



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Work of the British Ministry of Labour

Although the British Ministry of Labour came into existence in 1917, it did not at first issue any general report covering all its activities, so that the report for 1923 and 1924, recently issued¹, is of more than usual interest. It is not, however, wholly confined to the calendar period 1923-1924. From time to time reports on particular branches of the Ministry's work have been published, and in such cases the present report continues the narrative from the point there reached. Where no previous report has been issued, a brief survey of the work since its inception is included in the new report.

The functions of the Ministry, which are wide and varied, may for convenience be grouped under six heads :

(1) Industrial Relations. The Ministry assists in the settlement of industrial disputes and the formation of conciliation boards and joint industrial councils, and in general deals with questions affecting the relations between employers and employed.

(2) Employment and Unemployment Insurance. The Ministry is responsible for the system of employment exchanges, the administration of the national scheme of unemployment insurance, and a variety of other matters affecting employment.

(3) Trade Boards. The Trade Boards Acts 1909 and 1918, administered by the Ministry, provide for the establishment of joint boards, comprising employers' and workers' representatives and impartial members, to fix minimum time wage rates in certain trades where wage rates were considered unduly low.

(4) Labour Statistics. The Ministry collects and publishes statistics on employment and unemployment ; wages, hours of labour, etc. ; working-class cost of living ; strikes and lockouts ; trade unions, employers' associations, and joint conciliation and arbitration boards ; profit-sharing and labour co-partnership. Most of these statistics are already familiar to readers of the *Review*.

(5) Relations with the International Labour Organisation. The report outlines the history of the Organisation, and describes the position of Great Britain with regard to the Conventions and Recommendations adopted.

(6) Functions arising out of the War. The Ministry has to administer and wind up the various schemes for re-establishing ex-Service men and others in civil life by providing training and financial assistance.

¹ GREAT BRITAIN. MINISTRY OF LABOUR: *Report for the Years 1923 and 1924*. Cmd. 2481. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925. 280 pp. 4s.6d. It is proposed in future to publish regular annual reports.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The section of the report on conciliation and arbitration, covering the years 1921-1924, although highly condensed, is of great informative value. In addition to a brief description of the functions of the Ministry in regard to industrial relations, it gives statistics and other details of the proceedings under the Conciliation Act 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act 1919, summarises the more important of the awards of the Industrial Court, paying particular attention to enunciations of principle, and gives the essence of the reports submitted by the courts of enquiry set up under Part II of the Industrial Courts Act on the occasion of the tramway dispute of 1921, the engineering dispute of 1922, the South Wales coal tipping and trimming dispute of 1923, and seven disputes in 1924.

One of the most outstanding facts shown by the statistics is that during the four years under review the number of disputes settled with the assistance of the Ministry — 794 in all — exceeded the total number settled in the nineteen years from the passing of the Conciliation Act in 1896 to 1914. Of these 794 disputes 415 were referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration (including 226 in engineering and shipbuilding trades, 49 in public utility services, and 25 in transport trades); 49 were referred to single arbitrators; 33 to *ad hoc* boards of arbitration (including 17 in the iron and steel trades and 10 in engineering and shipbuilding trades); 10 were settled under the Conciliation Act 1896; in 277 cases agreement was reached with the assistance of officers of the Ministry (including 35 in the building trade, 27 in engineering and shipbuilding trades, 49 in transport trades, 31 in food, drink, etc. trades, and 16 in public utility services); and in 10 cases courts of enquiry were set up.

Among the awards issued by the Industrial Court, Decision No. 728 of 8 July 1922 concerning railway shopmen was of outstanding importance, both from the nature of the problem and from the numbers involved. The Court's decision dealt with the rates of pay and conditions of service of railway shopmen, which prior to this decision had varied considerably:

The Court have, therefore, reached the conclusion that railway service should be regarded by them as being a distinct industry to which special conditions attach, and that the Court's Decision should not impose on the companies and the employees an obligation to adopt or follow the rates of wages agreed upon or recognised by employers and workers in other industries employing similar classes of labour.

While in the Court's view the proper course is to regard the railway service as an industry in itself, it is manifest that where it draws upon supplies of labour of a kind required in other industries the rates of wages paid by the railway companies cannot, without inconvenient consequences, differ too widely from the rates obtainable by the men elsewhere. But to say that the rates within and without the railway service should be generally similar is not to require that they should be absolutely identical, or that they should always move in unison. In determining the rates to be paid to railway shopmen, the Court have kept in view, among other factors, the district rates of the various classes of workmen, where such district rates exist. But, for the reasons already

set out, they have not regarded such district rates as binding upon them and as pre-determining their decision.

The disposition to take the industrial rather than the craft point of view is emphasised in two other decisions quoted.

The main principle laid down by the Court concerning the determination of wage rates is also of great interest. Decision No. 717 of 28 February 1922, concerning brewery workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, contains the following passage illustrative of the Court's attitude:

The Court have indicated on more than one occasion that in considering alterations in the rates of wages it is right to have regard to other circumstances besides the cost of living. An increase in the cost of living does not necessarily and of itself warrant an increase in wages; and for similar reasons a fall in the cost of living does not necessarily and to the exclusion of all other considerations justify a reduction of wages. Prominent among such other considerations is the state of trade or the capacity of the industry to pay rates of wages of a certain amount without restricting the demand for the product or imposing an undue burden on the employers.

The summaries given of the reports of the ten courts of enquiry set up during the four years under review, covering as they do a variety of industries and of causes of disputes, are of decided interest as showing the use to which such machinery can be put. The value of these summaries would have been greatly enhanced, however, if it were indicated to what extent the findings of the courts were instrumental in bringing about the ultimate settlement.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Exchanges

On its creation the Ministry of Labour took over from the Board of Trade the employment exchanges which had been in operation since 1910 and had also since 1912 administered the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

At the end of 1924 there were 382 employment exchanges, 772 branch employment offices¹, and 324 local employment committees, representing employers, workers, and certain other bodies. As a rule an employment exchange deals with workers of all classes, but there are two special exchanges in London, one for women and the other for the building industry. Special arrangements are made for dealing with seasonal demands for labour, while in some localities, notably Liverpool, a special system for registering and placing dock workers is in force.

The industrial depression which began at the end of 1920 greatly increased the difficulty of finding employment for workers who applied to the exchanges, while the work of administering the unemployment insurance scheme, enormously increased by the Act of 1920, to some

¹ Local agencies set up in smaller towns where the volume of business is not sufficient to justify the establishment of a complete employment exchange.

extent overshadowed the primary function of the exchanges. Nevertheless, as the following figures show, the number of workers dealt with by the exchanges has been considerable:

WORKERS AND VACANCIES REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,
1922-1924

Category	1922	1923	1924			
			Total	Men	Women	Juveniles
Workers registered	8,819,523	8,774,644	11,262,887	7,526,355	2,823,405	913,127
Vacancies notified	839,633	1,056,970	1,345,394	735,645	359,262	250,487
Vacancies filled	697,036	893,713	1,143,742	667,816	268,705	207,221

King's National Roll

In 1919 a national scheme for the employment of disabled ex-Service men was inaugurated. Employers were invited to join the King's National Roll, by which they undertook to engage disabled ex-Service men up to 5 per cent. of their total staff (a reduction of the proportion being allowed in special cases). The Ministry of Labour is generally responsible for the scheme, which is administered by local committees under a National Council. At the end of 1924 there were approximately 28,500 employers on the Roll, and about 350,000 disabled ex-Service men employed by them.

Juveniles

When the employment exchanges were first set up a certain number of juvenile advisory committees were appointed to advise both the management of the exchanges and juvenile applicants for employment. In other areas local educational authorities made similar arrangements under the Choice of Employment Act 1910. The existence of the two types of body led to some confusion, and in 1923 it was laid down that local education authorities should do choice-of-employment work only if they would also administer unemployment insurance in respect of juveniles on behalf of the Minister of Labour. At the end of 1924 there were 140 juvenile advisory committees attached to employment exchanges and 145 choice-of-employment committees under local education authorities. In addition to assisting directly in the work of the employment exchanges, the juvenile advisory committees arrange for school conferences towards the end of each term, when boys and girls about to leave school are advised as to openings for employment. They also attempt to follow up the young persons of their district for the first few years in employment by the system of aftercare or, as it is now called, "industrial supervision", carried out chiefly by voluntary workers.

Immediately after the war an attempt was made to obviate the evil effects of unemployment on young persons by opening "juvenile

unemployment centres", to give unemployed boys and girls a certain amount of continued education. At the end of 1919 the Government ceased to give financial support to the centres, the number of which fell to only six. In 1923, however, the centres were revived owing to the continued and extensive unemployment among young people, and young persons between 16 and 18 might be required to attend these centres as a condition of receiving benefit. From September 1923 to December 1924 some 54,000 boys and girls passed through these centres. At the end of 1924 there were 125 centres, at which the average daily attendance was 8,084. It is significant that the great majority of the pupils (6,128) were those with claims to insurance benefit.

Oversea Employment and Aliens

The Ministry of Labour co-operates with Dominion Governments in finding employment in the Dominions and Colonies for workers from Great Britain, and also does a certain amount of placing abroad in response to requests from individual employers. From 1919 to 1922 the Ministry placed 3,877 persons in employment overseas. Under the Empire Settlement Act 1922 the Ministry co-operated with the Australian Government in selecting emigrants, and submitted 45,717 applicants to the Australian authorities, while 15,667 persons who applied through other agencies were interviewed.

While the Home Office has general control over the admission and residence of aliens in Great Britain, the Ministry of Labour has certain functions under the Aliens Order 1920, Article 1 (3) (b) of which makes the employment of any alien in Great Britain conditional upon the issue of a permit by the Ministry of Labour. The total number of applications for permits from 1921 to 1924 was 17,630, and 12,401 permits were granted.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A report on the National Unemployment Insurance scheme up to July 1923 has already been issued¹, so that the present report starts from that date. An outline is given of the principal changes in legislation from July 1923 to the end of 1924.

The rate of benefit for men was increased from 15s. to 18s. a week, and that for women from 12s. to 15s. The maximum period for benefit was first extended and then abolished, while the three weeks' "gap" after a certain period of benefit before recommencing was abolished. The waiting period was reduced from a week to three days, while the period of continuous employment necessitating a fresh waiting period on subsequent unemployment was increased from three to six weeks². The qualification for benefit was altered from the payment

¹ MINISTRY OF LABOUR: *Report on National Unemployment Insurance to July 1923*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1923. (Reprinted 1924.) Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 6, Dec. 1924, pp. 854-856.

² It should be noted that certain of these provisions have again been altered by the Unemployment Insurance Act 1925 since the issue of the Ministry's report.

of 12 contributions at some time to the payment of 30 contributions since the beginning of the two insurance years preceding the current benefit year. The principle of refunding contributions in certain cases at the age of 60 was abolished. An important change was made as regards disqualification for benefit in cases of stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The disqualification is now restricted to those directly involved in a dispute, and even they may escape disqualification if the dispute is due to the employer's contravention of a collective agreement.

In the general description of the working of the scheme, it is stated that arrears in payment of contributions and even defalcations were sometimes serious, but not frequent. Questions of liability to insurance were frequently raised, especially in cases of domestic service and agriculture, which are excluded from the scheme. An account is given of the more important decisions in such doubtful cases. Certain workers (though not their employers) may be exempted from the payment of contributions, chiefly on the ground that they are not wholly dependent on their insured employment. The number of such exemptions at the end of 1924 was 38,644.

Disputed claims to benefit may be referred to the Chief Insurance Officer, to courts of referees, or, in the last resort, to the Umpire. The numbers of such claims are shown below.

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO BENEFIT REFERRED TO AUTHORITIES FOR DECISION

Authority	Claims referred		Claims disallowed	
	1 July to 31 Dec. 1923	1924	1 July to 31 Dec. 1923	1924
Chief Insurance Officer	159,639	437,156	114,609	267,579
Courts of referees	38,247	73,764	23,592	47,907
Umpire	2,571	3,360	1,821	2,204

The more important decisions of the Umpire are given in detail.

The total contributions paid under the scheme are shown below.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS PAID INTO THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND FROM JULY 1923 TO DECEMBER 1924

Contributor	July 1923 to July 1924	July to December 1924
Employers	£ 19,300,000	£ 9,400,000
Workers	17,400,000	8,400,000
Service Departments (Section 41 of 1920 Act)	270,000	130,000
State	13,200,000	6,400,000
Less refunds of contributions paid in error	90,800	38,200
Total	£50,079,200	£24,330,000

The cost of administration in 1923-1924 was £4,018,171, and the estimated cost for 1924-1925 was £4,327,353. There was a substantial reduction in the deficit on the Unemployment Fund during the period under consideration. The debt, which on 30 June 1923 stood at £15,600,000, was reduced by the end of 1923 to £12,790,000 and at the end of 1924 to £5,410,000.

TRADE BOARDS

The section dealing with the administration of the Trade Boards Acts 1909 and 1918 gives a general summary of the functions of the Ministry in regard to trade boards, and a detailed account of the working of the system during 1924. The Minister of Labour is empowered to apply these Acts by special order to any trade where there is no adequate organisation for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and where, in view of the rates of wages prevailing, the protection of a trade board is required. At present some forty trades, a list of which is given, have trade board machinery in active working. During the years 1923 and 1924 no additional trades were brought under the Acts.

A full account is rendered, with statistical appendices, of the main activities and of the inspection of trade boards during 1924. In the course of the year 24 boards submitted for confirmation 57 sets of wage rates, 54 of which were confirmed by the Minister of Labour. In 5 cases an increase in rates resulted, and in 30 cases a decrease. The remaining changes were directed to supplementing or amending rates already in operation.

FUNCTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR

Interrupted Apprenticeships

During the war a large number of apprentices went into the army without completing their training, and a scheme for interrupted apprenticeships was inaugurated to enable them to finish their training and qualify as journeymen. The state paid wage and maintenance allowances, while the wages to be paid by the employer were fixed. Separate schemes were drawn up for the various trades and industries by joint trade committees. Up to the end of 1924 the number of apprentices accepted under the scheme was 44,718, but in some industries the same principles were applied without the adoption of a formal scheme or application for state aid, and it is estimated that altogether nearly 100,000 ex-Service apprentices benefited either directly or indirectly by the scheme.

Industrial and Professional Training

The industrial training scheme initiated after the war was primarily intended to assist the disabled ex-Service man whose disability prevented him from resuming his pre-war occupation, though a certain number of fit men were also assisted. The Ministry guaranteed the payment of allowances for the worker, his wife and children, travelling expenses, residence away from home, etc. The industrial depression greatly increased the difficulties of carrying out the scheme, and since 1921 it

has been considerably restricted. It is estimated that from August 1919 to December 1924 some 88,000 ex-Service men had completed their training, while 6,800 were still pursuing it.

A further scheme was initiated for the training and assistance of ex-officers and men of similar education who wished to take up professional or business appointments. Here the Ministry of Labour worked in co-operation with other departments, such as the Board of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture. Grants towards maintenance and tuition fees were paid to students during their training. Up to the end of 1924 the total number of applicants accepted was 55,096, of which 386 had not yet finished their courses and 45,777 had completed them satisfactorily.

The Ministry also dealt with finding professional and business appointments and advising ex-officers and similar workers as to employment. This work came to an end on 31 April 1925, since when the Officers' Association of the British Legion has carried it on. This work is one of peculiar difficulty, but up to the end of 1924 the Ministry had succeeded in placing 79,555 officers and others under this scheme.

Civil Liabilities

In 1919 a Civil Liabilities Resettlement scheme was initiated to assist ex-Service men to meet liabilities such as rent, mortgage payments, rates and taxes, insurance premiums, and school fees, which their military service had prevented them from discharging. At present, however, grants are normally made only towards the purchase of stock or equipment to enable the applicant to set up in business. The maximum grant is £104. From 1919 to 1924, 122,035 grants amounting to £3,940,419 were made. An investigation of a sample 350 cases made in 1923 showed that 66 per cent. of the men assisted had been more or less successful, in spite of the trade depression.

Women's Training and Employment

A Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment was established during the war and reappointed in 1920 to consider special schemes for women unemployed or handicapped as a result of the conditions arising out of the war. A report on the Committee's work up to the end of 1922 has already been issued¹. The total number of women assisted by the Committee up to the end of 1924 was as follows:

Scholarships for professional or semi-professional women	4,009
Homecraft courses	25,070
Domestic outfits	3,837
Clerical courses	352
Individual vocational training	145

The total expenditure was approximately £423,297.

It is impossible in a brief summary to give a full account of the many activities of the Ministry. The report itself, while highly com-

¹ *Second Interim Report of the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment to 31 December 1922.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1923. 6d.

pressed, gives many interesting details and illustrative quotations, and full statistics are given in appendices.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE

Mention may also be made here of a body which, though entirely independent of the Ministry of Labour, is directly concerned with the relief of unemployment — the Unemployment Grants Committee, which has recently issued its fourth annual report¹. This Committee was established in December 1920 to give financial assistance to local authorities in executing "works of public utility designed to secure some measure of relief in districts or in trades suffering from unemployment".

The assistance granted by the Committee may take one of two forms (the scale of grant having been raised in 1924). In the case of approved works financed otherwise than by loan the Committee undertakes to meet 75 per cent. of the wages paid to unemployed men taken on for the work. Where works are financed by loan the assistance varies according to the type of scheme: (1) non-revenue-producing works: 75 per cent. of the interest and sinking fund charges for half the period of the loan, up to a maximum of 15 years; (2) revenue-producing works: 50 per cent. of the interest for the full period of the loan up to a maximum of 15 years; (3) public utility undertakings carried out by companies: 50 per cent. of the interest on the capital cost of the work over a period not exceeding 15 years, varying according to the degree in which the work is accelerated² and the date on which it may be expected to become remunerative.

Stress is laid on the fact that the schemes assisted by the Committee are not merely "relief works" but are also of permanent benefit to the community, this being one of the criteria applied in considering applications for grants. The works undertaken in the year 1924-1925 included large dock and harbour extensions, the extension of gas, water, and electric supply, road making, sewerage works, the formation of parks and recreation grounds, and the construction of public ferries. In addition to the employment directly provided by these works, an almost equal amount is provided in factories and workshops on the manufacture of the materials required.

From its institution up to June 1925 the Committee received applications for grants in aid of 9,858 schemes financed by loan, of which 6,668 were approved and 238 were still under consideration; and 6,227 for assistance on a wages basis, of which 4,112 were approved and 69 were still under consideration. The estimated capital cost of all the works approved was £85,123,371 and the total grants sanctioned amounted to £68,434,280. The amount of employment provided by these works is estimated at 3,181,271 man-months.

¹ *Unemployment Grants (Viscount St. David's) Committee: Fourth (Interim) Report of Proceedings from 24 June 1924 to 24 June 1925*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925. 21 pp.

² I.e. carried out earlier or more rapidly than it would have been on a purely commercial basis.

Agricultural Credit Funds in Sweden

A considerable improvement in the Swedish agricultural credit system was effected ten years ago by means of two Royal Decrees dated 18 June 1915, one concerning government grants to organisations assisting smaller farms with working credit, and the other dealing with state registration of two types of agricultural credit fund, local and central, known respectively as the "agricultural credit funds" and the "central credit funds"; and, further, by an Act of the same date laying down certain principles for the working of these central funds. These various regulations came into force on 1 January 1916¹. The Swedish Statistical Department has now published a report on the first eight years of the operation of these funds, 1916-1923².

The agricultural credit funds are local funds. Each fund must have at least fifteen members. Membership is confined to nationals, to organisations or companies carrying on agricultural business, and to communes. Each member's financial participation in the fund is proportional to the number of hectares of cultivated land (meadows and forests being calculated at a reduced value) in respect of which his membership has been established. Membership cannot however be established for any member in respect of more than 100 hectares of that member's land, or in respect of more than one-tenth of all membership areas taken together. Attention is drawn below to the important effects of this rule. Each member takes up a share of at least 10 kronor for each 10 hectares of his membership area, and has the right to borrow not more than 200 kronor per hectare of that area; except in cases of gardening or similar trades, however, where 400 kronor per hectare can be borrowed. Each member must also be responsible for the general liabilities of the fund to an amount of at least one and a half times his borrowing rights.

The agricultural credit funds receive the savings of their members and invest them, and, secondly, furnish their members with loans for the following purposes:

- (1) purchase of stock, machinery, seed, fodder and fertilisers;
- (2) supply of working capital during those periods of the year when output of the farm is at its minimum;
- (3) encouragement of subsidiary agricultural trades which can be suitably carried on in connection with a member's farm;
- (4) construction of water supply and sewerage or arrangements for the conservation of manure, etc.;
- (5) drainage, or drainage improvement;

¹ These regulations were amended on 18 February 1916, 11 June 1918, and 30 April 1920.

² SWEDEN. KUNGL. STATISTISKA CENTRALBYRÅN: *Jordbrukskassorna och Centralkassorna för Jordbrukskredit Åren 1916-1923*. Ser. A, Band IV: 1. Stockholm, 1925.

(6) minor soil improvements, and the construction of smaller farm buildings ;

(7) minor improvements in forestry cultivation ;

(8) payment of entrance fees to an organisation, the purpose of which is to help members to obtain machinery, seed, fodder, stock, and fertilisers, or to work up or market the produce of their farms.

