan Company, 1925. ix + 129 pp.

Vanderpol, Alfred. *La doctrine scolastique du droit de guerre.* Avec biographie de l'auteur. Paris, A. Pedone, 1925. xxviii + 534 pp.

ERRATA

Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan. 1925 :

Legislation on Annual Holidays for Workers.

P. 74, line 6 : after : " shall be fixed ", insert the words : *by mutual agreement.*

Same page, line 10 : delete the words : " by the employer ", and insert the words : *by mutual agreement.*

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