Central credit funds receive and invest the deposits of their members, grant them loans, and, in general, work for the development of the co-operative savings and credit movement among farmers. The agricultural credit funds are, with three exceptions, members of these central funds ; each central fund must have a membership of at least ten agricultural credit funds. In addition, other agricultural organisations which aim at the encouragement of agriculture may be members of the central funds ; such organisations must, however, be established on principles which make their members personally responsible for organisation liabilities. Each member organisation must invest at least 400 kronor in the central fund which it joins, and is responsible for the liabilities of such central fund to an amount at least thirty times its investment ; the liability of an organisation as towards a central fund cannot, however, exceed two-thirds of its members' liabilities as towards itself. An automatic limit is thus set for the amount which an agricultural credit fund or other organisation can invest in a central fund. Borrowing rights of member associations are limited to 50 per cent. of their liabilities in the central fund, plus, in the case of an agricultural credit fund, 50 per cent., and, in the case of other organisations, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., of the total amount which such fund or organisation can lend to its own members (i.e. total borrowing rights of all members taken together).

How the formal structure of the credit system has developed can be seen from the tables below :

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CREDIT FUNDS, 1916-1923

Date (end of year)	Agricultural credit funds		Central credit funds		
	Number	Membership	Number	Membership	
				Agricultural credit funds	Other organisations
1916	71	1,995	3	71	—
1917	85	2,662	3	82	—
1918	80	2,986	3	77	3
1919	83	3,448	4	80	6
1920	115	4,960	4	112	9
1921	121	5,658	4	117	11
1922	124	6,232	4	120	13
1923	124	6,545 ¹	4	121	13

¹ Including 18 organisations and 8 communes.

BORROWING RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF MEMBERS OF CREDIT FUNDS, 1916-1923

(in thousands of kronor)

Date (end of year)	Agricultural credit funds		Central credit funds			
	Members' borrowing rights	Members' liabilities	Agricultural credit funds'		Other organisations'	
			borrowing rights	liabilities	borrow- ing rights	lia- bilities
1916	2,195	3,293	1,265	1,028	—	—
1917	2,892	4,339	1,574	1,182	—	—
1918	3,382	5,072	1,867	1,134	140	—
1919	9,173	13,760	4,372	1,356	271	218
1920	15,667	23,516	8,119	1,847	398	272
1921	18,436	27,653	9,566	2,269	462	311
1922	19,844	29,766	10,696	2,450	739	590
1923	20,096	30,144	11,127	2,669	652	485

It will be seen from these tables that the agricultural credit funds are overwhelmingly built up on a membership of individuals, while these funds in their turn dominate the central credit funds. The members of the agricultural credit funds are generally smallholders who have entered the funds with a participation which corresponds to the total area which they hold. As stated above, membership in respect of a farmer's total holding is not necessary, and for a farmer owning more than 100 hectares even impossible. The table below shows the percentage distribution of members according to the number of hectares with which they participated in these funds in 1923.

Amount of participation in funds (hectares)	Percentage of members
1	12
2	3
3-5	14
6-10	31
11-20	19
21-30	9
31-50	8
50-100	4
Total	100

In most cases membership has only been obtained in respect of an area corresponding to a smallholding or small farm. It may also be noted that in practice the rules governing borrowing and liabilities work so that in an agricultural credit fund members' liabilities exceed their borrowing rights, while in the central credit funds, on the contrary, the borrowing rights of member organisations are several times larger than their liabilities.

The funds at the disposal of the agricultural credit funds are accumulated out of members' shares, members' deposits (both current accounts and savings deposits), and finally from loans from the central funds. The agricultural credit funds also accept members' bills dis-

counted through the central funds. The central funds have at their disposal the capital and deposits paid in by agricultural credit funds and other organisations, and also accept savings deposits direct from the members of these funds and organisations. Interest on a savings account, whether in a central or in an agricultural credit fund, may only be paid on the first 3,000 kronor deposited. There are also certain limits on the total amount of deposits which either type of fund may accept¹.

During the first years, as might have been expected, both types of fund developed quickly; since then the pace has slowed down, and during the last two years dealt with in the report deposits and shares only increased slowly. At the end of 1923 the sum of the balances of the agricultural credit funds was 5½ million kronor, of which 164,000 kronor represented the paid-up capital, 74,000 kronor members' savings deposits, and 180,000 kronor was in current accounts. More than four-fifths of the working capital of the agricultural credit funds, namely, 4,628,000 kronor, was borrowed from the central funds. The sum of the balances of the central funds was in the same year 8.7 million kronor, of which 107,000 kronor was paid-up capital, 190,000 kronor deposits from member funds and organisations, 2,821,000 kronor deposits from private persons, 765,000 kronor represented bills re-discounted at the Swedish National Bank, 3,851,000 kronor loans from various money institutions, and 844,000 kronor other loans.

It will be seen from these figures that, apart from the money contributed to the central funds by individuals, the direct contributions made by agriculture itself to this new credit system are not yet large; most of the working capital comes from the usual credit sources in the country. This, however, is no proof that the new system is not required. The nature of the loan system of an ordinary bank and the imperfect connections between these banks and many small farmers make a link such as is provided in the central agricultural funds necessary. The figures also show the predominant importance at the moment of the central funds. While at the close of 1923 the agricultural credit funds were only providing, for the purposes for which they had been established, a sum of 1.3 million kronor, namely, their total balances less loans from the central funds, the central funds had raised about 8.4 million kronor, namely, their total balances less paid-up capital and deposits of member organisations (these items are, of course, already included in the 1.3 millions just mentioned as belonging to the agricultural credit funds). The total funds for agricultural credit purposes at this time thus amounted to about 9.7 million kronor, of which 4,820,000 kronor were lent through the agricultural credit funds and 2,680,000 kronor were obtained by means of bills discounted by the central funds² through the agency of the agricultural credit funds.

Credit is obtained by the farmers in three ways : (1) overdrafts on

¹ Namely, not more than the amount members may borrow, plus two-thirds of the paid-up capital, plus five times the reserve fund.

² This item is only to be found in the balance sheets of the central funds. The agricultural credit funds do not note these bills, though they are also responsible for their due payment.

current accounts ; (2) loans on personal security ; (3) bills discounted through the agricultural credit funds. Overdrafts on current accounts amounted in 1923 to 1,651,000 kronor, loans to 3,169,000 kronor, and bills to the amount mentioned above, namely, 2,680,00 kronor. No further statement is available as to overdrafts on current accounts after 1923. During 1923, 1,149 new loans, to a total amount of 1,446,000 kronor¹, were granted, and at the end of the year 2,055 loans, amounting to 3,197,000 kronor¹, were outstanding. During 1923 4,928 bills were negotiated, to the value of 3,305,000 kronor, and at the end of the year 3,062 bills, amounting to 2,549,109 kronor, were outstanding. The turnover on bills is quicker than on loans. The average value of the bills drawn is between 700 and 800 kronor, loans run between 1,300 and 1,500 kronor. The total amount of loans arranged in 1923 was nearly the same as the number of members in the agricultural credit funds.

The following table shows the purposes for which credit was granted by the agricultural credit funds.

PURPOSES AND AMOUNT OF CREDITS GRANTED IN 1923

Purpose of credits	Loans on personal security	Bills discounted
	Kr.	Kr.
Purchase of stock	241,625	403,030
Purchase of machinery, etc.	102,880	153,702
Purchase of seed	62,775	182,775
Purchase of fodder	85,905	222,573
Purchase of fertilisers	62,360	152,808
Land improvements	81,385	88,668
Construction of buildings	157,812	59,595
Other purposes	648,882	2,042,327
Total	1,443,624	3,305,478

It is obvious that the type of credit used is influenced by the purpose for which the money is wanted.

The rate of interest has of course oscillated with the general rate of interest on the money market. It may be stated that the credit given by the funds has been rather cheap. On the other hand, it does not look as if any settled interest policy has yet been introduced. Interest paid on savings deposits has nearly always been lower than that paid by the ordinary savings banks, which must retard the development of this branch of operations.

¹ Including, however, some overdrafts on current accounts.

RATES OF INTEREST ON VARIOUS LOANS, 1919-1923

Year	Agricultural credit funds		Central credit funds			Official discount rate ¹
	Interest on current account loans	Interest on loans on personal security	Interest on current account loans	Interest on loans on personal security	Interest on bills discounted	
1919	6.06	6.74	5.95	5.99	6.51	6.38
1920	7.30	7.40	6.88	6.67	7.25	6.93
1921	7.06	7.40	7.19	6.81	7.03	6.49
1922	5.84	6.27	5.49	5.87	5.53	4.85
1923	5.79	6.29	5.31	4.94	5.62	4.64

¹ *Statistisk Årsbok for Sverige* 1924.

The agricultural credit Funds, taken together, have shown small profits for each year of their operations except 1922; these profits, however, have rarely exceeded the amount of the small government grant received. Thus in 1923 the profits were, in round numbers, 15,000 kronor and the grant was 14,000 kronor. The central funds have tended to show slight deficits. However, the last two years covered by the report show small profits; in 1923 these amounted to 19,000 kronor in round numbers, but here again the government grant of 15,000 kronor forms the greater part.

Agricultural credit funds in Sweden, backed by the system of central credit funds, have brought opportunities for easy credit to the small farmer. In practice, as made clear above, the members of the funds are nearly all to be reckoned as smallholders, and the small average size of the loans granted also illustrates clearly the social character of this system. It may be said in general that the new system seems to be built on a sound basis, and that it should undoubtedly play an important part in Swedish agriculture.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance in Italy, 1919-1924

The National Social Insurance Fund of Italy has recently issued a report¹ conveniently presenting in a single volume the statistics of unemployment and unemployment insurance which appeared periodically from March 1919 to December 1924. Several clearly arranged diagrams suggest some interesting conclusions.

¹ CASSA NAZIONALE PER LE ASSICURAZIONI SOCIALI: *La disoccupazione e l'assicurazione contro la disoccupazione in Italia dal 1919 al 1924*. Rome, 1925. 374 pp.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The economic difficulties caused by the disorganisation of industry made themselves felt early in 1919 in a fall in prices, and in unemployment which reached its peak in April 1919 with a total of 398,598 unemployed. Then prices began to rise, business improved and the number of unemployed dropped to 88,101 in July 1920. But the figures again rose as prices once more fell, reaching the maximum of 606,819 in January 1922. From then until the end of 1924 prices were relatively stable, tending, however, to rise, while unemployment, except for seasonal fluctuations, steadily decreased. A minimum of 115,590 was touched in September 1924.

The proportion between the sexes of the unemployed, at various dates, was approximately one woman to four men.

Seasonal fluctuations in the number of unemployed in industry as a whole are strongly marked. The curve reaches a maximum at the end of January 1920, 1922, 1923 and 1924, but in 1921 it is broken by the absence of the figures for the first three months. However, it may be assumed that the general depression of 1921 completely obscured the improvement in the employment situation, which began in February in other years.

Men in agriculture, building, and public works are those most affected by winter unemployment, which touches women little. In metal-working the curve shows no seasonal variations and falls almost continuously from October 1921 to December 1924. Among women workers there are seasonal fluctuations in various industrial groups, but none for women taken as a whole. Thus, for example, women in agriculture, like men, suffer from winter unemployment, but in the general curve this is balanced by unemployment among textile workers at another period, i.e. in the spring. For male textile workers there are no seasonal fluctuations.

It follows that the percentage distribution of the unemployed among different industrial groups varies at different periods. This is illustrated by the following figures, showing the percentage distribution among the main industrial groups of the whole number unemployed, during the winter of 1921-1922, when unemployment was worst, and in the summer of 1924.

Industrial group	31 January 1922	31 July 1924
Agriculture	32	11
Building and public works	29	18
Metal working	12	17
Textiles	7	13
Others	20	41
Total	100	100

Unemployment among clerical workers, technicians, and other non manual workers continues to be particularly severe. The number of unemployed increased from 16,031 at the peak of general unemployment in January 1922 to 21,317 in December 1922. Two years later it was still 15,921, representing 10 per cent. of the total number unemployed, as against only 2.6 per cent. in January 1922.

The report also gives detailed information on the distribution of unemployment by districts.

The second chapter deals with partial unemployment, distinguishing between short time and rotation. The number of workers on short time reached its maximum in October 1921, namely 45,626 (men, 35,654; women, 9,972). It had practically disappeared by December 1924, when the figure was only 468. The figures for rotational unemployment were: July 1921, 186,456 (men, 153,723; women, 2,067), and December 1924, 9,488 (men, 7,421; women, 2,067). Neither kind of partial unemployment seems to have been affected by seasonal fluctuations.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Statistics of compulsory unemployment insurance are given in the second part of the report, but unfortunately the total number of insured is not stated.

The curve showing the numbers in receipt of unemployment benefit each month is very different from the curve showing the numbers registered as unemployed. This difference is due partly to the fact that the seasonally unemployed are not generally entitled to benefit (the fluctuations of the curve of unemployed in receipt of benefit are therefore much smaller than those of the curve of unemployed registered) and partly to the fact that the conditions for receipt of benefit varied during the period considered. The figures below illustrate these fluctuations. The dates chosen are for periods when (a) the number in receipt of benefit was at its maximum, (b) the number unemployed was at its maximum, and (c) the number unemployed was at its minimum.

Date	Number in receipt of benefit during the month	Unemployed registered at end of month
(a) September 1921	146,269	473,216
(b) January 1922	106,541	606,819
(c) September 1924	21,009	115,590

It should also be noted that if all the unemployed had been in receipt of benefit, the figures in the first column, representing the unemployed who received benefit at any time during the month, would normally be higher than those of the second, representing only the unemployed registered on a given day. A comparison of the two columns shows that compulsory unemployment insurance does in fact provide benefit for only a small fraction of the unemployed.

The report also gives the number of claims for benefit made and granted month by month. The annual totals of these two series of figures show only relatively small differences. It seems permissible to conclude that the large number of unemployed not receiving benefit is due partly to the restrictive conditions imposed by the law on the insured, but also partly to the fact that the legal compulsion to insure is not so effective as it might be.

The statistics of unemployed in receipt of benefit are not given by industry but only by district.

The number of days of benefit paid month by month in each region is also shown in detail. The tables distinguish between the three rates

of benefit (1.75, 2.50 and 3.75 lire a day) corresponding to three classes of daily contribution which are themselves based on three groups of daily wage rates (up to 4 lire, 4 to 8 lire, and above 8 lire). Naturally, benefit at the rate of 3.75 lire is far the most frequent, but the 2.50 lire rate also represents an appreciable proportion. The 1.75 lire rate is the least frequent, but the proportion tends to increase, as also that of the middle rate. The percentage distribution of the various rates of benefit is as follows :

Daily benefit (lire)	1922 ¹	1923	1924
3.75	90.41	83.94	82.28
2.50	8.75	14.12	15.71
1.75	0.84	1.94	2.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ Second half only.

The number of days for which benefit was paid multiplied by the rate of benefit gives the following figures for the sums actually distributed to the insured :

Period	Lire
1922 ¹	25,175,638
1923	42,634,177
1924	21,629,902

¹ Second half only.

Vocational Guidance in Germany, 1923-1925

Some detailed information on the working of vocational guidance in Germany from 1 July 1923 to 30 June 1924 is given in a recent article¹ by Dr. W. Stets, adviser to the German Federal Ministry of Labour².

The total number of vocational guidance offices, according to this article, has not noticeably changed. There were 592 offices in 1922, only increasing in 1924 to 597, while in Prussia there was an actual decrease from 448 to 427.

Under the impulse given by the Act of 22 July 1922³ on employment exchanges, the amalgamation of the vocational guidance offices with the public employment exchanges continued progressively, so that in 1924 it was almost the general rule. It may be recalled that in 1922 the proportion of vocational guidance offices organised outside the employment exchanges was 33 per cent.

An important advance recorded by Dr. Stets consists in the increase in the number of whole-time vocational advisers. In the offices for

¹ " Die Zahlenmassige Entwicklung der öffentlichen Beratung 1922 bis 1924. Nach Erhebungen der Reichsarbeitsverwaltung und nach dem Ergebnis der Berufsberatungstatistik 1923-1924 ", in *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, Nos. 32-33, 1 Sept. 1925, pp. 536 *et seq.*

² For an account of the situation down to 1922-1923, cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XI, No. 4, April 1925, pp. 526-541 : " Vocational Guidance in Germany".

³ *Reichsgesetzblatt*, Teil I, No. 56, p. 657. Translation in INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Legislative Series*, 1922, Ger. 3.

boys, the number has been almost doubled, rising from 88 in 1922 to 156 in 1924. In the offices for girls, however, the increase is not so great, the number being 82 in 1924 compared with 72 in 1922. The advance is still more marked if the increase in the number of offices which employ whole-time vocational advisers is considered : 128 offices for boys in 1924 compared with 56 in 1922, and 72 offices for girls in 1924 compared with 49 in 1922.

The number of young persons applying for advice on the choice of an occupation in 1923-1924 grew to a total of 256,660, a distinct advance on the preceding year when the applicants numbered 235,013. The proportion of boys and girls remained about the same ; the percentages in 1922-1923 were respectively 57 and 43, while in 1923-1924 they were 57.5 and 42.5. The increase in the number of young persons applying for advice on their future occupation is due chiefly to the increase in the number of pupils from elementary schools. The percentages of applicants coming from the various grades of school were as follows :

Type of school	Boys		Girls	
	1922-1923	1923-1924	1922-1923	1923-1924
Elementary	88.8	91.5	88.7	91.0
Secondary and higher	11.2	8.5	11.3	9.0

On the other hand, the number of vacancies for apprentices at the disposal of the vocational guidance offices was less than in the preceding year. There were 134,040 places in 1923-1924, of which 88,643 were for boys and 45,397 for girls, compared with 137,604 in 1922-1923, of which 88,979 were for boys and 48,625 for girls. Though fewer places were offered by employers, the number of places filled increased from 93,645 (60,689 for boys and 32,956 for girls) in 1922-1923 to 96,374 (61,494 for boys and 34,880 for girls) in 1923-1924. It should be noted, however, that this increase is only in the absolute figures. In fact, of 100 young persons asking advice on occupations, only 41.7 were placed in 1923-1924, while the percentage in 1922-1923 was 43. Of the total vacancies filled, 92.3 per cent. were for apprentices properly speaking.

An interesting point is the attraction of certain crafts and occupations which are fashionable at the moment ; posts as mechanics, especially motor and cycle mechanics, are particularly popular among the boys, and dressmaking and commercial employment among the girls. For example, there were 2,710 applicants for the 518 vacancies for motor and cycle mechanics offered to the vocational guidance offices ; while there were 12,934 applicants for 4,129 vacancies in dressmaking, and 14,679 for 4,462 vacancies in commercial employment.

The conclusion drawn by Dr. Stets from an examination of the statistics is that while the vocational guidance system is still far from distributing the demand for posts evenly between the occupations which are overcrowded and those which no one wishes to enter, yet it is organised on sound lines, is making good progress, and is steadily consolidating the outward and perhaps superficial growth of the earlier years.

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 employment 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 particulars of the original sources in which they are published. A further note on the figures for Czechoslovakia is given below.

Czechoslovakia : *Zprávy státního úřadu statistického Republiky Československé*, 1925, No. 96-97, Series E, No. 23-24.

The Act of 19 July 1921 on the state supplement to unemployment relief came into force again as from 1 April 1925. In consequence there have been certain changes in the statistics of unemployment. The series published in *Zprávy státního úřadu statistického Republiky Československé* up to April 1925 have been replaced by two new series : (1) statistics of the labour market (end of month) from data supplied by the employment exchanges ; (2) number unemployed in receipt of benefit, calculated with the help of information supplied by the trade unions. The figures now given in the following tables (number unemployed remaining on the live register) are taken from the first of these series.

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 in receipt of benefit	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
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	9.0	1,787,622	39.7	28,122	7.4	79,289	3,008	0.5	6,922	1.1
Dec.	1,304,973	28.2	1,691,309	42.0	22,521	6.6	98,050	11,017	1.7	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	610,849	19.4	32,708	8.3	63,969	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.	282,645	8.1	193,820	6.5	41,420	10.3	154,493	9,344	1.5	23,410	3.6
1925											
March	221,259	5.8	158,681	5.1	37,836	9.3	175,580	9,414	1.5	33,509	5.5
April	156,943	4.4	153,046	4.9	*	*	148,434	9,817	1.6	33,189	5.5
May	129,933	3.6	155,033	5.0	*	*	130,788	7,289	1.2	30,206	4.9
June	130,249	3.5	163,461	5.2	36,400	10.2	118,315	6,483	1.0	29,108	4.7
July	131,066	3.7	117,280	5.8	*	*	117,183	6,701	1.1	24,490	4.0
Aug.	154,032	4.3	214,085	6.9	*	*	116,365	5,634	0.9	17,434	2.9
Sept.	168,667	4.5	268,186	8.5	—	—	119,005	4,758	0.8	11,034	1.9
Oct.	214,054	5.8	399,649	12.4	*	*	131,096	—	—	—	—
Nov.	—	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	3,682,841		3,210,000		355,133		*	594,940			

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Canada		Denmark		Esthonia	Finland	France	Hungary	
	Trade unionists		Trade unionists		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.				Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
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	1,620	1,022	22,436	13.6
June	9,250	5.8	13,116	5.0	1,463	672	547	24,598	12.8
Sept.	9,156	5.9	16,121	5.8	967	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									
March	13,159	8.5	39,600 ¹	15.1	2,867	3,502	1,016	36,873	20.5
April	*	8.7	35,400 ¹	13.5	2,209	1,882	931	36,360	20.2
May	*	7.0	31,700 ¹	12.1	1,783	1,398	675	34,001	19.0
June	9,578	6.1	23,600 ¹	9.0	1,771	1,155	626	34,015	19.0
July	*	5.2	21,800 ¹	8.3	1,960	984	637	32,041	17.9
Aug.	*	4.4	25,400 ¹	9.7	941	1,563	581	27,160	15.2
Sept.	—	5.7	26,000 ¹	9.9	883	2,011	618	25,488	14.3
Oct.	*	—	33,300 ¹	12.7	—	—	523	22,579	13.4
Nov.	*	—	41,400 ¹	18.3	—	—	557	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	157,268		262,348		*	*	*	168,500 ¹	

¹ Approximate figures. The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Italy		Latvia	Norway	
	Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance		Number of unem- ployed registered		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unempl.	Partially unempl.		Number unempl.	Per cent.
1923									
March	145,894	12.3	1,303,476	11.1	280,701	43,559	4,175	4,870	14.6
June	130,188	11.1	1,295,196 ¹	11.3 ¹	216,287	39,288	1,622	2,661	7.9
Sept.	129,245	11.3	1,344,667	11.7	180,634	72,789	884	2,521	7.6
Dec.	110,743	9.7	1,226,641	10.7	258,580	62,386	2,782	4,468	14.0
1924									
March	86,731	7.8	1,137,683	9.9	218,740	21,654	2,313	4,101	12.0
June	77,761	7.2	1,084,517	9.4	130,793	16,877	1,227	1,714	4.9
Sept.	84,214	8.6	1,240,045	10.8	115,590	21,654	1,383	1,830	5.2
Dec.	88,420	9.2	1,260,465	10.9	150,449	9,956	3,821	4,386	12.5
1925									
March	88,551	9.0	1,307,937	11.4	142,552	14,282	4,314	4,018	11.1
April	92,465	9.4	1,292,131	11.2	126,521	16,284	3,168	3,722	10.2
May	99,214	10.1	1,294,965	11.2	101,405	11,647	1,319	3,466	9.5
June	120,754	12.3	1,408,155	12.2	85,532	6,944	1,169	3,256	8.9
July	107,531	11.2	1,326,910	11.5	79,526	4,291	814	3,056	8.3
Aug.	112,034	11.4	1,440,628	12.5	72,211	5,763	1,026	3,764	10.1
Sept.	111,010	11.4	1,423,566	12.4	82,764	7,223	—	—	—
Oct.	110,901	11.3	1,354,029	11.4	85,769	8,082	—	—	—
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	977,930		11,892,000		•		•	37,143	

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 registered	Trade unionists		Number wholly unemployed registered	Per cent. of work-ers in 1920	Number unemployed remaining on live register
	Number unem-ployed	Per cent.		Number unem-ployed	Per cent.			
1923								
March	42,417	13.7	114,570	25,678	18.0	44,909	6.0	•
June	27,400	9.3	78,397	12,903	9.8	25,583	3.4	•
Sept.	32,709	11.6	52,420	10,752	8.0	22,830	3.1	•
Dec.	44,185	15.9	67,581	18,533	14.1	26,873	3.6	•
1924								
March	29,320	11.0	109,531	28,133	13.9	21,380	2.9	•
June	15,843	5.8	137,830	14,033	7.4	10,938	1.5	71,127
Sept.	22,716	8.2	156,110	13,911	7.0	8,718	1.2	•
Dec.	34,910	12.7	101,940	32,650	15.5	11,419	1.5	65,213
1925								
March	25,718	9.4	183,730	25,824	12.0	10,185	1.4	60,710
April	21,053	7.7	178,040	22,437	10.9	8,591	1.2	48,070
May	18,470	6.9	173,130	16,920	8.2	7,189	0.9	44,567
June	18,243	6.6	171,650 ¹	17,709	8.2	8,084	1.1	40,200
July	22,791	8.3	175,050	16,252	7.6	9,754	1.3	42,036
Aug.	21,818 ¹	8.8 ¹	186,330	16,728	7.7 ¹	9,895	1.3	45,402
Sept.	20,110 ¹	8.1 ¹	195,044 ¹	19,802	8.5	10,356	1.4	—
Oct.	—	—	—	—	10.1	12,219	1.6	—
Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	247,668 ¹		•	219,362		745,500		•

¹ Provisional figures. The sign • signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

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)	Index number of employment (average number employed in 1923=100)
1923			
March	101.0	87.6	102
June	106.0	99.5	102
Sept.	100.7	99.5	100
Dec.	89.4	88.7	97
1924			
March	93.9	89.3	96
June	101.3	95.9	88
Sept.	100.9	93.9	87
Dec.	101.0	83.9	89
1925			
March	103.7	87.2	92
April	107.4	90.8	92
May	109.5	94.5	91
June	109.6	96.8	90
July	108.7	96.3	89
Aug.	108.4	96.6	90
Sept.	108.6	98.3	91
Oct.	107.4	—	—
Nov.	—	—	—
Number of persons on which latest figure is based	14,546,143	793,624	2,809,258

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

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

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

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* for July 1924 and later months.

Date	South Africa	Germany	Australia	Austria Vienna	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt Cairo	Spain	Ethiopia Tallinn	United States R. of Ind. Stat.	France Paris	Great Britain	Greece Athens	Hungary	India Bombay	Irish Free State	Latvia Riga	Luxembourg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia			
1924																															
Jan.	131	117	182	•	580	•	157	223	133	178	122	151	1071	497	185	•	10266	188	•	571	•	251	175	156	111	186	161	183	999		
Apr.	126	124	174	•	555	•	151	225	134	184	129	148	1095	480	165	•	21314	184	•	579	•	283	178	154	109	175	161	180	1001		
July	125	115	171	•	566	•	153	233	148	182	144	147	1085	481	163	•	22945	184	•	567	•	265	180	151	102	175	157	171	986		
Oct.	133	131	171	•	555	•	157	231	156	186	150	152	1114	497	170	•	22852	181	•	602	•	273	180	161	118	164	167	169	1013		
1925																															
Jan.	130	138	171	212	559	•	165	234	157	101	145	160	1137	514	171	•	23075	173	•	657	•	270	178	160	120	178	169	171	1048		
Apr.	131	168	201	538	•	157	216	154	190	144	146	156	1133	512	163	•	20766	165	•	658	•	273	175	151	119	197	163	163	1006		
July	127	135	170	397	559	•	158	189	151	188	•	160	1118	557	158	•	19591	157	•	707	•	254	175	155	120	175	161	160	993		
Sept.	129	124	170	183	577	•	157	163	132	185	•	160	1133	555	156	•	19521	158	•	721	•	237	175	155	137	173	157	159	989		
Oct.	•	124	•	183	575	•	157	158	•	187	•	158	1121	572	155	•	18924	158	•	716	•	223	176	154	128	174	154	159	977		
Nov.	•	121	•	179	•	•	•	160	•	•	•	•	•	601	•	•	•	712	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	175	•	157	•		
COST OF LIVING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914=100)																															
1924																															
Mar.	134	107	147	•	130	2519	145	•	150	•	•	170	1141	365	178	1359	1322613	154	178	521	•	486	244	154	179	126	208	173	170	•	
June	133	112	146	•	123	2639	143	214	157	•	•	169	1147	366	170	1240	1595300	153	163	518	•	481	245	154	173	124	207	171	169	•	
Sept.	132	116	145	•	128	2697	146	•	163	•	•	139	171	1199	347	176	1330	1635784	161	163	516	•	511	258	153	176	141	192	174	169	•
Dec.	133	123	145	•	137	3010	149	221	167	•	•	138	173	1217	377	180	1437	1675390	160	165	573	•	523	266	154	181	153	198	178	171	•
1925																															
Mar.	133	136 ⁴	147	137	186	3127	147	•	166	•	146	•	1210	386	175	1449	1613400	159	188	602	119	500	271	156	179	151	217	177	170	•	
June	134	138	150	•	131	3171	146	219	161	•	142	174	1191	390	173	1443	1629200	154	188	596	119	515	259	156	179	148	218	176	169	•	
Sept.	132	145	•	•	139	•	149	•	165	•	•	•	1242	401	176	1503	•	151	188	624	116	533	248	•	179	152	191	175	187	•	
Oct.	144	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	138	•	1258	•	•	•	•	153	•	613	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Nov.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	153	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
FOOD (Base, as far as possible, July 1914=100)																															
1924																															
Mar.	122	120	152	•	130	2520	136	•	154	180	•	140	1067	392	167	1352	1752000	147	180	523	•	•	241	150	141	155	221	160	167	908	
June	120	120	146	•	120	2650	134	200	134	196	•	139	1040	370	162	1173	2086000	147	155	518	•	•	•	136	138	222	155	168	923	914	
Sept.	117	125	147	•	127	2705	139	•	166	189	142	143	1125	374	172	1240	2186700	156	200	514	•	•	•	145	150	164	220	164	166	908	
Dec.	121	135	148	•	140	3002	145	215	175	190	146	148	1160	404	178	1423	2132000	156	•	579	•	•	274	150	150	187	223	171	170	928	
1925																															
Mar.	121	146 ⁴	151	268	139	3155	142	•	172	192	151	148	1152	415	170	1562	1931000	155	191	924	106	•	284	150	152	179	226	171	168	904	
June	122	148	155	270	131	3210	141	210	158	190	146	151	1101	422	167	1516	1907500	149	188	599	104	•	261	149	145	171	219	168	167	914	
Sept.	118	153	•	253	141	•	147	•	160	190	144	159	1187	441	172	1544	1787000	146	188	643	98	•	241	153	152	171	217	167	165	884	
Oct.	151	•	•	252	•	•	•	•	189	139	•	•	1165	433	172	•	•	148	•	616	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nov.	•	•	•	251	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	444	•	•	•	149	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

¹ These index numbers include, in addition to foodstuffs, certain fuel and light commodities.

The sign "•" signifies "no figures published".

² New series from February 1925.

³ New series from January 1925.

⁴ The sign "•" signifies "figures not yet received".

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

Date	Germany ¹ 59 towns (1914=100)	Belgium 59 towns (1914=100)	Canada 60 towns	Denmark 100 towns	Spain Madrid	Estonia Tallinn 1922=100	United States 32 towns	Finland 21 towns	France Paris	Great Britain	Hungary ² Budapest	India Bombay	Irish Free State	Italy Milan	Latvia Riga	New Zealand 4 towns	Poland Warsaw	Sweden 49 towns	Switzerland 28 towns
CLOTHING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																			
1924																			
Mar.	159	132					176	1038	412	225	1787000	229	175	600			213	192	177
June	155	132		287			174	1034	420	225	—	227	183	597			236	192	178
Sept.	144	136					172	1035	440	227	—	214	186	598			251	191	179
Dec.	149	140	3220	277			171	1046	440	227	—			607			253	192	179
1925																			
Mar.	172	141						1048	440	230	2308500	207	192	607	122		248	192	180
June	173	142		272			171	1040	445	230	2243200	198	204	665	122		248	191	180
Sept.	174	143						1043	460	227	—	188		667	122		250	190	177
Oct.	174	—						1043		227	—	192		721	—		256		177
Nov.	—	—									—			—			—		177
HEATING AND LIGHTING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																			
1924																			
Mar.	151	129	2498		178		182	1499	856	190	1682000	163	200	515		276	168	183	175
June	146	127	2484	268	174		177	1480	350	185	—	166	205	526		274	146	182	170
Sept.	140	128	2589	177	160		175	1460	360	185	—	166	207	526		265	153	180	169
Dec.	135	127	3127	277	179		181	1439	368	185	—	167		514		261	164	181	168
1925																			
Mar.	138	119	2793		178			1393	370	185	1784200	165	202	515	386	256	156	179	164
June	139	114	2614	252	174		77	1380	345	180	1807000	165	201	518	379	243	145	177	161
Sept.	142	113	—		174		103	1327	373	180	—	165		518	363	215	161	172	169
Oct.	—	—	—		—		101	1306		180	—	165		533	—		160	171	160
Nov.	—	—	—		—					—	—			—			—	—	158
REST (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																			
1924																			
Mar.	38	139					167	981	200	147	57600	172	128	307		176	25	178	167
June	57	140	144	170			168	1183	200	147	—	172	127	307		176	32	178	167
Sept.	70	140	144	170			164	1183	200	147	—	172	127	307		176	36	178	163
Dec.	74	140	143	170			164	1185	200	147	—	172		393		176	41	180	164
1925																			
Mar.	72	152	143					1165	200	147	476000	172	127	393	70	179	48	186	166
June	80	152	143	170			174	1266	200	147	616300	172	127	393	80	179	54	186	168
Sept.	89	152					174	1266	220	148	—	172	127	393	80	179	64	186	168
Oct.	—	—						1266		148	—	172		477			61		
Nov.	—	—								—	—								

¹ New series from February 1925.² New series from January 1925.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

Wages Rates and Retail Prices in Various Cities

Owing to certain difficulties in the collection of the necessary materials, the usual tables of wage rates and retail prices are not given this month. The figures for 1 October will appear in the *Review* for January.

Migration Movements

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

Table III (continental emigration) contains for the first time figures relating to the seasonal emigration of agricultural workers from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. These statistics date from 1 April 1925 and will in future be communicated every month. This addition brings the number of data provided by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes up to five.

TABLE I. OVERSEA EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals															
	Ger- many	Argen- tina	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Spain	Fin- land	Great Britain	Hun- gary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Japan	Nether- lands	Palestine	Portugal	Serbo- Croats & Slovenes
1920	8,458	•	5,200	9,384	150,566	5,595	285,102	•	221	•	211,227	2,875	5,963	•	46,410	•
1921	23,451	•	5,170	2,500	62,479	3,557	190,277	1,218	1,184	•	194,320	10,000	3,284	•	17,915	12,965
1922	36,527	•	10,579	927	64,119	5,715	174,006	1,701	•	•	121,410	7,616	2,158	1,521	29,037	6,086
1923																
Jan.	3,066	•	1,750	13	6,041	636	45,283	16	•	•	10,771	510	1,127	•	•	137
Feb.	4,712	•	1,764	67	5,414	866	•	•	•	•	11,482	708	•	•	•	223
Mar.	5,859	•	1,322	215	5,914	861	•	•	•	•	10,857	726	•	•	•	198
April	7,988	•	821	249	4,978	1,233	•	•	•	•	8,983	865	•	•	•	310
May	8,861	•	829	186	5,082	1,838	66,985	150	66	•	8,983	592	1,637	•	•	540
June	10,386	•	1,557	168	4,805	1,781	•	•	•	•	11,951	697	•	•	•	500
July	9,786	•	1,495	308	4,033	1,543	•	•	•	•	12,093	503	•	•	•	384
Aug.	9,853	•	1,405	392	5,408	1,248	94,596	991	29	•	20,058	143	1,617	•	•	664
Sept.	10,785	•	1,617	300	13,727	926	•	•	•	•	19,158	340	•	•	•	1,035
Oct.	14,117	•	1,621	201	18,407	917	49,420	778	910	2,887	26,185	753	1,258	•	•	1,652
Nov.	15,827	•	881	95	15,119	1,045	•	•	•	403	23,473	515	•	•	•	1,467
Dec.	14,096	•	605	53	9,060	929	•	•	•	149	13,538	•	•	•	•	2,240
Total	115,416	3,846	15,497	2,256	93,246	13,843	256,284	1,935	—	—	177,853	6,350	5,639	2,165	30,792	9,370
1924																
Jan.	7,689	374	365	182	6,614	1,364	•	48	247	291	9,475	413	931	•	7,296	2,192
Feb.	6,179	411	215	30	4,512	1,470	20,196	26	•	210	13,168	798	•	•	•	1,212
Mar.	4,950	480	197	359	4,833	1,551	•	137	•	1,374	12,692	818	•	•	•	1,700
April	6,307	1,154	163	602	5,085	1,564	•	116	•	1,266	12,260	847	•	•	•	1,499
May	3,400	1,465	118	281	4,809	1,257	45,133	79	346	1,337	11,063	1,049	991	•	7,518	2,216
June	2,396	809	94	180	3,661	730	•	68	•	715	7,481	2,920	•	•	•	1,185
July	1,873	772	307	212	3,496	438	•	13	•	689	5,651	150	•	51	•	906
Aug.	4,955	625	248	277	3,892	366	43,380	24	39	2,324	5,577	74	805	183	2,892	682
Sept.	4,862	879	245	248	4,065	275	•	28	•	3,122	12,400	103	•	117	•	894
Oct.	5,861	256	290	233	14,287	214	•	66	•	3,505	16,817	97	•	179	•	1,321
Nov.	5,570	—	169	191	16,105	181	37,665	48	55	2,562	13,599	27	639	•	4,573	1,503
Dec.	4,645	—	239	127	10,561	145	•	30	•	1,632	10,536	36	•	211	•	1,844
Total	58,037	—	2,650	2,022	86,920	9,556	155,374	673	687	19,017	130,779	7,341	3,366	—	22,270	16,656
1925																
Jan.	5,151	286	211	58	6,038	200	31,003	34	133	1,708	8,987	45	818	159	1,623	857
Feb.	4,938	281	234	148	4,112	200	•	37	•	2,275	7,113	90	•	141	1,193	793
March	4,756	688	336	234	3,669	267	•	85	•	3,795	5,175	210	•	191	1,596	973
April	5,626	930	264	499	3,625	338	•	307	•	3,105	8,094	197	934	161	560*	1,897
May	7,305	1,495	270	805	3,353	302	40,420	255	78	3,495	7,059	217	•	250	707*	1,515
June	4,732	809	293	155	2,623	252	•	124	•	1,336	5,487	113	•	207	395*	947
July	1,025	3,916*	320	213	2,590	239	•	—	•	•	6,715	160	710	281	645*	1,015
Aug.	•	581	338	187	2,552	209	•	—	•	•	7,534	122	•	200	437*	766
Sept.	•	448	583	249	5,306	201	•	—	•	•	•	•	•	169	660*	—
Oct.	•	•	670	217	•	167	•	—	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	—

Period	Aliens										Nationals and aliens				
	Argentina	United States	Irish Free State	Palestine	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	South Africa	Australia	Denmark	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Roumania	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
1920	•	274,041	•	•	•	•	77,012	6,300	5,581	3,292	74,121	•	6,078	9,276	17,567
1921	•	230,557	•	•	•	15,760	63,105	5,309	4,627	2,856	87,334	2,058	3,062	7,129	17,809
1922	62,174	109,129	•	•	•	14,696	55,490	4,094	6,456	2,150	38,516	16,812	8,014	5,787	21,494
1913															
Jan.	•	3,777	•	•	•	962	17,204	304	251	129	3,523	1,419	663	418	659
Feb.	•	2,459	•	•	•	1,044	•	361	999	278	2,921	1,136	1,186	545	995
Mar.	•	3,089	•	•	•	1,179	•	741	1,836	236	2,794	1,345	2,326	512	2,222
April	•	4,171	•	•	•	1,209	•	668	2,685	272	3,524	634	3,303	474	2,629
May	•	5,363	•	•	•	1,170	14,963	1,041	2,621	251	3,969	1,462	1,472	1,454	2,297
June	•	4,865	•	•	•	975	•	509	2,106	235	3,669	905	2,601	1,031	1,608
July	•	7,067	•	•	•	948	•	774	1,248	159	5,993	1,139	2,973	1,065	915
Aug.	•	6,073	•	•	•	847	11,131	685	2,154	220	7,123	980	2,158	845	845
Sept.	•	5,570	•	•	•	821	•	802	1,386	196	6,036	980	2,076	841	828
Oct.	•	6,762	•	•	•	825	•	785	1,784	200	9,036	1,268	1,945	1,169	1,171
Nov.	•	6,552	•	•	•	1,183	12,021	702	1,053	153	4,006	953	1,004	396	1,271
Dec.	•	9,100	•	•	•	791	•	229	214	72	2,908	498	537	230	337
Total	46,810	65,568	•	•	•	12,034	55,319	7,601	18,287	2,451	55,401	12,719	22,324	8,000	15,795
1924															
Jan.	2,918	5,485	•	•	•	579	18,458	449	444	134	9,797	315	486	264	292
Feb.	3,387	3,374	•	•	•	745	•	499	725	187	•	188	659	174	681
Mar.	3,626	3,957	•	•	•	911	•	1,445	1,978	280	•	233	479	254	646
April	5,504	4,987	16	•	•	1,085	•	701	798	187	•	238	230	338	785
May	7,030	6,291	15	•	•	834	16,847	518	557	233	•	296	220	313	423
June	5,377	6,444	17	•	•	866	•	263	327	236	•	224	512	315	328
July	4,968	8,178	9	23	•	879	•	513	655	194	•	224	507	193	621
Aug.	3,514	8,292	21	70	•	602	10,448	538	731	195	•	244	1,034	340	441
Sept.	2,875	8,899	16	72	•	718	•	429	589	200	12,714	307	829	689	671
Oct.	2,023	8,482	100	68	•	468	•	452	514	145	•	361	663	606	598
Nov.	2,719	8,238	16	—	•	402	13,773	371	609	151	•	231	829	491	638
Dec.	1,548	13,845	8	83	•	327	•	113	356	134	•	88	424	283	503
Total	46,105	86,832	—	—	•	8,494	50,826	2,923	8,487	2,256	22,511	2,985	6,812	4,140	6,027
1925															
Jan.	2,943	5,826	2	65	114	237	1,526 ¹	331	640	94	1,347	84	811	274	346
Feb.	3,612	3,604	5	30	105	408	1,540 ¹	338	495	154	1,947	138	655	244	445
March	5,116	4,598	18	76	121	420	1,835 ¹	663	1,104	195	3,436	143	1,042	416	785
April	5,210	5,120	6	49	136	414	1,952 ¹	521	816	185	2,809	—	963	435	1,045
May	7,612	7,979	14	47	140	556	1,667 ¹	243	560	243	2,326	—	391	303	1,048
June	4,868	5,270	25	104	197	433	1,375 ¹	259	204	153	2,216	—	704	257	742
July	6,012	8,387	—	145	224	—	1,249 ¹	353	398	—	1,249	—	334	262	993
Aug.	3,004	7,027	—	235	300	—	857 ¹	277	673	—	—	—	788	279	635
Sept.	3,140	—	—	214	—	—	—	430	546	—	—	—	781	487	522
Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	—	—	—	—	1,052	541	—

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	Serbia, Croatia & Slovenia	South Africa	Argentina	Australia	Canada	United States	Irish Free State	New Zealand	Poland	Paraguay	Serbia, Croatia & Slovenia	Belgium	Roumania	Czechoslovakia
1920	•	46,534	86,055	•	•	77,509	•	70,000	16,307	•	22,816	90,409	85,237	98,636	287,695	•	•	•	320	•	•	11,839	•
1921	•	76,439	71,367	1,706	•	92,212	•	78,817	20,332	•	20,933	108,591	80,316	67,840	702,153	•	15,146	•	557	•	•	11,834	•
1922	•	51,097	68,026	1,022	•	54,282	14,412	11,116	20,480	•	13,235	120,263	92,054	46,690	281,351	•	13,845	•	201	•	•	2,691	1,692
1923	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Jan.	•	1,167	•	•	•	1,096	819	•	•	•	1,233	15,293	•	1,960	17,540	•	1,592	•	30	•	•	85	78
Feb.	•	1,331	9,333	45	•	1,054	625	2,433	•	•	968	12,471	24,658	2,567	17,207	•	857	•	1	•	•	0	53
Mar.	•	2,734	•	•	•	3,019	831	•	•	•	803	15,594	•	5,086	24,528	•	656	•	10	•	•	73	35
April	•	2,724	•	•	•	2,923	1,406	•	•	•	1,068	10,873	•	7,360	28,039	•	780	•	13	•	•	133	53
May	•	4,303	21,182	70	•	3,516	668	1,219	•	•	1,023	15,205	•	15,614	25,639	•	977	•	15	•	•	187	57
June	•	6,614	•	•	•	4,178	664	•	•	•	970	11,426	•	11,601	16,761	•	592	•	11	•	•	242	34
July	•	4,588	•	•	•	3,614	577	•	•	•	800	10,865	•	12,112	60,248	•	587	•	1	•	•	116	118
Aug.	•	3,314	14,548	77	•	3,969	805	3,041	•	•	812	11,214	20,028	22,557	63,568	•	939	•	0	•	•	174	35
Sept.	•	2,527	•	•	•	2,629	•	•	•	•	916	13,802	•	12,030	64,977	•	534	•	4	•	•	146	15
Oct.	•	1,678	•	•	•	1,422	25,025	•	•	•	1,142	25,025	•	10,330	66,039	•	1,785	•	11	•	•	149	91
Nov.	•	1,262	12,543	40	•	1,75	3,074	1,456	•	•	1,294	28,239	27,380	10,276	66,895	•	950	•	10	•	•	114	18
Dec.	•	889	•	•	•	4,851	1,723	•	•	•	908	25,266	•	5,514	34,051	•	1,533	•	9	•	•	136	106
Total	8,010	32,081	57,606	222	•	39,680	10,784	6,093	15,512	•	12,027	195,063	92,859	117,011	487,057	•	11,762	•	124	•	•	1,555	603
1924	555	1,106	•	23	128	3,268	794	•	•	•	885	16,350	25,752	3,495	13,360	69	1,006	•	20	•	•	54	131
Jan.	401	1,487	10,462	19	172	2,446	400	•	1,418	•	738	11,311	9,348	5,115	9,348	165	1,711	•	11	•	•	37	62
Feb.	544	1,953	•	16	179	3,630	1,480	3,350	•	•	659	13,223	•	12,031	9,157	127	714	•	17	•	•	41	18
Mar.	396	2,556	•	34	201	4,708	892	•	•	•	596	8,538	•	17,492	10,162	69	1,034	•	37	•	•	29	66
April	306	4,948	21,503	34	237	4,493	1,849	•	2,309	•	616	9,836	•	17,695	12,162	165	926	•	104	•	•	105	15
May	880	5,313	•	24	435	7,900	362	•	•	•	525	7,997	•	12,626	12,183	127	1,235	•	47	•	•	79	34
June	334	5,847	•	28	418	6,315	511	•	•	•	674	7,383	•	9,205	11,849	254	1,138	•	51	•	•	148	76
July	464	5,192	17,957	57	207	5,055	1,145	•	3,005	576	663	8,059	22,060	10,912	10,751	81	682	1,356	34	•	•	324	173
Aug.	631	2,652	•	11	213	4,598	819	•	435	407	770	10,850	•	7,127	15,711	59	1,156	1,079	15	•	•	155	218
Sept.	631	1,962	•	23	220	5,352	1,444	•	407	480	508	21,692	•	5,668	15,369	34	823	2,035	34	•	•	167	50
Oct.	1,168	•	44,190	24	199	4,961	1,324	•	3,115	480	508	22,590	32,074	4,742	15,393	68	1,899	1,065	18	•	•	183	73
Nov.	•	1,645	•	22	198	7,941	1,436	•	•	•	508	22,705	•	2,024	14,875	33	1,665	•	78	•	•	93	57
Dec.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	7,454	36,499	64,112	323	2,707	60,676	12,579	•	9,073	5,159	7,697	159,939	103,667	108,122	136,337	1,251	14,314	•	458	•	•	1,415	973
1925	482	1,556	•	13	68	2,243	510	194	611	213	371	12,524	5,652	1,375	10,045	2	1,536	1,775	49	•	•	54	39
Jan.	446	1,318	9,457	13	75	3,907	567	212	1,095	222	410	8,851	4,042	1,410	12,806	3	1,772	1,730	49	•	•	111	63
Feb.	535	2,083	•	15	82	3,070	808	392	1,299	421	500	10,588	6,654	5,278	17,350	10	1,915	3,154	23	•	•	177	82
Mar.	440	4,507	•	23	173	5,193	1,958	365	665	459	338	7,966	4,488	•	15,936	37	975	2,855	58	•	•	300	249
April	950	4,832	20,649	23	320	5,318	968	351	471	689	416	8,143	4,804	•	10,564	92	1,068	2,819	45	•	•	523	309
May	822	6,022	•	24	297	8,204	876	398	1,075	550	527	6,900	4,255	•	18,738	175	989	3,758	•	•	•	598	327
June	366	6,775	•	•	•	7,100	823	•	448	665	•	5,871	3,777	•	9,830	•	•	2,717	•	•	•	924	•
July	403	4,328	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	18,294	•	•	3,533	•	•	•	365	•
Aug.	600	2,723	•	•	•	4,973	777	•	334	•	•	8,452	•	•	•	•	•	3,415	•	•	•	216	•
Sept.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Oct.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

TABLE III. CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION

Period	Nationals							Aliens			Nationals and aliens
	Argentina	Finland	India	Italy	Poland	Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	Czecho-slovakia	Argentina	United States	France	Rumania
1920	*	*	*	153,717	26,846	*	17,050	*	14,274	12,151	—
1921	*	*	*	60,846	12,129	*	17,201	*	11,161	62,536	9,199
1922	*	*	*	123,030	31,873	*	31,558	*	6,849	50,309	12,279
1923											
Jan.	*	*		10,806		*	1,148	*	455	6,526	252
Feb.	*	*	*	12,315		*	1,231	*	335	3,382	313
Mar.	*	*		21,057		*	1,435	*	521	4,030	449
April	*	*		21,641	32,614	*	2,042	*	338	3,489	490
May	*	*		15,642		*	1,973	*	389	3,526	420
June	*	*	21,608	12,739		*	1,061	*	429	4,354	605
July	*	*		12,195		*	1,057	*	374	4,422	395
Aug.	*	*		9,596		*	1,779	*	416	5,286	913
Sept.	*	*	32,872	14,786		*	1,608	*	503	5,710	335
Oct.	*	*		13,538	39,406	*	1,204	*	529	5,233	1,184
Nov.	*	*		15,487		*	920	*	373	4,957	1,557
Dec.	*	*	23,917	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	5,992	*	1,202	1,743	332	2,890	423
Mar.	730	8		26,412		*	1,268	1,515	245	3,096	465
April	447	20		20,308		*	1,853	1,878	407	3,726	712
May	227	51	65,486	19,033	8,044	*	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	5,009	*	2,127	1,149	341	3,533	455
Sept.	276	54		12,501		*	1,824	1,266	572	3,628	465
Oct.	481	54		18,035		*	1,694	1,270	459	4,192	412
Nov.	—	25	18,790	16,321	7,091	*	1,269	—	367	4,732	1,741
Dec.	—	10		10,313		*	1,020	—	443	8,321	550
Total	—	340	148,862	201,591	26,136	*	19,050	—	4,449	48,626	7,449
1925											
Jan.	1,419	15		10,712	980	*	1,314	2,103	357	6,189	488
Feb.	2,174	38	12,234	13,131	4,089	*	1,658	3,704	303	3,453	491
Mar.	2,268	12		19,786	4,417	*	1,763	5,093	395	4,930	854
April	2,347	41		19,063	4,211	*	1,741	4,529	564	3,467	—
May	2,410	33	41,278	16,540	6,491	616	1,551	4,379	427	3,481	—
June	2,427	35		10,825	3,511	*	872	3,837	477	4,564	—
July	2,393	39		11,049	—	182	1,144	3,414	397	—	—
Aug.	2,936	54	—	10,379	—	94	1,039	3,816	512	—	—
Sept.	2,131	54	—	—	—	—	1,131	4,273	—	—	—
Oct.	—	48	—	—	—	—	783	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE IV. CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION

Period	Nationals (repatriation)				Aliens						National- and aliens	
	Argen- tina	Canada	Italy	Poland	Germany	Argentina	Austria	Canada	United States	France	Rou- mania	Czecho- slovakia
1920	*	*	*	*	*	12,377	*	48,866	142,388	129,803	*	*
1921	*	*	30,083	*	*	10,505	*	32,563	103,775	24,490	15,274	*
1922	*	*	55,641	*	42,929	17,785	*	23,733	99,816	183,482	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	1,809	5,417	*	*	2,140	23,524	28,000	1,187	312
May	*	*	4,169	1,805	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	—	234	*	*	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	1,093	503
Nov.	*	*	14,118	—	7	*	*	1,307	25,887	16,690	733	380
Dec.	*	*	15,120	—	10	*	*	1,075	21,743	15,124	958	131
Total	11,925	*	79,498	—	19,686	17,497	*	20,309	263,993	262,877	12,189	4,254
1924												
Jan.	674	*	4,273		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	3,107	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	6,453		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	*	1,366	12,230	16,416	540	423
Oct.	220	3,480	11,794	—	382	1,180	*	1,267	12,313	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	219,712	223,495	8,988	—
1925												
Jan.	660	1,715	6,009	690	280	1,796	1,059	632	10,907	11,716	483	382
Feb.	1,559	2,012	5,486	723	11,739	3,311	255	800	8,107	14,157	1,234	595
Mar.	2,197	2,731	6,332	633	19,031	4,224	557	1,297	9,263	16,888	1,915	747
April	2,787	—	8,546	953	5,751	9,082	660	—	10,808	18,416	—	412
May	1,794	—	7,258	598	4,933	4,746	350	—	9,481	17,617	—	271
June	2,259	—	11,150	630	2,569	2,738	294	—	11,568	12,273	—	216
July	2,328	—	9,368	—	1,366	3,841	212	—	8,387	—	—	—
Aug.	2,901	—	11,108	—	374	4,128	223	—	9,127	—	—	—
Sept.	2,357	—	—	—	1,776	3,637	175	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	—	—	—	—

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	30,578	*	18,140	354	36,359
1921	*	19,422	*	54,527	32,727	*	19,081	340	25,717
1922	*	38,393	*	14,841	24,871	*	15,349	641	10,586
1923									
Jan.	*	3,323	*	771	1,773	*	1,327	65	
Feb.	*	3,727	*	747	1,715	*	1,186	147	2,909
March	*	2,662	*	374	712	*	1,663	236	
April	*	2,643	*	502	1,705	*	1,708	292	
May	*	2,103	*	340	1,055	*	1,906	332	3,303
June	*	4,665	*	912	1,954	*	2,381	367	
July	*	6,603	*	1,238	3,361	*	1,429	387	
Aug.	*	8,958	*	1,774	201	*	1,899	360	5,248
Sept.	*	6,185	*	1,568	—	*	2,486	320	
Oct.	*	6,280	*	3,611	5,434	*	2,528	173	
Nov.	*	3,956	*	2,627	2,664	*	1,733	189	5,746
Dec.	*	2,844	*	713	645	*	1,940	66	
Total	*	51,934	*	15,177	21,219	*	22,086	2,884	17,336
1924									
Jan.	*	1,598	345	458	542	*	964	86	
Feb.	*	1,323	309	367	642	*	1,195	80	4,524
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	815	*	1,076	84	3,055
Sept.	*	1,771	164	915	782	*	1,707	65	
Oct.	*	1,948	313	824	1,017	*	1,823	65	
Nov.	*	1,677	—	583	1,059	*	—	44	3,268
Dec.	*	890	—	692	976	*	—	26	
Total	*	17,888	3,104	9,924	—	*	17,661	1,025	14,506
1925									
Jan.	362	1,332	—	230	784	95	1,346	25	
Feb.	472	1,413	—	506	1,187	149	1,231	19	3,217
March	528	1,256	—	403	640	181	1,621	59	
April	347	1,616	—	1,461	1,343	196	2,173	44	
May	469	1,412	—	1,256	1,160	68	2,525	77	4,488
June	504	1,234	—	530	1,025	—	1,433	26	
July	—	—	—	1,384	660	127	1,320	25	
Aug.	—	—	—	1,506	1,204	132	1,483	44	3,012
Sept.	—	—	—	1,036	870	173	—	21	
Oct.	—	—	—	768	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI. MIGRANTS IN TRANSIT (RETURNING)

Period	South Africa	Spain	Italy
1925			
Jan.	273	*	669
Feb.	371	*	587
March	380	*	669
April	515	*	1,605
May	580	*	1,526
June	558	*	1,327
July	—	51	1,625
Aug.	—	84	1,040
Sept.	—	—	—

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in 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

INTERNATIONAL

France-Poland

Accord franco-polonais du 17 avril 1924 concernant l'immigration des travailleurs polonais en France. (B. M. T., 1925, Nos. 4-5-6, p. 205.)

FRANCE

Décret du ministère des Colonies du 10 janvier 1924 modifiant le décret du 31 décembre 1919 relatif aux emplois réservés en Afrique Occidentale française aux militaires indigènes réformés ou libérés du service actif. (J. O., 13 janv. 1924, p. 404.)

Décret du ministère des Colonies du 12 janvier 1924 modifiant le décret du 1^{er} mars 1923 portant organisation de la Caisse des retraites des services civils coloniaux et locaux de l'Indochine. (J. O., 16 janv., 1924, p. 507.)

French India

Arrêté du 12 janvier 1924 relatif à la chambre d'Agriculture de Pondichéry (J. O. des Etablissements français dans l'Inde, 1924, No. 3, p. 30.)

Madagascar

Arrêté complétant l'arrêté réorganisant les chambres et commissions consultatives du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture à Madagascar. (J. O. de Madagascar, No. 1977, p. 172.)

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 Kybernēséos (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 a narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic) ; L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

French Somaliland

Décision du 22 mars 1924 fixant les salaires du personnel auxiliaire. (J. O. de la Côte des Somalis, 1924, No. 328, p. 192.)

GREAT BRITAIN**Northern Ireland**

Rules of the Supreme Court (Northern Ireland), dated 24 October 1924, adding Orders XL1a (Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments) and LIVd (appeals and proceedings under National Health Insurance Acts and Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920) to the Rules of the Supreme Court (Ireland), 1905. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 792.)

IRISH FREE STATE

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) Amendment Order (No. 2), 1924, made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1924 (No. 26 of 1924). Dated 26 November 1924.

POLAND

*Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 31 grudnia 1924 roku w porozumieniu z Ministrem Skarbu, Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu, Ministrem Rolnictwa i Dóbr Państwowych, Ministrem Kolei i Ministrem Robot Publicznych oraz Ministrem Sprawiedliwości w sprawie obowiązku pracodawców zawiadamiania państwowych urzędów pośrednictwa pracy o każdym wolnym lub nowoobsadzonym miejscu. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1925, No. 2, poz. 23, p. 15.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Assistance, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Industry and Trade, the Minister of Agriculture and State Lands, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Justice, respecting the obligation of employers to notify public employment exchanges of vacancies or posts recently filled in their establishments. Dated 31 December 1924.]

RUSSIA

(Extract from the resolutions of the Second Session of the All Russian Central Executive Committee, eleventh sitting, 16 October 1924): Code of the RFSSR. respecting prisoners' work. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 11.)

(Extract from the resolutions of the CEC. of the USSR. of 31 October 1924): Outlines of the penal legislation of the USSR. and the allied republics. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 3.)

(Extract from the Resolutions of the CEC. of the USSR. of 31 October 1924): Outlines of the Penal Procedure Code of the USSR. and the allied republics. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 5.)

* Order of the ARCEC. and the CPC. of the RFSSR. concerning artels. Dated 15 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 6, p. 19.)

Instruction No. 186/855 respecting employment agencies. Approved by the PLC. of the RFSSR. on 15 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 1, p. 15.)

(Collective recruiting of seasonal workers.)

Order No. 188/1133 of the PLC. and the PCJ. of the RFSSR. concerning the applicability of proceedings for distraint to sums paid by way of benefit during temporary incapacity for work, for the purpose of recovering contributions towards the maintenance of members of a disabled person's family. Dated 18 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 43.)

Order of the All Russian Central Administrative Committee and the CPC. of the RFSSR. respecting the undertaking and productive co-operative associations organised by the committees of the employment offices in order to provide work for the unemployed. Dated 22 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 2-3, p. 24.)

* Order of the PLC. of the RFSSR. respecting the coming into operation of the Binding Order of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting the sorting of fragments of shell and respecting safety measures for workers in soap boiling works. No. 193/943. Dated 27 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 1, p. 22.)

Instruction No. 494/303 respecting the young persons' section in the employment offices. Approved by the PLC. of the USSR. on 30 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 1, p. 12.)

Temporary Instruction No. 200/1138 respecting the Government (District) Social Insurance Funds. Approved by the PLC. of the RFSSR. on 31 December 1924. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 1, p. 27.)

LEGISLATION OF 1925.

CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

* Verordnung Nr. 484 betreffend die Errichtung einer Arbeitskammer im Saar-gebiet. Vom 18. September 1924. (Amtsblatt, 1925, No. 27, p. 242.)

INTERNATIONAL

Germany-Austria

Abkommen zwischen der Deutschen Reichsregierung und der Oesterreichischen Bundesregierung über die Aufhebung des Sichtvermerkszwanges für die beiderseitigen Staatsangehörigen. Vom 29. Juli 1925. (R. Arb. Bl., 1925, No. 34, p. 405.)

Germany-Belgium-Luxemburg

Vorläufiges Handelsabkommen zwischen Deutschland und der Belgisch-Luxemburgischen Wirtschaftsunion. Vom 4. April 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, II, p. 883.) § 12: Auswanderungsunternehmungen; § 13: Mannschaften von Binnenschiffen.

Hungary-Poland

Convention commerciale entre la Hongrie et la Pologne. En date du 26 mars 1925.

ARGENTINA

* Ley No. 11278 sobre pago de salarios en moneda nacional. El 5 de octubre de 1925. (Boletín Oficial, No. 9412, p. 449.)

[Act respecting the payment of wages in national currency. Dated 5 October 1925.]

Decreto de 27 de abril de 1925 : Feriado del 1° de mayo. (Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, 1925, No. 89, p. 1576.)

[Decree declaring the 1st of May a public holiday. Dated 27 April 1925.]

Resolucion de 20 de mayo de 1925 : Representacion obrera en las Conferencia internacionale del Trabajo. (Cronica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, 1925, No. 89, p. 1576.)

[Resolution respecting the representation of the workers at the International Labour Conference. Dated 20 May 1925.]

AUSTRIA

Laws

Bundesgesetz vom 30. Juli 1925 über eine Abänderung des Bundesgesetzes betreffend Wohnungsanforderung. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 66. Stück, No. 304, p. 1039.)

Bundesgesetz vom 30. Juli 1925 betreffend eine Abänderung des Mietengesetzes. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 66. Stück, No. 303, p. 1039.)

Orders

Verordnung vom 24. Juni 1925, B.G.Bl. No. 209, betreffend Erweiterung der örtlichen Zuständigkeit des Gewerbegerichtes Dornbirn. (A. N., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 245.)

Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 14. Juli 1925, womit einige Bestimmungen der Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 19. Juli 1923, B.G.Bl. No. 427, über die Neuordnung der auf Grund des provisorischen Statuts des Versorgungsinstituts für Zivilbedienstete der ehemaligen k.k.k. Heeresverwaltung an österreichische Bundesbürger zuerkannten laufenden Ruhe(Versorgungs)-genüsse geändert und ergänzt werden. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 66. Stück, No. 301, p. 1037.)

(Amends Section 1 of Act of 9 February 1918 (8 Geo. V, c. 53), which authorises the Lieutenant-Governor to order that employees in hotels, restaurants and clubs shall be allowed a weekly rest day, by adding the words "24 consecutive hours").

COSTA RICA

* Ley sobre reparacion por accidentes del trabajo. El 31 de enero de 1925.
[Act respecting compensation for industrial accidents. Dated 31 January 1925.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Laws

Zakon ze dne 10. cervna 1925 o pijistení osob samostatne hospodarících pro případ invalidity a stáří. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 57, No. 148, p. 681.)

[Act respecting the insurance against invalidity and old age of persons carrying on a business on their own account. Dated 10 June 1925.]

Zakon ze dne 8 cervence 1925 o letectví. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 69, No. 172, p. 839.)

[Aviation Act. Dated 8 July 1925.]

Orders

Vladní nařízení ze dne 18. cervna 1925, jímž se upravují odpocivné a zaopatřovací posítky bývalých úředníků poštovního a telegrafního ústavu, po případě jich pozůstalých. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 58, No. 150, p. 705.)

[Government Order to regulate pensions and allowances payable to former postal and telegraph employees and their dependants. Dated 18 June 1925.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 18. cervna 1925 o úpravě odpocivných a zaopatřovacích posítek kancelářských úředníků, po případě jejich pozůstalých a kancelářských úřednic. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 56, No. 145, p. 678.)

[Government Order to regulate pensions and allowances of male clerks in government departments and their dependants and of female clerks. Dated 18 June 1925.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 18. cervna 1925 o zaopatřovacích posítkách přísedících berních vykonavatelů, výpomocných zřizenců, výpomocných berních vykonavatelů a civilních trestních poslu (soudních doručných poslu), jakož i pozůstalých po těchto zaměstnancích. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 56, No. 142, p. 674.)

[Government Order respecting allowances of tax collectors under oath, their assistants and sheriff-officers, and the surviving dependants of these officials. Dated 18 June 1925.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 4. září 1925 o odpocivných a zaopatřovacích posítkách zřizenců bývalé finanční stráže a jejich pozůstalých. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 78, No. 189, p. 903.)

[Government Order concerning superannuation allowances and pensions to salaried employees of the former customs service and their survivors. Dated 4 September 1925.]

Vladní nařízení ze dne 17. září 1925 jímž se vydávají nové předpisy o Státní radě živnostenské. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Častka 80, No. 192, p. 907.)

[Government Order concerning the issue of new regulations for the State Industrial Council. Dated 17 September 1925.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Gesetz über Aenderung der Berechnung der Renten aus der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 27. August 1925. (Gesetzbl. für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, No. 31, p. 210.)

Gesetz betreffend Aenderung des Gesetzes zur einheitlichen Durchführung des Sechsuhrladenschlusses vom 16. Juli 1923 (Gesetzbl., S. 776). Vom 25. September 1925. (Gesetzbl. für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, No. 35, p. 255.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über Aenderung der Berechnung der Renten aus der Invalidenversicherung. Vom 8. September 1925. (Gesetzbl. für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, No. 32, p. 231.)

Erlass vom 30. Juli 1925, Z. 45345, betreffend Durchführung der XV. Novelle zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz. (A. N., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 240.)

Kundmachung des Bundeskanzlers im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesminister für Finanzen vom 26. August 1925 über den Tag, an dem die in den Artikeln II, III, lit. a, Z. 1 und im Artikel VII, Punkt 1, des Staatsvertrages 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 erwähnten Termine ablaufen. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 69. Stück, No. 328, p. 1114.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 9. September 1925 über die Abänderung der Wahlordnung der Kammern für Arbeiter und Angestellte. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 74. Stück, No. 350, p. 1301.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Handel und Verkehr vom 12. September 1925 betreffend die Gebühren für die durch amtlich bestellte Prüfungskommissäre vorgenommenen Erprobungen und Untersuchungen von Dampfkesseln. (B. G. Bl., 1925, 75. Stück, No. 353, p. 1303.)

BELGIUM

* Arrêté royal prescrivant les mesures propres à assurer la salubrité, la sécurité et la décence des locaux affectés temporairement au logement des ouvriers employés dans les briqueteries et sur les chantiers. En date du 4 juillet 1925. (R. d. T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 1573.)

Arrêté royal modifiant l'arrêté du 30 juin 1898 : Organisation et mode de fonctionnement du Conseil des mines constitué en commission d'entérinement des unions professionnelles. Forme et conditions du dépôt et de la publication des statuts des unions. En date du 4 juillet 1925. (R. d. T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 1572.)

Arrêté royal du 4 juillet 1925 : Repos du dimanche. Magasins de détail et coiffeurs d'Ostende, Blankenberghe, Heyst, Westende, Middelkerke, Clemskerke, Wenduyn, Knocke, La Panne et Spa. Autorisations accordées par application de l'art. 7 de la loi du 17 juillet 1905. (R. d. T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 1581.)

(Permission d'ouvrir les magasins six dimanches dans les mois de juillet et août.)

Arrêté royal du 20 juillet 1925 : Etablissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Classement des établissements où s'effectue la fabrication du sesquisulfure de phosphore. (R. d. T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 1572.)

* Arrêté royal prescrivant les mesures propres à assurer l'hygiène du voisinage ainsi que la santé et la sécurité des ouvriers occupés dans les boulangeries et les pâtisseries. En date du 22 juillet 1925. (R. d. T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 1579.)

* Arrêté royal prescrivant les mesures propres à assurer la sécurité du voisinage, ainsi que la santé et la sécurité des ouvriers occupés dans les garages d'automobiles. En date du 22 juillet 1925. (R. d. T., 1925, Nos. 7-8, p. 1577.)

CANADA

* An Act to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Assented to 12 June 1925. (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 14.)

Alberta

An Act to amend the Mines Act. Assented to 10 April 1925. (Statutes of Alberta, 1925, ch. 20.)

An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund). Assented to 10 April 1925. (Statutes of Alberta, 1925, ch. 24.)

* An Act to provide a Minimum Wage for Women. Assented to 10 April 1925. (Statutes of Alberta, 1925, ch. 23.)

An Act respecting the Welfare of Children. Assented to 10 April 1925. (Statutes of Alberta, 1925, ch. 4.)

Quebec

An Act to amend the Act to provide for one day of rest each week for employees in certain industries. Assented to 4 March 1925. Chapter 54.

Verordnung zur Durchführung der Vorschriften des Einkommensteuergesetzes vom 11. September 1925 (Gesetzbl., S. 216) über den Steuerabzug vom Arbeitslohn. Vom 14. September 1925. (Gesetzbl. für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1925, No. 32, p. 230.)

FRANCE

Laws

Loi du 9 avril 1925 ayant pour objet l'organisation de services départementaux de contrôle des lois d'assistance. (J. O., 1925, p. 3654.)

Loi du 10 avril 1925 portant ratification du décret du 25 février 1922 relatif au rattachement de l'administration des mines, dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle, respectivement au ministère des Travaux publics et au ministère du Travail. (J. O., 1925, p. 3926.)

Orders

Arrêté du 9 avril 1925 désignant des experts de droit auprès du Conseil national économique. (J. O., 11 avril 1925, p. 3704.)

* Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 13 août 1925 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries du bois autres que l'ameublement, la tabletterie et les petites industries du bois et matières similaires. (J. O., 1925, No. 193, p. 8177.)

Décret du ministère des Colonies du 18 septembre 1925 concernant l'emploi de la main d'œuvre des condamnés aux travaux forcés. (J. O., 1925, No. 229, p. 9484.)

* Décret du ministère des Colonies du 22 septembre 1925 réglementant le travail indigène dans la colonie de Madagascar et dépendances. (J. O., 1925, No. 229, p. 9488.)

Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 24 septembre 1925 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'établissement d'un régime uniforme de répartition du travail dans les établissements ou parties d'établissements de la ville de Nantes où s'exerce le commerce de gros et demi-gros des tissus, blanc et mercerie. (J. O., 1925, No. 230, p. 9513.)

* Décret du ministère des Travaux publics (Sous-Secrétariat d'Etat des ports, de la marine marchande et des pêches) du 24 septembre 1925 instituant un Conseil permanent d'arbitrage pour la solution des différends d'ordre collectif entre les compagnies de transports maritimes et leurs équipages. (J. O., 1925, No. 233, p. 9612.)

Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales du 1^{er} octobre 1925 fixant les attributions du directeur des services d'hygiène d'Alsace et Lorraine. (J. O., 1925, No. 243, p. 9948.)

Décret du ministère des Colonies du 8 octobre 1925 instituant un mode de constatation des droits fonciers des indigènes en Afrique-Occidentale française. (J. O., 1925, No. 241, p. 9878.)

Arrêté du ministère des Travaux publics du 9 octobre 1925 agréant les lampes électriques de sûreté pour être employées dans les mines grisouteuses ou poussiéreuses. (J. O., 1925, No. 241, p. 9874.)

Arrêté du 12 octobre 1925 concernant l'attribution d'allocations supplémentaires temporaires aux titulaires de rentes d'accidents d'un taux minimum de 80 p. 100 constituées dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle en exécution du code des assurances sociales. (J. O., 1925, No. 241, p. 9870.)

GERMANY

Laws

Gesetz über Beschränkung der Einnahmen aus der Lohnsteuer. Vom 3. September 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 331.)

Gesetz über das vorläufige Handelsabkommen zwischen Deutschland und der belgisch-luxemburgischen Wirtschaftsunion. Vom 3. September 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, II, p. 883.)

Orders

Bekanntmachung über die Festsetzung der Durchschnittsheuern für Seeleute. Vom 2. Juli 1925. (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger u. Preussischer Staatsanzeiger, 1925, No. 155.)

Verordnung über die Gewährung von Leistungen der Invaliden- und der Angestelltenversicherung nach ausländischen Grenzgebieten. Vom 24. August 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 320.)

Anordnung über die Verteilung des Beitragsaufkommens in der Fürsorge für erwerblose Seeleute. Vom 7. September 1925. (R. Arb. Bl., 1925, No. 35, p. 437.)

Verordnung zur Aenderung der Reichsgrundsätze über Voraussetzung, Art und Mass der öffentlichen Fürsorge. Vom 7. September 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 332.)

Vierte Verordnung über die Versicherung der in der Kauffahrteiflotte, auf Kabeldampfern und Schulschiffen sowie in der Hochseefischereiflotte beschäftigten, nach dem Vierten Buche der Reichsversicherungsordnung versicherungspflichtigen Personen. Vom 10. September 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 347.)

Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung des Wehrmachtversorgungsgesetzes. Vom 19. September 1925. (R. G. Bl., 1925, I, p. 349.)

Verordnung über die Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter in Bayern. Vom 25. September 1925. (R. Arb. Bl., 1925, No. 38, p. 469.)

Bayaria

Bekanntmachung der Staatsministerien für soziale Fürsorge, des Innern, für Unterricht und Kunst sowie für Handel, Industrie und Gewerbe vom 21. Juli 1925, Nr. 3232b 14, über Berufsberatung und Lehrstellenvermittlung. (R. Arb. Bl., 1925, No. 36, p. 449.)

Vollzugsvorschriften des Landesamtes für Arbeitsvermittlung vom 21. Juli 1925, Nr. 221a 3, zur Ministerialbekanntmachung vom 21. Juli 1925 (MABl., Nr. 16) über Berufsberatung und Lehrstellenvermittlung. (R. Arb. Bl., 1925, No. 36, p. 449.)

Prussia

Aenderung der Preussischen Ausführungsbestimmungen vom 2. November 1922 (HMBL., S. 237) zum Reichsarbeitsnachweisgesetz. Vom 27. Juli 1925. (Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1925, No. 182.)

GREAT BRITAIN*Laws*

An Act to prolong the duration of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and to postpone the date of expiry of Part II of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923, and for purposes consequential thereon. Dated 28 May 1925. (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 32.)

An Act to facilitate the acquisition and maintenance of allotments, and to make further provision for the security of tenure of tenants of allotments. Dated 7 August 1925. (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 61.)

Orders

The Ministry of Transport (Unemployment Relief Works Procedure) Order, 1925. Dated 1 July 1925. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 628.)

The National Health Insurance (Procedure on Appeal) Rules, 1925, dated 15 July 1925, made by the Rule Committee of the Supreme Court for Regulating Appeals and References to the High Court under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, c. 38). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. ⁷⁰⁰
L. II.)

Regulations dated 16 July 1925, made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under the Income Tax Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V, c. 40), as amended by the Finance Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, c. 36), with respect to the Assessment, Charge, and Collection of Income Tax in the case of weekly wage-earners, and the procedure to be adopted for the purpose. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 702.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1925, dated 4 August 1925, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 30). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 816.)

The Trade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925. Special Order, dated 7 August 1925, made in pursuance of Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V, c. 32), altering the description of the Button Making Trade contained in the Appendix to the Minister's Special Order dated 6 August 1924.

The Ministry of Transport (Metropolitan Railway Company Safety Regulations) Order, 1925, dated 12 August 1925, made by the Minister of Transport under Section 1 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 57). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 885.)

Order, dated 24 August 1925, made by the Secretary of State revoking the provisions relating to First Aid in the Welfare Order of 8 November 1918, under Section 7 (1) of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. V, c. 31), in regard to saw mills and factories in which articles of wood are manufactured. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 864.)

Order, dated 24 August 1925, made by the Secretary of State revoking the provisions relating to First Aid in the Welfare Order of 12 October 1917, under Section 7 (1) of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. V, c. 31), in regard to Blast Furnaces, Copper Mills, Iron Mills, Foundries and Metal Works. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 863.)

Provisional Regulations, dated 25 August 1925, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under Section 32 of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. (Provisional Rules & Orders, 1925.)

The Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, dated 1 September 1925, made by the Minister of Health under the Housing Act, 1925 (15 Geo. V, c. 14). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 866.)

* The Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925, dated 2 September 1925, made by the Secretary of State under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII, c. 22), for the Grinding or Glazing of Metals, or Processes incidental to the Grinding of Metals, or the Cleaning of Castings. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 904.)

Provisional Regulations, dated 4 September 1925, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Minister of Health acting jointly in conjunction with the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, and Regulations made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Scottish Board of Health acting jointly in conjunction with the Treasury and the Postmaster-General under Section 30 (1) (a) and (j) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16, Geo. V, c. 70.)

The National Health Insurance (Arrears) Amendment Regulations, 1925, dated 5 September 1925, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, c. 38). (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 893.)

Scotland

An Act to further extend the duration of the Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act, 1921, and to amend certain provisions of that Act as amended by the Local Authorities (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1923, and the Poor Law Emergency Provisions Continuance (Scotland) Act, 1924. Dated 28 May 1925. (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 35.)

The National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Scotland), 1925, dated 31 July 1925, made by the Scottish Board of Health under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, c. 38). Dated 31 July 1925. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 804.)

IRISH FREE STATE

Laws

Acht chun socru do dheanamh chun pinsin a dedonadh no ata le deona fe Acht nab Pinsean Seirbhíse Mileata, 1924, do cheiliura. 6adh Meitheamh 1925. Uimhir 15 de 1925.

An Act to make provision for the revocation of pensions granted or to be granted under the Military Service Pensions Act, 1924. Dated 6 June 1925. No. 15.

Acht chun leathnu do dheanamh ar an gCaillocht chomhnaithe is ga chun meadu pinsin d'fhail fe alt 6 den Acht Aois-Liuntas agus Pinsean, 1923, 1adh Iul 1925. Uimhir 23 de 1925.

An Act to extend the residence qualification for the receipt of an increase of pension under section 6 of the Superannuation and Pensions Act, 1923. Dated 1 July 1925. No. 23.

Acht chun socru do dheanamh chun an ciste liaigh-dheimhniuchain do chimead ar bun agus, chuig sin, chun a udaru go nIofar suimeanna airithe iesteach sa Chiste sin agus amach as, fe seach. 15adh Iul 1925. Uimhir 36 de 1925.

An Act to make provision for the continuance of the Medical Certification Fund and for that purpose to authorise the payment of certain sums respectively into and out of that Fund. Dated 15 July 1925. No. 36.

Acht chun a shocru go nDunfar go luath siopai, i gContaebhuirg bhaile atha cliath agus sna baile-cheanntair morthimpeal, ina mBionn na gnothai seo no aon cheann acu ar siul, eadhon, gno eadathora, tailiura, gleadsadora, haiteara, goiseara, lamhainneora, brogadora no troscanadora agus greasadora throscaín. 16adh Iul 1925. Uimhir 39 de 1925.

An Act to provide for the early closing of shops in the County Borough of Dublin and surrounding urban districts in which the trade of draper, tailor, outfitter, hatter, hosier, glover, boot and shoe dealer or house-furnisher and upholsterer, or any of them, is carried on. Dated 16 July 1925. No. 39.

Orders

Regulations, dated 1 May 1925, made by the Irish Insurance Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1924. (S. R. & O., 1925, No. 24.)

The Housing (New Houses) Order, 1925, made by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health under the Housing Act, 1925, prescribing rules, regulations, conditions and plans in relation to grants to persons and public utility societies erecting new houses under the Act. Dated 28 May 1925.

The Housing (Reconstructed Houses) Order, 1925, made by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health under the Housing Act, 1925, prescribing rules, regulations and conditions in relation to grants to persons and public utility societies reconstructing Houses under the Act. Dated 28 May 1925.

ITALY

Laws

Regio decreto-legge 16 aprile 1925, n. 853. Modificazioni al regolamento per l'ordinamento e le funzioni dell'Opera nazionale per i combattenti, approvato con R. decreto 31 dicembre 1923, n. 3258. (G. U., 1925, No. 137.)

[Legislative Decree No. 853 to amend the regulations for the organisation and duties of the National Institution for Ex-service Men, approved by Royal Decree No. 3258 of 31 December, 1923. Dated 16 April 1925.]

Regio decreto-legge 23 luglio 1925, n. 1605. Costituzione di un "Istituto nazionale a favore degli impiegati degli Enti locali e dei loro superstiti non aventi diritto a pensione". (G. U., 1925, No. 222, p. 3951.)

[Legislative Decree No. 1605 to establish a National Institution to provide for salaried employees of local authorities who are not entitled to pensions and for their survivors. Dated 23 July 1925.]

Regio decreto-legge 29 luglio 1925, n. 1542. Modificazione del regolamento sullo stato giuridico del personale delle aziende esercenti pubblici servizi di trasporto in concessione, approvato col R. decreto-legge 19 ottobre 1923, n. 2311, e riguardante il limiti di età per l'assunzione in servizio di prova degli ex combattenti, mutilati ed invalidi di guerra. (G. U., 1925, No. 209, p. 3815.)

[Legislative Decree No. 1542 to amend the regulations respecting the legal status of the staff of undertakings carrying on public transport services under a

concession, approved by Royal Decree No. 2311 of 19 October 1923, and respecting the age limits for the engagement on probation of ex-service men and persons disabled in the war. Dated 29 July 1925.]

R. decreto-legge 30 agosto 1925, n. 1548. Provvedimenti per le nuove costruzioni. (G. U., 1925, No. 210, p. 3827.)

[Legislative Decree No. 1548: Regulations for new buildings. Dated 30 August 1925.]

Orders

Decreto ministeriale 1° giugno 1925. Approvazione del regolamento speciale per il personale salariato dipendente dal Ministero della giustizia e degli affari di culto. (G. U., 1925, No. 213, p. 3864.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the special regulations for wage-earning employees in the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship. Dated 1 June 1925.]

Decreto ministeriale 18 agosto 1925. Approvazione delle tabelle delle industrie e lavorazioni aventi disoccupazione stagionale o di sosta. (G. U., 1925, No. 205, p. 3732.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the schedules of industries and trades in which there is seasonal unemployment. Dated 18 August 1925.]

* Regio decreto 22 agosto 1925, n. 1563. Aggiunzione di voce alla tabella A di cui all'art. 36 del regolamento 6 agosto 1916, n. 1136, concernente le industrie nelle quali è vietata l'occupazione dei fanciulli e delle donne minorenni. (G. U., 1925, No. 214, p. 3873.)

[Royal Decree No. 1563 to make certain additions to Schedule A referred to in section 36 of the Regulations of 6 August 1916, No. 1136, concerning the industries in which the employment of children and female young persons is prohibited. Dated 22 August 1925.]

Regio decreto 30 agosto 1925. Impiego di capitali della Cassa nazionale per le assicurazioni sociali. (G. U., 1925, No. 234, p. 4097.)

[Royal Decree concerning the utilisation of the capital of the National Social Insurance Fund. Dated 30 August 1925.]

Decreto ministeriale 12 settembre 1925. Istituzione e disciplinamento delle funzioni dell'Ufficio del lavoro portuale nel porto di Santo Stefano. (G. U., 1925, No. 233, p. 4087.)

[Ministerial Decree respecting the establishment and organisation of the dock workers' office at the port of Santo Stefano. Dated 12 September 1925.]

Decreto ministeriale 12 settembre 1925. Approvazione del regolamento per le prove al c verifiche dei recipienti destinati al trasporto per ferrovia dei gas compressi, liquefatti o disciolti. (G. U., 1925, No. 232, p. 4075.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the regulations for the testing and examination of receptacles for the conveyance by rail of gases compressed, liquefied, or in solution. Dated 12 September 1925.]

RUSSIA

Order of the Central Administrative Committee and the CPC. of the USSR. respecting the manner and method of the recruiting of labour. 2 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 4-5, p. 14.)

Order of the SEC. of the USSR. respecting measures for the prevention of accidents. No. 252. Dated 3 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 4-5, p. 20.)

Regulations for the construction, maintenance and testing of cylinders (vessels) for compressed and condensed gases. No. 4/302. Approved by the PLC. of the USSR. on 7 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 2-3, p. 15.)

Instruction No. 10/304 respecting the State Institute for Labour Protection. Approved by the PLC. of the USSR. the PPHC. of the RFSSR., and the SEC. of the USSR. Dated 14 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 4-5, p. 23.)

Instruction No. 11/305 respecting the nature and manner of the payment of wages in railway undertakings in the case of the remuneration of persons whose employment is not standardised for work on rest days and holidays. Dated 16 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 4-5, p. 18.)

Order No. 12/1201 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning the bringing into operation in the territory of the RFSSR. the provisions respecting the construction, maintenance, and testing of cylinders (vessels) for compressed and condensed gases. Dated 17 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos 2-3, p. 15 ; No. 6, p. 25.)

* Regulations No. 13/307 concerning apprenticeship in handicrafts and small-scale and home industries and industrial co-operative societies. Approved by the PLC. of the USSR. on 19 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 6, p. 3.)

Order of the PLC., the PCT. and the PCJ. of the RFSSR. to amend section 5 of their Instructions of 19 July 1923 (No. 305/63) respecting the application of the procedure for compulsion in the collection of social insurance contributions. Dated 19 January 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 6, p. 26.)

Provisions for the application of the Order of the PLC. of the USSR. of 17 June 1924 respecting the remuneration of commercial employees in state and co-operative undertakings in the form of a percentage share in the net profits or turnover of the undertakings. Confirmed by the People's Commissariat for Home Trade and by the PLC. of the USSR. (PLC. No. 39/507) and promulgated on 5 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 10, p. 13.)

Order of the CLD. of the USSR. concerning the rate and procedure for the payment of contributions from the receipts of the state commercial undertakings to the Fund for the co-operative construction of workers' dwellings. Dated 13 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 22.)

Order of the CPC. of the USSR. concerning the standing committee of the CLD. on the emigration and immigration of agricultural workers. Dated 17 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 3.)

Order of the PLC. of the USSR. No. 42/319 respecting the authorisation of overtime for certain categories of workers employed in the flax and hemp collecting stations of the state and co-operative supply organisations. Dated 17 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 10, p. 16.)

Order No. 79/905 of the Union Social Insurance Council of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting provision for persons disabled in industry who have lost their working capacity in consequence of occupational diseases and for the families of insured persons who die of occupational diseases. Dated 19 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 20.)

Order of the CEC. and the CPC. of the USSR. respecting the scale of contributions for social insurance purposes. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 15.)

Order No. 74/901 of the Union Social Insurance Council of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting the rates of benefit in case of temporary incapacity for work due to insured persons maintained free of charge in curative institutions taking in-patients. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 17.)

Order No. 75/902 of the Union Social Insurance Council of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting measures to prevent the improper payment of benefit in case of temporary incapacity for work. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 18.)

Order No. 76/903 of the Union Social Insurance Council of the PLC. of the USSR. to supplement Order No. 432/600 issued by the PLC. of the USSR. on 16 October 1924 respecting the granting of unemployment benefit. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 19.)

Order No. 77/904 of the Union Social Insurance Council of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting rates of benefit and pensions under the social insurance scheme. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 19.)

Regulations for works committees and local committees: approved by the Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 8.)

Regulations for the delegates' meeting in undertakings and institutions: approved by the Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 11.)

Regulations for the local trade union offices: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 13.)

Regulations for the government trade union councils: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 14.)

Regulations for the district trade union sections: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 16.)

Regulations for the district trade union offices: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 17.)

Regulations for the provincial (regional) trade union boards: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 19.)

Regulations for the provincial (regional) trade union councils: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 21.)

Model rules for friendly societies: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 26 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 22.)

Order of the PLC. of the USSR. and the registration committee of the USSR. respecting the relations between the Labour Inspectorate for transport undertakings and the local registration office of the USSR. Dated 27 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 13, p. 9.)

Order of the PLC. of the USSR., No. 62/328, to amend and supplement the Regulations of 15 September 1924 for the calculation of hours spent by railway employees on reserve duty and payment for the same. Dated 28 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 6.)

Regulations for the construction, testing and use of manometers (supplement to Instructions No. 512 of the SEC. of the USSR.). Dated 28 February 1925: (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 17-18, p. 18.)

Order of the Chairman of the SEC. of the USSR., respecting the construction, testing, stamping, and use of manometers (supplement to Instructions No. 512 of the SEC.) Dated 28 February 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 17-18, p. 16.)

Model Rules for the Workers' Co-operative Society for the construction of dwellings. Approved by the PPHC., PLC. and PCJ. of the RFSSR., No. 135/1021 PLC. Dated 6 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 23, p. 23.)

Model rules for the Citizens' Co-operative Society for the construction of dwellings: approved by the PPHC., PLC. and PCJ. of the RFSSR., No. 134/1020 PLC. Dated 6 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 23, p. 16.)

Order of the ARCEL. and CPC. of the RFSSR. concerning provision for defective members of the families of wage-earning, salaried and military employees. Dated 9 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 19, p. 24.)

Regulations for recruiting offices (for procuring workers in large numbers). approved by the PLC. of the RFSSR., No. 75/1114. Dated 11 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 15-16, p. 43.)

Order No. 78/336 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the raising of the age-limit for the employment of divers on work under water. Dated 11 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 14, p. 13.)

Order No. 85/111 (PLC.) of the PLC., SECT. Central Bureau of Labour Statistics of the USSR. respecting the submission of statistical returns of the wage-earning and salaried employees who are engaged by undertakings and institutions of authorities under the PLC. Dated 23 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 17-18, p. 50.)

Order No. 92/1013 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning special holidays. Dated 23 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 17-18, p. 61.)

Decree of the ARCEC. and CPC. of the RFSSR. concerning the putting into operation of the Code of Employment in places of detention. Dated 23 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 25, p. 19.)

Model regulations for the labour sections of trusts (Supplement to Instructions No. 608 of the SEC. of the USSR.) Dated 24 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 17-18, p. 5.)

Order of the CPC. of the RFSSR. : Instructions respecting the Committee to promote the construction of workers' houses on a co-operative basis under the supervision of the PCL. of the RFSSR. Dated 25 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 19, p. 15.)

Instructions No. 171 of the PPHC. of the RFSSR. concerning the administration of the Order of the CPC. of the RFSSR. concerning measures for the bringing into operation of the Order issued by the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. on 19 August 1924 respecting co-operative housing. Dated 25th March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 23.)

Order No. 90/620/113 of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting the assessment of payment of unemployment benefit. Dated 27 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., Nos. 17-18, p. 43.)

Order of the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. concerning the amount of the sum voted for 1924-1925 out of the fund for the improvement of conditions of life among workers in state industrial undertakings of public importance. Dated 27 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 5.)

Order of the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. to grant the executive committee of the Moscow Government the right to assign not more than 20 per cent. of the net profits of the trusts under its authority to the fund for the improvement of conditions of life among wage-earning and salaried employees. Dated 27 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 5.)

Order of the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. concerning the privileges to be granted to immigrating and returning agricultural and industrial workers. Dated 31 March 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 19, p. 3.)

Order of the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. respecting the inhabited house tax for the construction of workers' dwellings. Dated 3 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 6.)

Regulations No. 106/1125 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning committees to supervise the engagement of workers in the peat industry for the 1925 season. Dated 3 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 47.)

Regulations No. 105/1124 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning the recruiting of men and women for peat-digging in the 1925 season. Dated 3 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 45.)

Order of the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. concerning the constitution of special funds for the purpose of granting loans for the construction of workers' dwellings. Dated 3 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 8.)

Order No. 114/906 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the calculation of the means of persons entitled to receive benefit under the social insurance scheme. Dated 4 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 21.)

Order No. 127/913 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the rate of social insurance contributions for theatrical undertakings under the control of the local executive committees. Dated 4 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 23.)

Regulations No. 112/1136 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. respecting resident caretakers and night watchmen. Dated 4 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 32.)

Order No. 115/907 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. to include persons working on newspapers, journals, and other publications appearing periodically, but not belonging to the publishing staff, among the persons liable to social insurance. Dated 4 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 23.)

Order of the CPC. of the RFSSR. : regulations concerning schools for young workers. Dated 7 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 25, p. 27.)

Order No. 102/512 of the PLC. of the USSR., concerning the duties of inspectors of transport work in respect of disputes. Dated 8 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 19, p. 12.)

Instructions No. 135/917 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the administration of the Order issued on 25 February 1925 by the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. concerning the rates of contributions for social insurance. Dated 9 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 23, p. 7.)

Order No. 138/918 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the assessment of supplementary contributions to the Union Social Insurance Fund. Dated 9 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 23, p. 10.)

Order No. 128/914 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning provision for persons disabled in industry, who are in the lowest invalidity classes and have lost their working capacity in consequence of an accident in connection with employment for remuneration (or in consequence of an occupational disease). Dated 9 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 25.)

Order No. 131/915 of the USIC. of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the compilation of a list of the non-profitmaking communal undertakings to which the preferential rates for social insurance contributions apply. Dated 9 April 1925 (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 21-22, p. 27.)

Order No. 117/1237 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning the length of the working day in agriculture during the summer of 1925. Dated 10 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 20, p. 23.)

Order No. 110/347 of the PLC. and SEC. of the USSR. concerning the fitting of machines and working places with guards and protective appliances forming integral parts of the structure. Dated 13 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 19, p. 11.)

Order No. 108/345 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the calculation of the hours of pay of the military police of the PTC. Dated 13 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 19, p. 5.)

Order No. 54/042319358 of the PCF. of the USSR. concerning the exemption of disabled persons and members of the families of insured persons from the stamp duty. Dated 13 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 21.)

Order of the CPC. of the USSR. issuing provisional regulations for the conditions of employment of paid workers in agricultural establishments. Dated 18 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 20, p. 4.)

Regulations concerning trade representatives: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 23 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 6.)

Regulations concerning shop stewards: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 23 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 9.)

Regulations for labour protection committees in connection with factory and local committees: approved by the UCCTU. Dated 23 April 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 10.)

Order of the ARCEC. and CPC. of the RFSSR. concerning the engagement of labour. Dated 4 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 30.)

Order No. 140/1311 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning payment for the summer holidays due to educational workers. Dated 6 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 24, p. 30.)

Order No. 143/519 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning remuneration for defective work. Dated 8 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 26, p. 19.)

Order No. 150/118 of the PLC. of the USSR. to approve the list of Orders, Instructions and Decisions of the PLC. respecting the regulation of the labour market, which remain in operation, are temporarily kept in operation, or have ceased to operate. Dated 13 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 24, p. 9.)

Order No. 152/355 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the daily hours of work of the medical staff of sanatoria, health resorts and nursing homes. Dated 15 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 7.)

Order No. 155/1251 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning overtime in peat works in 1925. Dated 16 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 54.)

Instruction No. 153/119 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the carrying out of public works. Dated 18 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 25., p. 3.)

Regulations for the Unemployment Fund, approved by the UCCTU. Dated 21 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 9.)

Regulations for the Strike Fund, approved by the UCCTU. Dated 21 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 15.)

Order No. 157/357 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the arrangement of the hours of work in glassworks at continuous furnaces. Dated 22 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 8.)

Model rules for labour associations : approved by the SEC. of the PLC. of the RFSSR. No. 159/1029. Dated 23 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 31.)

Order No. 160/1030 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. to ratify the list of Orders of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning advantages and privileges granted to soldiers and their families which are amended by the coming into operation of the Labour Code. Dated 25 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 41.)

Order No. 165/634/120 of the PLC. of the USSR. concerning the utilisation of insurance moneys for the organisation of public works and associations by the committees of the employment exchanges for the relief of the unemployed by the provision of work. Dated 30 May 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, Nos. 27-28, p. 10.)

Order of the CPC. of the USSR. concerning measures to provide for the families of forest workers killed during the performance of their duties. Dated 16 June 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 12.)

Order No. 00004/9 of the PPHC. and 187/1433 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning the persons entitled to free medical attendance at the expense of the social insurance funds. Dated 2 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 29.)

Order No. 000.04/11 of the PPHC. and 219/1269 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning the list of diseases which constitute permanent or temporary disqualifications for employment in the food industry. Dated 23 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 25.)

Order of the CEC. and CPC. of the USSR. concerning the extension of the time limit for the undertaking by the social insurance authorities of provision for disabled wage-earning and salaried employees in the civil war, and also for their families. Dated 24 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 11.)

Order of the CPC. of the RFSSR. : Instructions in pursuance of the Provisional Regulations concerning the conditions for the employment of paid labour in agricultural undertakings. Dated 24 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 13.)

Order No. 215/1161/1320 of the PLC. of the RFSSR. concerning the remuneration of students in training. Dated 29 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 23.)

Order of the CPC. respecting the organisation of technical classes for wage-earning and salaried employees who are employed in undertakings and institutions under the control of the People's Commissariats and the co-operative centres. Dated 31 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 18.)

Order of the CPC. of the RFSSR. concerning the organisation of apprentice schools (factory, agricultural, office, and commercial) in connection with undertakings and establishments under the control of the People's Commissariats and the co-operative centres. Dated 31 July 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 17.)

Order No. 210/380 of the PLC. of the USSR. respecting the minimum percentage of young persons to be employed in printing works. Dated 8 August 1925. (I.N.K.T., 1925, No. 35, p. 10.)

SWITZERLAND

Arrêté fédéral concernant le résultat de la votation populaire du 24 mai 1925 sur la demande d'initiative pour l'insertion dans la constitution fédérale d'un article 34^{quater} concernant l'assurance-invalidité, vieillesse et survivants (Initiative Rothenberger). Du 3 octobre 1925. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1925, No. 28, p. 682.)

* Arrêté du Conseil fédéral du 1^{er} septembre 1925 concernant la votation populaire du 6 décembre 1925 sur l'arrêté fédéral du 18 juin 1925 concernant l'assurance en cas de vieillesse, l'assurance des survivants et l'assurance en cas d'invalidité (insertion d'un article 34^{quater} et d'un article 41^{ter} dans la constitution fédérale. (Feuille fédérale, 1925, No. 36, p. 65.)

Glarus

* Gesetz über die Arbeitslosenversicherung im Kanton Glarus. (Erlassen von der Landsgemeinde am 3. Mai 1925, veröffentlicht in den "Nachträgen zum Landbuch des Kantons Glarus (Amtl. Gesetzsammlung)", zweites Heft, Beilage zum Amtsblatt Nr. 27 vom 11. Juli 1925).

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

League of Nations. *The Economic Situation of Austria*. Report presented to the Council of the League of Nations by W. T. LAYTON, C.H., and Charles RIST. Revised edition. Geneva, 1925. 213 pp.

The first part of this report contains a general appreciation of the economic situation of Austria. The second gives a more detailed summary of the facts and figures collected respecting industry, agriculture and forestry, foreign trade, social conditions, the monetary situation, banks, and public finance. The appendix includes a statement of the Ministry of Finance on the fiscal system and future budget prospects, a memorandum by the Chamber of Workers and Employees of Vienna, and a memorandum on the "Social charges on Austrian industry, compared with similar charges in Germany and Czechoslovakia", prepared by the International Labour Office.

International Labour Office. *Compensation for Industrial Accidents. Comparative Analysis of National Laws*. Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance), No. 2. Geneva, 1925. xi + 655 pp.

This report was prepared for submission to the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, May-June 1925, which was called upon to consider and vote on an international Convention and Recommendations concerning compensation for industrial accidents. It was therefore necessary to provide Members of the Conference with accurate data relating to the present state of national legislations bearing on the subject in order to make clear the effort necessary to adapt the laws and regulations of the various States to the provisions of the proposed Convention, to examine in what measure this was possible, and to draw up the texts of the Convention and Recommendations with due regard to the possibilities of progress in the majority of countries.

The report examines the chief problems which national legislation on compensation for industrial accidents presents in fifty countries: scope, undertakings covered and workers benefiting, risks covered, industrial accidents, benefits due in cases of fatal accidents and of accidents resulting in incapacity, guarantee systems, notification of accidents and contested cases, and the position of foreigners. The essential difficulties which each of these questions presents and possible solutions are considered. A classification of national legislations according to the solutions adopted is then given and a close analysis of these legislations is made. Each chapter is followed by a comparative table showing their main provisions. Finally, the volume contains a list of the legal texts chiefly used in the report (laws, decrees, regulations) and an indication of official sources and existing translations in English, French, and German.

— *Compensation for Occupational Diseases. Comparative Analysis of National Legislations*. Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance), No. 3. Geneva, 1925. 76 pp. 1s.; 25 cents.

A brief study of the general problem of compensation for occupational diseases and an analysis of national legislation providing compensation either under the industrial accident system, or under the sickness insurance system, or again under special schemes.

The scope of the report has been limited intentionally to the problems peculiar to the compensation of occupational diseases: the nature of the risk, national definitions of occupational diseases, distribution of responsibility where several employers are concerned, duration of employers' responsibility.

It has not been considered necessary to reproduce the provisions relating to the amount and nature of benefits, to insurance institutions, and to judicial authorities,

which have been dealt with already, either in the report on compensation for industrial accidents, or in the report on sickness insurance, and which apply equally to the compensation of occupational diseases.

— *General Problems of Social Insurance*. Studies and Reports, Series M. (Social Insurance), No. 1. Geneva, 1925. xxviii + 136 pp. 2s. 6d. : 60 cents.

The International Labour Office has not intended this report to be a purely theoretical and subjective study or a philosophy of insurance, or a purely juridical study, giving a minute analysis of all social legislation, but to present in a schematic form a synopsis of the different conceptions which underlie legislation and of the different modes in which those conceptions have been realised. The aim of the Office in drawing up the report was to put before the International Labour Conference the main principles on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the most characteristic features of present-day legislation, so as to enable it to express an opinion on the studies which the Office might undertake in the future and on the social insurance questions which might properly be included in the agenda of subsequent sessions of the Conference.

An introductory chapter outlines the historical development of social insurance ; it is followed by a table of the principal laws respecting workmen's compensation, compulsory social insurance, and social assistance. The body of the report is divided into six parts dealing respectively with the scope of social insurance, benefits under social insurance, financial resources of social insurance, financial systems in social insurance, insurance institutions, and, finally, the problem of the unification or co-ordination of social insurance.

— *International Labour Conference, Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925*. Vol. I. *First and Second Parts*. Vol. II. *Third Part: Appendices and Index*. Geneva, 1925. LXXXIX + 1450 pp.

In preparing this stenographic record of the proceedings of the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference the same general method has been followed as in the case of the records of previous Sessions. Volume I contains, in the first part, a list of the Members of the Delegations, the Committees, and the Officers and Secretariat of the Conference ; in the second part, the verbatim report of the proceedings, comprising stenographic reports of speeches in the language in which they were actually delivered where that language was either French or English, followed by a stenographic report of the interpretations given by the interpreters to the Conference. Where Delegates spoke in an unofficial language, that is, in a language other than French or English, only interpretations into the official languages are given.

Volume II contains the third part, consisting of appendices which include the documents and reports of the Committees of the Conference, the texts of the Draft Conventions, Recommendations, and Resolutions adopted by the Conference, and the Report of the Director. A detailed table of contents is included in Volume I, while an index in French and English to the second and third parts is supplied in Volume II. Reference to the Report of the Director is facilitated by the special table of contents which precedes it.

Alliance universelle des ouvriers diamantaires. 1920-1924. Rapports, propositions, tableaux et diagrammes soumis au sixième Congrès qui se tiendra à Paris le 19 Octobre 1925 et jours suivants. Antwerp. 173 + xvi pp.

Reports and proposals with tables and diagrams submitted to the Sixth Congress of the Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers held at Paris, 19 October 1925 and following days.

Comité maritime international. Conférence de Gênes 1925. A. *Rapports préliminaires* V. (1) *Code international de l'affrètement*. (2) *Assurance obligatoire des passagers*. (3) *Convention internationale sur les privilèges et hypothèques maritimes*. (4) *Immunité des navires d'Etat*. Bulletin N° 72. 19 pp. B. *Rapports préliminaires* VI. *Avant-projet de convention relatif aux hypothèques et privilèges maritimes*. Bulletin N° 73. 6 pp. Antwerp, 1925.

Preliminary reports of the International Maritime Committee on the Conference held at Genoa in 1925 : A. (1) *International Code of Affreightment* ; (2) *Compulsory*

Insurance of Passengers ; (3) International Convention on Maritime Privileges and Mortgages ; (4) Immunity of State-owned Ships. B. Draft Convention respecting Maritime Privileges and Mortgages.

Congrès international de l'enseignement technique, Charleroi, Mai, 1925. *Notices sur le développement de l'enseignement technique en Italie.* Rapport présenté par M. l'Ing. Emil VENEZIAN. Publication no. 28 de l'Ecole normale supérieure d'enseignement professionnel connexe à l'Institut royal national d'instruction professionnelle. Rome, Scuola del libro, 1925. 13 pp. 20 plates.

Report on the development of technical training in Italy presented by Mr Emile Venezian to the International Congress of Technical Education held at Charleroi, May 1925.

Internationaler Bund der Privatangestellten. (1) *Sozialgesetzgebung.* Report by G. J. A. SMIT (Amsterdam) to the Congress of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees held 27-30 September 1925. 8 pp.

(2) *Der gesetzliche Achtstundentag.* Report by J. HALLSWORTH (Manchester). 9 pp.

(3) *Die Gründung von Fachgruppen.* Report by Otto URBAN (Berlin). 8 pp.

(4) *Die Stellung des Internationalen Bundes der Privatangestellten zur Frage der Industrie-Organisationen.* Report by Georges BUISSON (Paris). 7 pp.

(5) *Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Lage der Techniker in den verschiedenen Ländern und ihre Organisation.* Report by Otto SCHWEITZER (Berlin). 18 pp.

(6) *Organisierung der Geschäftsreisenden.* Report by K. KLEIN. 11 pp. Amsterdam, 1925.

Reports submitted to the Congress of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, held at Copenhagen, 27-30 September 1925. on the following subjects : (1) report of the international secretary, G. J. A. Smit ; (2) the eight-hour day ; (3) organisation by trade ; (4) organisation by industry ; (5) the social and economic position of technical workers in the various countries and their organisation ; (6) the organisation of commercial travellers.

International Federation of League of Nations Societies. *Ninth Assembly, Warsaw, 5-8 July 1925. Plenary Sessions. Resolutions.* Brussels, 1925. 41 pp.

Pan American Union. *Codification of American International Law. Projects of Conventions prepared at the request, 2 January 1924, of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for the consideration of the International Commission of Jurists and submitted by the American Institute of International Law to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, 2 March 1925.* Washington, 1925. 121 pp.

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Annual Report, January 1922-June 1925.* Publications of the Court, Series E, No. 1. Leiden (Netherlands), A. W. Sythoff Publishing Co., 1925. 440 pp.

This volume — which is published in accordance with the wish expressed by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations — gives for the first time a general review of the internal working of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of its activity from the time of its foundation to the present day. The volume is the first of a new series of reports which will henceforward be published by the Court each year ; being the first of the series it covers the whole period from the foundation of the Court (1922) onwards.

The report contains a summary of the five Judgments and eleven Advisory Opinions given by the Court, and the text of the administrative decisions taken by it. Three chapters—one of which contains a biography of the judges—relate to the organisation of the Court, its statute and rules ; two others deal in full detail with the jurisdiction of the Court as determined by various treaties and international agreements. Further, a bibliography as complete as possible of publications and articles relating to the Court and to the affairs dealt with by it will be found in the volume.

"Save the Children" Fund. *The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection.* Compiled from official sources by Edward FULLER. Preface by the Mar-
chioness of ABERDEEN and TEMAIR, LL.D. London, Longmans, Green and Co., and The World's Children, 1925. xvi + 565 pp. 7s. 6d. or \$2.50.

The present volume is the second edition, the first having appeared in 1924 of the International Year Book of Child Care and Protection. The work is a record of state and voluntary effort for the welfare of children, compiled from official sources. It includes information on marriage, divorce, illegitimacy, education, care of destitute children, treatment of juvenile delinquents, and conditions of juvenile employment throughout the world. As a work of reference it should prove of considerable value to all interested in child welfare.

Secretariat der Internationale des Personals der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telephonbetriebe. *Bericht über den Internationalen Kongress des Personals der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telephonbetriebe in Wien gehalten vom 14. bis 17. September 1924.* Vienna, 139 pp.

Report on the third International Congress of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Employees held in Vienna, 14-17 September 1924.

Union Panamericana. *Instruccion vocacional en la escuela secundaria inferior.* By J. O. LORTIN and L. W. FOX. No. 9 de la serie de impresos sobre educacion. Washington, 1925. 13 pp.

A description of the "Sidney Lanier Junior High School" for vocational education at San Antonio, Texas.

World's Student Christian Federation. *Annual Report on International Student Service (formerly European Student Relief) for the college year 1924-1925.* Geneva, 1925. 28 pp.

— *Reports of Commissions, Fourth Annual Conference of the International Student Service (formerly European Student Relief), Geneva-Gen., 4-12 August 1925.* Geneva. 67 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia taken for the night between 3 and 4 April 1921.* Part XVII. *Occupations (including unemployment).* Melbourne, 1925. Pp. 1205-1491. 2s.6d.

QUEENSLAND

Alien Immigration Commission. *Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report on the Social and Economic Effect of Increase in Number of Aliens in North Queensland.* Brisbane, 1925. 26 pp. 9d.

Prickly Pear Land Commission. *First Annual Report, being for the year ended 30 June 1925.* Brisbane. 115 pp.

Report of the Registrar-General on Agricultural Production for the year 1923. Brisbane, 1924. 37 pp.

Report of the Registrar-General on Live Stock for the year 1923. Brisbane, 1924. 23 pp.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Education Department. *Report for the year 1924.* Perth, 1925. 59 pp.

BRAZIL

Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio, Serviço de Inspeção e Fomento Agricolas. *O Trabalho Agrícola no Brasil.* By Carlos de SOUZA DUARTE. Rio de Janeiro, 1925. 123 pp., illustr.

A study of agriculture in Brazil and its organisation, by Mr. Carlos de Souza Duarte, chief of the first technical section of the Brazilian Agricultural Inspection and Development Service. This interesting work contains valuable information on the country, agricultural workers, the rural exodus, wages, and immigration.

CANADA

MANITOBA

Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1924*. Winnipeg, 1925. 30 pp.

CHILE

Oficina Central de Estadística. *Anuario Estadístico de la República de Chile*. Vol. VII. *Agricultura, Año 1922-23*. Santiago, 1924. 140 pp.

The seventh volume of the statistical year book of Chile is devoted to agriculture during the year 1922-1923.

— *Sinopsis Estadística de la República de Chile 1923*. Santiago, 1924. 170 pp, \$4.80.

Statistical synopsis for 1923 published by the Central Statistical Office.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ministerstvo Zemědělství. *Didaktické Stati z oboru zemědělského vyučování*. Collection of lectures on agricultural education arranged by Professor M. BEZDECK. Publications of the Ministry of Agriculture, Vol. XVIII, 1924, edited by Dr. Ing. Ed. REICH. Prague, 1924. 185 pp. 18 Czech crowns.

With a view to keeping agricultural teachers informed of recent progress in educational methods, fifteen special courses for teachers were organised by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture in addition to the special state conferences of teachers. Lectures delivered at two of these courses are given in the present volume. The preface contributed by a specialist on education, Professor Kádner of the University of Prague, discusses the problem of teachers' training in specialised agricultural schools. He recommends the institution of seminaries for teachers, the holding of regular conferences of teachers and the publication of special reviews for each category of schools. The preface is followed by lectures dealing with the following subjects: modern pedagogy and agricultural schools, curriculum for [agricultural schools, methods of teaching various subjects, the reform of domestic economy schools in various countries.

— *Italské zemědělské stolice*. By Dr. V. STEIN. Publication No. 51. Prague 1925. 112 pp. 7 Czech crowns.

The author describes at length the development and organisation of advisory services in agriculture in Italy, deals with the activities of travelling teachers, and concludes by quoting legal provisions, texts of laws and decrees providing for the establishment of Agricultural Chairs. He praises highly the system in force in Italy and recommends its application in Czechoslovakia.

Statní Úrad Statistický. *Statistická příručka republiky Československé, II*. Prague, 1925. 656 + 172 pp.

Statistical data relating to the period 1919-1923.

DENMARK

Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Danish Statistical Department. *Denmark, 1925*. Copenhagen, Dyba and Jeppesens Bogtrykkeri, 1925. 297 pp.

The second edition of this year book includes a section on social conditions in Denmark (protection of workers, relations between employers and workers, public relief and social insurance, housing, temperance legislation, etc.). Among the signed articles that complete the volume special mention may be made of those on: "The social basis of Danish industry," by Ivar Egebjerg, secretary to the Federation of Danish Industries; "Control (or Milk-recording) societies in Denmark," by O. Himmelstrup, M.P., and "The Danish Health Society," by J. P. Christensen, former Prime Minister. A brief description of the Danish Statistical Department and its publications is also given.

FINLAND

Direction des écoles de Finlande. *Instituts des travailleurs et autres universités libres en Finlande.* Helsingfors, 1924. 19 pp.

A description of the workers' institutes (*Työväenopisto*) and popular or free universities (*Kansalaisopisto* or *Vapaaopisto*) in Finland and the conditions requisite for obtaining a state subsidy.

FRANCE

Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales. *Annuaire statistique 1924.* Vol. XL. Résumé rétrospectif, divers pays. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1925. xvi + 402 pp.

Statistical year book (1924) issued by the French Ministry of Labour, Public Health, Assistance and Social Welfare.

— **Office du Travail.** *Règlement amiable des conflits collectifs du travail. Enquêtes et documents.* Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1924. vii + 132 pp.

This report was prepared with the object of supplying information on conciliation and arbitration in France and other countries likely to be required by the *Commission Permanente du Conseil Supérieur du Travail* in its examination of the question of what modifications should be made in existing legislation.

As pointed out in the introduction to the report, the French law of 1892 now in force was designed to deal with local disputes only. The success attained through its application has always been very limited and during recent years has sensibly diminished; moreover, the Act provides no adequate means of coping with widespread stoppages of work which constitute the chief menace to national economic welfare and are, moreover, increasing in number with every decade.

The report is in three parts: the first comprises an analysis of the regulations in force and the various Bills tabled from time to time, together with an account of the working of the system. The second examines other methods of conciliation and arbitration in use, mostly of an unofficial nature, and the results obtained by such means. The third gives a brief résumé of legislation on conciliation and arbitration in other countries. Largely owing to its brevity and the fact that in some cases information has not been brought up to date, this international survey can hardly be regarded as altogether adequate. In an appendix are given the texts or titles of the most important legislative enactments in France bearing on conciliation and arbitration, together with statistics of strikes and some miscellaneous notes.

GERMANY

Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Medizin-statistische Mitteilungen:* Beihefte zu den Veröffentlichungen des Reichsgesundheitsamts. Zweiundzwanzigster Band, Drittes Heft, und Dreiundzwanzigster Band. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1925. Pp. 163-323 and vii + 130 + 335 pp.

Medical statistics, Volume twenty-two (No. 3) and Volume twenty-three, published by the German Ministry of Health.

GREAT BRITAIN

Colonial Office. *Kenya. Compulsory Labour for Government Purposes.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925. 39 pp. 9d.

Contains the general provisions regarding compulsory labour for government purposes and the correspondence exchanged during 1924 and 1925 between the Home and Local Governments on the application of these provisions.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Economic Resources of Canada in relation to Britain's Food Supplies.* By Sir Henry REW, K.C.B. Economic Series, No. 3. London, 1925. 128 pp. 1s. 6d.

A report written at the request of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the occasion of Sir Henry Rew's journey to Canada in 1924. It embodies the results of an enquiry into the agricultural resources and output of Canada in

relation to the food supplies and agricultural production of Great Britain. It presents an ample summary of facts and figures. The history of attempts to pool the marketing of Canadian wheat, attempts which have by no means yet reached their consummation, is ably given, and the reprint of texts of certain producers' agreements for pooling will be useful.

National Health Insurance. Approved Societies Handbook. Being a revised handbook for the guidance of Approved Societies in their Administration of Benefits under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924. London. H.M. Stationery Office, 1925. 323 pp. 1s. 6d.

Handbook prepared and issued under the authority of the Departments responsible for the general administration of the National Health Insurance scheme, viz. the Ministry of Health (including for this purpose the Welsh Board of Health, the Scottish Board of Health and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland).

Registry of Friendly Societies. Report of the Chief Registrar for the year ended 31 December 1924. London. H.M. Stationery Office, 1925. 42 pp. 9d.

— *Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. The Guide Book of the Registry of Friendly Societies and the Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Completely revised and brought down to 1 July 1925.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1925. x + 329 pp. 2s.

This publication contains the law and practice relating to friendly societies and branches, shop clubs, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, workingmen's clubs, specially authorised societies, workingmen's compensation schemes, trade unions, loan societies, scientific, literary and fine art societies, savings banks, savings banks and war stock and bond disputes, and industrial assurance. The Guide Book was last revised in 1920. The passing of the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922, and of the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, necessitated substantial alterations and additions; a completely new index is supplied.

BRITISH GUIANA

Immigration Department. Consolidated half-yearly Return of Immigrants residing on Plantations and in Public Establishments in the Colony of British Guiana for the half-year ending 30 June 1924. Georgetown, Demarara, 1925. 7 pp.

— *Report of the Immigration Agent General for 1923.* Georgetown, Demarara, 1925. 37 pp.

JAMAICA

Immigration Department. Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 1924. Kingston, 1925. 4 pp.

HUNGARY

Magyar Királyi Allami Munkaközvetítő Hivatal. Jelentése a Hivatalnak és a Felügyeletére Bizott Hatosági Munkaközvetítőknék 1924. Évi Működéséről. Budapest, 1925. 18 pp.

Report on the activities of the Hungarian public employment offices during 1924.

INDIA

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Statistical Abstract for British India with Statistics, where available, relating to certain Indian States from 1914-15 to 1923-24. Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1925. x + 699 pp. Re. 1. As. 6, or 2s. 3d.

NEW ZEALAND

Pensions Department. Twenty-seventh Annual Report for the Year ended 31 March 1925. Wellington, 1925. 11 pp.

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES (KINGDOM OF THE)

Ministère de la Politique Sociale. Institut des aveugles Roi Alexandre I, Zemun Alexandrovo, 1924-1925. Belgrade, 1925. 54 pp. illustr.

A description of the organisation and work of the Institute for the Blind at Zemun Alexandrovo, 1924-1925. A number of photographs are included showing the various trades taught.

SPAIN

Departamento de Gobernación. Consejo superior de Protección a la Infancia. Memoria de la labor realizada por el Consejo Superior, las Juntas Provinciales de Protección a la Infancia y los Tribunales para niños. Madrid, 1924. 133 pp.

Report on the protection of children in Spain for the year 1924.

SWEDEN

Kungl. Lantbruksstyrelsen. Hollands Mejerihantering Redogörelse för iakttagelser och Studier under en med understöd av Statsmedel företagen studieresa. By Erik CARLBERG. Meddelanden från Kungl. Lantbruksstyrelsen Nr. 259. (Nr. 6 år 1925). Stockholm, O. L. Svanbäcks Boktryckeri, 1925. 136 pp.

A description of the dairy industry in the Netherlands, written by an adviser to the Swedish Government who has made a special study of Dutch methods in this industry. Besides dealing with technical and economic questions the book contains notes on the system of instruction adopted and on co-operative dairies in the Netherlands.

Socialdepartementet. K. Socialstyrelsen. Kooperativ Verksamhet i Sverige år 1923. Sveriges Officiella Statistik, Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1925. 119 pp.

After a general survey of the development of the Swedish co-operative movement during 1923, this publication furnishes abundant statistical data concerning the distributive co-operative movement in Sweden. At 31 December 1923, out of 13,313 co-operative societies, it is stated, 7,538 were distributive co-operative societies including 289,704 members of which 82.2 per cent were also members of the Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society of Sweden (*Kooperativa förbundet*). Five statistical tables indicate the composition and the activity of the distributive co-operative societies and the workers' productive co-operative societies during 1923. A summary in French is included.

——— *Levnadskostnader Inom Jordbrukarhushåll och Löntagarhushåll på Landsbygden.* (Särtryck ur 1921 års kommunalskattekommittés uttänkande.) Stockholm, A. B. Hassé W. Tullbergs Boktryckeri, 1925. 28 pp.

For the purpose of supplying material to a committee of enquiry into communal taxation, the Swedish Social Board undertook an investigation into the differences between the cost of living for a farm household supplying its own food, etc., and for the household of a landless worker living in the country and paid in cash only. Differences in the standard of living were taken into consideration. On the basis of prices during July 1922 the cost of food and fuel was 904 kronor per year for the self-supporting farm and 1164 kronor — a difference of 260 kronor — for the worker's household paying in cash for all it consumed.

——— *Sjunde internationella arbetskonferensen i Genève (Den 19 maj-10 juni 1925).* Särtryck ur *Sociala meddelanden*, 1925: 8 och 9. Stockholm, 1925. 48 pp.

A reprint from *Sociala Meddelanden* (organ of the Swedish Social Board) containing a report on the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference.

SWITZERLAND

Bureau fédéral de Statistique. Recensement fédéral de la population, 1er décembre 1920. Publication générale des résultats pour l'ensemble de la Suisse. Profession accessoire et industrie à domicile. Bulletin de Statistique suisse, 7^e année 1925, 1^{er} fascicule. Berne, Francke, 1925. 85 pp. 5 frs.

Results of the general census of population taken in Switzerland on 1 December 1920. Part I, statistics relating to supplementary trades and home work.

BASLE

Statistisches Amt des Kantons Basel-Stadt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch des Kantons Basel-Stadt 1924.* Vierter Jahrgang. Basle, 1925. xxiv + 346 pp. 5 frs.

Statistical year book for the canton of Basle, 1924.

BERNE

Statistisches Amt. *Statistisches Handbuch der Stadt Bern.* Berne, 1925. 489 pp.

Statistical handbook for the canton of Berne.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. *Agriculture Yearbook 1924.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. v + 1252 pp. \$1.50.

Includes an important article of 100 pages, prepared by the staff of the Department of Agriculture, on "Farm Credit, Farm Insurance, and Farm Taxation".

— *Field and Crop Labour on Georgia Farms (Coastal Plain Area).* By L. A. REYNOLDS. Bulletin No. 1292. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, April 1925. 28 pp.

The Bulletin is based on data obtained from nearly 600 farmers interviewed personally. It details the number of hours of man and mule labour annually required per acre for eleven crops; sugar cane is found to make by far the heaviest demand; then cotton and sweet potatoes. Other crops (grains and peas) require very much less labour. An interesting and useful graph on p. 7 presents an analysis of average hours worked per separate operation and per month; a precise idea is thus gained of the seasonal variations of the labour requirements for certain crops.

— *Truck-Farm Labour in New Jersey, 1922.* By Josiah C. FOLSOM. Bulletin No. 1285. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 37 pp.

This study is the result of investigations in the field. It deals with all labour conditions on the truck farms, i.e. market-gardening farms, in New Jersey, the wages paid, the seasonal character of the demand for labour, the occupations of workers when not engaged in agriculture, the differences between American and foreign-born workers, etc. At an earlier date — 1921 — an investigation into farm labour in Massachusetts was published, written by the same author.

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Labour Laws of the United States with decisions of Courts relating thereto.* Bulletin No. 370. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. iv + 1240 pp. \$1.60.

The sixth compilation of labour laws enacted in the United States published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The increasing bulk of the laws has led to a continued separate presentation of enactments relating to workmen's compensation and to a further condensation of the remaining subject-matter by summarisation and abridgment of several classes of laws which are largely standardised, a representative law only in each case being given in full.

— — — *Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Chicago, Illinois, 19-23 May 1924.* Bulletin No. 400, Employment and Unemployment Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. vi + 46 pp. 10 cents.

This report includes addresses delivered on the following subjects: (1) "The wastage of men", by Ethelbert STEWART, U.S. Commissioner of Labour Statistics, who draws attention to the extravagance of employing cheap unskilled labour when machinery could do the work more efficiently, and the waste of labour through inefficient management and equipment in both industry and agriculture; (2) "Some uses of employment statistics", by R. D. CANN, who shows that the recent depression has given a great impetus to their compilation; (3) "Interviewing the applicant for work", by R. A. FLINN; (4) "How to interest business in the service of public employment offices", by Otto W. BRACH; (5)

"Publicity for the public employment service", by Llewellyn ROGERS; (6) "Canada's experience with private employment offices", by R. A. RIGG; (7) "Methods of dealing with private employment offices", by Taylor FRYE, of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin; (8) "Need for a general public employment service in the United States", by F. I. JONES, Director General of the U.S. Employment Service; (9) "How the public employment service meets the need of the Great Wheat Belt", by J. H. CRAWFORD, Presiding Judge of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, who describes the work of the Farm Labour Bureau of the U.S. Employment Service in providing seasonal labour for the harvest fields.

— — — — *The Cost of American Almshouses.* By Isabelle M. STEWART. Bulletin No. 386, Miscellaneous Series. Washington, 1925. 54 pp. 10 cents.

— — — — *Wholesale Prices 1890 to 1924.* Bulletin No. 390, Wholesale Prices Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. v + 252 pp. 35 cents.

— — — — *Children's Bureau. Twelfth Annual Report, fiscal year ended 30 June 1924.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924. iii + 36 pp.

— — — — *Women's Bureau. Facts about Working Women.* Bulletin No. 46. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. v + 64 pp. 15 cents.

A collection of charts and tables of facts relating to women workers. The study is based on the United States *Census of Occupations* and surveys made by the Women's Bureau. It should prove a useful handbook in the study of the working woman of the United States and her status in the industrial world.

— — — — *Home Environment and Employment Opportunities of Women in Coal-Mine Workers' Families.* Bulletin No. 45. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. v + 61 pp. 10 cents.

A study of the important part taken by women in the lives of coal miners. It shows that if he is to stay in the mining regions, the presence of the miner's family, and especially of his wife and daughters, is essential. But life there is such that few women will remain unless compelled to, while opportunities for employment are few. This is especially true of the bituminous-coal mining industry. In the opinion of the investigators, the problem of making the lives of the half-million women who minister to the comfort of miners easier and brighter is one of national importance in the United States, and the question is asked whether, at the present time, these women are receiving full value for the great services they render.

— — — — *Sixth Annual Report of the Director of the Women's Bureau, fiscal year ended 30 June 1924.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924. 19 pp.

The activities of the Women's Bureau during the period reviewed included: State investigations of conditions of employment for women in industry; special studies of problems particularly related to wage-earning women; co-operation with State and Federal officials on matters relating to the work of women in industry; conferences for the exchange of ideas about women workers; research and educational work.

— — — — *State Laws Affecting Working Women. Hours, Minimum Wage, Home Work.* Bulletin No. 40. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924. v + 54 pp. 15 cents.

The Bulletin summarises, by means of exhaustive tables, the State laws affecting working women, in force 1 July 1924. These summaries cover hours of employment per day and per week, night work prohibitions, weekly or daily rest periods or breaks, home work and minimum wages. In addition there is a series of coloured charts showing the hours and wages conditions for women in each State of the Union. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that this useful little reference work makes no mention of maternity laws.

— — — — *Women in Ohio Industries. A Study of Hours and Wages.* Bulletin No. 44. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. vii + 137 pp. 20 cents.

Ohio is one of the foremost States in regard to the number of women found both in general and in industrial employment. For more than ten years the hours of women in factories, workshops, and some other establishments, have been regu-

lated by law to nine daily and fifty weekly, and during this period the need for minimum age laws for women has been urged. To review the hours and wages position, and to provide current and accurate information for those interested in the welfare of women, is the aim of the present survey.

Data are given for a representative week in September 1922. The survey includes over 30,000 women, 18 years of age and over, employed in 302 mills, factories, shops and laundries in 44 cities and towns throughout the State. It is added that of the 13 States in which the Women's Bureau has made similar investigations, Ohio comes third in respect to the proportion of women working eight hours or less daily, and fourth in respect to the week of 48 hours or less. The wages record is less satisfactory, and compares unfavourably with New Jersey, where the average weekly wage was \$14.95, or \$1.15 more than the Ohio women received.

Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Disabling Sickness in Cotton Mill Communities of South Carolina in 1917.* By Dorothy WIEHL and Edgar SIDENSTRICKER. Reprint No. 929 from the *Public Health Reports*, 13 June 1924 (pp. 1417-1443). Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924.

— — — *Extent of Rural Health Service in the United States, 1920-1924.* By L. L. LUMSDEN. Reprint No. 921 from the *Public Health Reports*, 16 May 1924 (pp. 1127-1137). Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1924. 5 cents.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Joint Commission of the District of Columbia. *Report, 22 May 1925.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. vi + 96 pp.

URUGUAY

Ministerio de Industrias. Oficina Nacional del Trabajo. *La III Conferencia Internacional del Trabajo y el Uruguay.* Informe presentado por la Delegación del Gobierno de la República. Montevideo, 1925. 142 pp.

Report of the Government Delegates for Uruguay, Messrs. César Charlone and Oscar Defféminis, on the Third Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, November, 1921.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France. *Inventaire des périodiques scientifiques des bibliothèques de Paris*, dressé sous la direction de M. Alfred LACROIX par M. Léon BULTINGAIRE avec la collaboration des Bibliothécaires de Paris et le concours de M. Ad. RICHARD. Fascicule III. Paris, Masson et Cie., 1925. Pp. 641-976. 20 frs.

A note on the two first volumes of this publication appeared in the *Review*, Vol. XI, No. 5, May 1925.

Algemeene Nederlandsche Zuivelbond. *Verslag over het jaar 1924.* The Hague. 264 pp.

Annual report of the Dutch Union of Dairy Co-operative Societies, 1924. At 1 January 1925, the Union grouped 435 societies, which utilised in the preparation of butter and cheese 1,630,989,249 kilogrammes of milk during 1924 (1,453,678,440 kilogrammes in 1923). The report shows the part played by the Union in the organisation of insurance against accident, fire, theft, etc., for the benefit of its members.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. *Jahrbuch 1924.* Berlin, 1925. 218 pp.
Year book of the General Federation of German Trade Unions, 1924.

Allgemeiner freier Angestelltenbund (AfA). *Angestellten-Bewegung 1921-1925. Deutsche Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Sozialpolitik und Gewerkschaftsentwicklung aus bewegter Zeit.* Berlin, 1925. 527 pp.

A detailed study of trade unionism among German salaried employes from 1921 to 1925.

— *Organisation und Verfassung des Allgemeinen freien Angestelltenbundes.* Berlin, 1925. 71 pp.

Describes the organisation and constitution of the German Federation of Unions of Salaried Employees.

Amicale des régisseurs de théâtres français. Compte rendu de l'Assemblée générale du 25 mai 1925. Paris, Imprimeries parisiennes réunies. 51 pp.

Proceedings of the general meeting of the French Stage-managers' Association held 27 May 1925.

Angestelltenkammer Bremen. Bericht über das Jahr 1924. Bremen. 62 pp.

Report of the Bremen Salaried Workers' Chamber for 1924.

Arnskov, L. Th. Folkeforbundet. Et Grundrids af dets Oprindelse og Formaal. Udarbejdet paa Foranledning af Udenrigsministeriet. Copenhagen, Det Berlingske Bogtrykkeri, 1925. 24 pp.

A little pamphlet written at the request of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to serve as a manual for teachers when describing the League of Nations and its work. It includes a short account of the autonomous institutions of the League, the International Labour Organisation and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Association suisse de conseils d'apprentissage et de protection des apprentis. Rapport annuel 1923-24. Berne, 1924. 52 pp.

Annual report of the Swiss Association for the Protection of Apprentices, 1923-24.

— *Rapport annuel du Comité, 1924-25.* Berne, 1925. 64 pp.

Annual report of the Swiss Association for the Protection of Apprentices, 1924-25.

Associazione fra le Banche Popolari Cooperative Italiane. Relazioni e Rendiconti dell'Associazione 1924, esercizio 49°. Dati statistici delle banche associate e dell'Assegno bancario federale al 31 Dicembre 1924. Rome, 1925. 31 pp.

Report of the Italian Union of People's Co-operative Banks for 1924.

Bellerby, J. R. Monetary Stability. London, Macmillan and Co., 1925. xvi + 174 pp. 7s. 6d.

The ideal which the author of this study has in view is to secure a permanent equilibrium of demand and supply, so that production may expand steadily and always be absorbed by consumption. As price is the index of the relation between demand and supply, the objective is stability of prices.

The pre-war trade cycle was regarded as inevitable, but after the war trade cycles lost their regularity of period and sequence, and it is argued that they are open to control through regulation of the supply of credit on which the expansion and contraction of trade depend.

Mr. Bellerby finds two possible forms of price stabilisation: one under which prices are "chained" to a certain level and never allowed to depart far from it, the "constant price-normal" system; the other, the "composite" system, which merely limits the range of prices without reference to a fixed standard. Six aspects of price stability are then examined with a view to testing the relative efficacy of the two systems.

The first test is ease of application, where the "composite" system obviously comes first. Mr. Bellerby, however, examines in some detail the method of applying the "constant price-normal" system with a view to showing that it avoids friction and abrupt changes.

The second test applied is the effect of price stability on consumption — the end to which all other economic processes are the means. The author finds that price fluctuations tend to keep consumption below its possible maximum, and deprecates the importance ascribed to the speculative stimulus of rising prices.

The third test is described as that of social justice, interpreted according to currently accepted ideas and not ideals. This is reduced to the right of property, it being universally considered unjust that a man should be forcibly deprived of the value of his property, whether by theft, fraud, or changes in the price level.

The discussion on the effect of price changes on industrial and social relations (not unconnected with social justice) covers comparatively familiar ground — the unrest, suspicion, and hardship bred by price changes.

Finally, the discussion is carried into the international sphere. It is shown that stability of prices is essential to stability of the exchanges, and that the value of international debts, fixed as a rule in the currency of one country, is determined by the price level in that country. Dealing with the present gold situation, Mr. Bellerby finds the chief danger to be that the surplus of gold will lead to general inflation, but there might in the future be a danger of a gold shortage, in which case some form of international agreement to economise gold would be called for.

Throughout the author insists on the need for precise definition of "stability" and concludes, in the light of his six "tests", in favour of the "constant price-normal" system.

Bernhard, Georg. *El Parlamento Económico Alemán*. Biblioteca del Museo Social Argentino. Translated into Spanish from the German edition by Manuel Avulés. Madrid, Berlin and Buenos Aires, Editoria Internacional, 1924. 112 pp.

The German edition of this history of the German Economic Council, published at Vienna in 1923, was analysed in the *Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, March 1924, p. 451.

Berridge, William A., Winslow, Emma A., and Flinn, Richard A. *Purchasing Power of the Consumer. A Statistical Index*. Chicago and New York, A. W. Shaw Company, 1925. xxv + 318 pp.

This book is made up of the three monographs which gained the first, second and third awards offered by the J. Walter Thompson Company for essays on the subject "A statistical index of the purchasing power of consumers in the United States", the object of the donors being to develop, if possible, methods and material which would be of definite use in the more accurate measurement of the purchasing power of communities. The three essays approach the problem from three different aspects. The first gives a series of indexes showing the earnings of workers in certain groups of industries and then combines them into a general index of earnings of industrial workers. The second paper approaches the problem from the point of view of expenditure as shown by family budgets, presenting some results of detailed studies of such expenditure as a basis for an index of the community's purchasing power. The third paper points out that the ratio between the number of applicants for employment and the actual employment available in the public employment offices may be used as a comparatively simple index regarding variations in purchasing power; the simplicity of such a plan makes it useful wherever such figures are available. The first two monographs are provided with statistical appendices and bibliographies.

Boyle, Connell. *The Possibilities of Electricity in Agriculture*. Reprinted from *Studies*, June 1925. Dublin. 16 pp.

A sketch of the usefulness of electricity in agriculture, with special reference to its possibilities in Ireland arising out of the new scheme for barring the Shannon river. Some figures of cost and consumption in various countries are cited.

British Empire Service League. *Second Biennial Report, June 1925, and Audited Accounts for the years 1923-1924*. London. 48 pp.

Bugge-Wicksell, Anna. *Nationernas Förbund. I. Uppkomst och organisation. 11. Verksamhet*. Verdandis smaskrifter 292, 293. Stockholm, Bonniers förlag, 1925. 61 + 98 pp.

A study of the origin, organisation and work of the League of Nations, by the Secretary of the Swedish League of Nations Union, Mrs. Bugge-Wicksell, a member of the Swedish Delegation to the Assembly and of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

It contains a special chapter on the International Labour Organisation.

Buxton, Charles Roden. *The Black Man's Rights*. London, Independent Labour Party Publication Department. 12 pp. 2d.

A discussion of the effects upon natives of the impact of white civilisation and of the effort to increase the economic production of Africa, largely in relation to

circumstances in Kenya. Slavery of the old kind, the author contends, is being replaced by direct or indirect forced labour; deprivation of land, industrial conscription and heavy taxation have destroyed economic freedom and brought famine and depopulation. Mr. Buxton pleads for a Code of Native Rights, and states that "the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations — or perhaps better still, the International Labour Office — is capable of being used to work out the Code of Rights... and to secure the adoption of its principles, not only in the territories already 'mandated', but in all the territories where their application is needed".

Caisse autonome de retraites des ouvriers mineurs. *Lois, décrets, conventions internationales et documents divers relatifs au régime de retraites des ouvriers mineurs.* Paris, 1925. 35 pp.

Laws, decrees, international conventions and other documents relating to miners' pensions.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare. *Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924.* Submitted by the Executive Committee. Together with *The Immigrant Children's Protection Act, Ontario, 1924.* By Allan M. Dymond. Reprint from *Social Welfare*, May 1924. Publication of Section IV, No. 14. Ottawa, 1924. 19 pp.

The Act to which this publication refers was analysed in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XI, No. 8.

Castberg, Frede. *Folkenes Forbund.* Oslo, Cappelen forlag, 1925. 52 pp.

An account of the organisation and activities of the League of Nations and its autonomous institutions (the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organisation), prepared for the use of schools by the international law expert of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in agreement with the Ministry of Education.

Confédération nationale des Associations agricoles. *Septième Congrès de l'agriculture française et Congrès de l'école rurale, Rouen, 1925. Compte rendu des travaux.* Paris, 1925. 388 pp. 12 frs.

The Seventh Congress of French Agriculture was held from 13 to 16 May 1925 at Rouen; the present volume is a full report of the proceedings. The Congress concentrated on the problem of agricultural education, but several other subjects also received attention, including the problem of the relations between agricultural producers' and consumers' co-operative societies, the new Bill on accommodation for rural workers, and the question of compensation for improvements to outgoing tenants.

The discussion on problems connected with agricultural education was interesting, and dealt principally with the question of rural elementary education. The reports presented stressed the following points. The idea of imparting scientific agricultural knowledge to the elementary schoolchild was rejected. The objects aimed at, it was held, should be instruction in those elementary scientific principles which are the basis of modern agricultural practice, and the encouragement of an intimate and natural interest in the life of the countryside. Secondly, compulsory school attendance should be properly enforced, though it was agreed that there was no occasion to make the enforcement so unpractical as to prevent the child from giving a certain amount of help in the lighter tasks of the farm. Thirdly, the curriculum of country schools should be definitely differentiated from that of urban schools. The subject matter of lessons should be adapted to the environment. The same principle should apply to the lesson books used, and to some extent to the methods of teaching adopted. The particular needs and claims of rural teachers were also examined. Finally, problems connected with continuation courses were discussed, and it was agreed that such courses should be compulsory, and should lead straight on from the instruction given in the elementary school.

Cooperativa de Consumo dos Empregados da Viação Ferrea do Rio Grande do Sul. *Relatório. Exercício de 1924.* Porto Alegre, 1925. 29 pp., illustr., tables.

Report and balance sheet of the Railwaymen's Distributive Co-operative Society of Rio Grande do Sul for 1924.

Culbertson, W. S. *International Economic Policies. A Survey of the Economics of Diplomacy.* New York and London, D. Appleton and Co., 1925. xviii + 575 pp.

A study of the major economic factors affecting international relations, particularly international trade, commercial treaties, tariffs, 'preference, the establishment of colonies, the struggle for raw materials and the granting of foreign loans. As a result of his analysis the author reaches the conclusion that in order to obtain peace "through orderly institutions, the objective should be to develop gradually a code of international law to govern in economic relations, and the administrative and legal machinery for its enforcement". He points out that "even if 100 years are required to institutionalise the longings of men for peace, the achievement will not be slower in accomplishment than other great advances in human progress".

Deutscher Lederarbeiter-Verband. *Jahresbericht über die Tätigkeit der Verbandsinstanzen 1924.* Berlin, 1925. 99 pp.

Report of the German Union of Leather Workers for 1924.

Deutscher Sattler-, Tapezierer- und- Portefeullier-Verband. *Jahrbuch 1924.* Berlin, 1925. 59 pp.

Year book of the German Saddlers' and Upholsterers' Union, 1924.

Deutscher Textilarbeiter-Verband. *Jahrbuch 1923-24.* Berlin, 1925. 220 pp.

Year book of the German Union of Workers in the Textile Trades, 1923-1924.

— *Protokoll über die Konferenz der Arbeiter-Aufsichtsräte und der freigestellten Betriebsräte der Textilindustrie zu Leipzig, 28 Juni 1925.* Berlin. 77 pp.

Report of the Conference of German workers' representatives on management committees and works councils in the textile industry, held at Leipzig, 28 June 1925.

Douglas, Dorothy Wolff. *Guillaume De Greef. The Social Theory of an Early Syndicalist.* Studies in History, Economics and Public Law edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Vol. CXIX, No. 1. New York, Columbia University, 1925. 391 pp. \$4.00. (Sale agents: New York, Longmans, Green and Co.; London, P. S. King and Son.)

This monograph gives a biography of De Greef with an outline of the social and literary background of his work, a summary and a critical analysis of his writings and doctrine. It includes a bibliography.

Ellis, Alfred. *Memorandum of the Law affecting the Occupation of Farmers' Cottages by Men in their Employ.* London, National Farmers' Union, 1925. 12 pp. 6d.

A brief and clear summary of the present state of the law in England and Wales governing tenancies and service occupations of rural dwellings by agricultural workers; written as a practical guide to the farmer.

Enquête sur les corporations musulmanes d'artisans et de commerçants au Maroc, d'après les réponses à la circulaire résidentielle du 15 novembre 1923, envoyée sous le timbre de la Direction des Affaires indigènes et du Service des Renseignements, publiée avec des tableaux synoptiques, une bibliographie sommaire de l'histoire du travail en Islam, un index et onze planches. Extrait de la Revue du monde musulman. Paris, Editions Ernest Leroux, 1925. 250 pp.

A reprint from the *Revue du monde musulman* giving the results of an inquiry instituted in 1923 by the French Department for the Administration of Native Affairs and Intelligence Service, regarding the Mohammedan associations of artisans and tradesman in Morocco.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. *Department of Research and Education. Social Aspects of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing.* By Benson Y. LANDIS. Bulletin No. 4. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1925. 62 pp. 25 cents.

During recent years a large number of important farmers' co-operative marketing associations have been formed in all parts of the United States. The purpose of the present bulletin is to discuss: (1) evidences of social (non-commercial) effects

or contributions for which these associations are responsible; (2) what factors and conditions in typical organisations of this kind or in local communities hinder or prevent such social results; (3) the relations between social, educational, and religious organisations and farmers' co-operative marketing associations. The investigation, instigated by the Rural [Committee of the Department of Research and Education, is stated to be of a preliminary nature, and designed to stimulate discussion and further inquiry. The Committee are convinced that farmers must set up co-operative economic processes, especially co-operative marketing, if they are to secure justice and escape exploitation in the distribution of their products. The appendix contains summaries of studies of the social aspects of European agricultural co-operative societies.

Fédération nationale des coopératives de consommation. *Douzième Congrès national tenu à Nancy les 21 et 22 mai 1925.* Rennes, 1925. 286 pp. 6 frs. 50.

Proceedings of the twelfth Congress of the French National Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies held at Nancy, 21-22 May 1925.

Fimmen, Edo. *Welltlage und Proletariat. Referat über die internationale Lage und die Gewerkschaften gehalten in einer Versammlung des Gewerkschaftskartells zu Basel, 6. Juli 1925.* Berlin, Neuer Deutscher Verlag. 31 pp.

The author considers the position of the working classes in relation to economic and political conditions throughout the world to-day. Political and trade union liberty, he contends, has been abolished in a large number of countries, and the economic position of the working classes since the signature of the Peace Treaty has in no way improved, while the eight-hour day Convention has been ratified by five countries only and the Conventions for the protection of working women and children have fared no better. He draws attention to the fratricidal differences within the ranks of the workers and concludes that the only remedy for the existing state of affairs lies in the re-establishment of unity among them, not only as regards organisation but also as regards aim, and a return to the doctrine of class war.

Foreningen Norden. *Nordens Aarbog.* Copenhagen, Bordings Bogtrykkeri, 1925. 196 pp.

The year book published jointly by the "Norden" Associations contains, in addition to reports on the work of these associations for closer cultural and economic relations between the five Northern countries, a number of signed articles on various questions of common interest, together with concise political and economic surveys for 1924, and, finally, a complete summary of Northern collaboration of an official and of a private nature during the same year.

Gilbreth, Dr. Lillian M. F. B. Gilbreth. *Das Leben eines amerikanischen Organisations.* Berechtigte Uebertragung ins Deutsche, mit einer Einleitung und fachlichen und kritischen Würdigung von I. M. Witte. Die Bücher: Organisation. Eine Schriftenreihe, herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. H. Nicklisch, Band V. Stuttgart, C. F. Poeschel, 1925. ix + 88 pp., illustr.

German translation of Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth's biography of F. B. Gilbreth, with a foreword and a critical appreciation of American methods of scientific management by I. M. Witte. The volume, which is in two parts, includes a bibliography of the works of F. B. and L. M. Gilbreth and of writings bearing on the management methods of F. B. Gilbreth.

Guillaumin, Emile. *Notes Paysannes et Villageoises.* Paris, Bibliothèque d'Education, 1925. 192 pp.

Written by a man who has a first-hand knowledge of the French countryside, and whose novel *La Vie d'un simple* still remains one of the best documents on rural life in France, this book of short sketches and collected observations has a sort of intimate value. The remarks avoid the conventional, though the usual problem of the rural exodus dominates the book. The great dependence of the younger generation under the old family system of farming is noted; this was to blame for much material discomfort, moral misery, and stifling of initiative. But the effort towards greater independence has in its turn brought the economic evil of

the splitting up of property, and of farms too poor to house either their owners or their workers with decency. Education may prove a remedy — indeed, the only remedy — but the author wisely shows that only a simple method of disseminating knowledge, such as using post office and tobacconist as distributing centres of information, and compulsory vocational education (from 14 to 18 years of age) will really bring the advantages of better education home to a conservative population.

Helle, Dr. Paul. *Nachschlagebuch der Nachschlagewerke für die Wirtschaftspraxis.* Nebst Anlagen: I. *Verzeichnis wichtiger Wirtschaftszeitschriften aller Länder.* II. *Denkschrift: Das Hamburgische Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv.* Hamburgisches Welt-Wirtschafts Archiv, 1. Jahrgang 1925. Hamburg, Wirtschaftsdienst, 1925. xii + 98 + 54 + 41 pp.

A guide to reference books and directories relating to economic practice published by the "Hamburg Economic World Records" (*Hamburgischer Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv*). The volume includes a description of the aims and organisation of this institution, which collects and classifies all documents relating to political and economic evolution throughout the world to-day. The chief periodicals dealing with economic questions are listed in the appendix.

Hosteneh, Francisco. *El Código Ruso del Trabajo (Codigo del Trabajo y de la Prevision Social de Francia y Legislación Social de Inglaterra y Alemania).* Legislación comparada. Madrid, Francisco Beltran, 1925. 223 pp. 4 pesetas.

His study of the Russian Code of labour laws leads Mr. Hostench to examine as a corollary, the amendments introduced in the labour legislation of other countries since the war.

Jaszai, S. *A Magyar Szakszervezetek Története.* Budapest, Magyarországi Szakszervezeti Tanács, 1925. 332 pp.

Mr. Jászai, general secretary of the Hungarian Council of Trade Unions, and Hungarian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, gives a history of trade unionism in Hungary. The movement is described from the political and social, as well as from the historical, standpoint. The author briefly outlines the part played by the guilds in the organisation of the workers, showing the slow development of trade unionism under the two-fold influence of the economic development of Hungary and the spread of western ideas. He emphasises the difficulties to be overcome in a country where the right of association was not legally recognised. He describes the struggle of the Hungarian workers to obtain it under successive administrations, and quotes from the documents published by the International Labour Office. (*Trade Union Conditions in Hungary. Documents presented by the Mission of Inquiry of the International Labour Office, August to September 1920.*)

A few pages are devoted to the trade union movement under the communist régime. Mr. Jászai's work includes a number of statistical tables, relating chiefly to membership of the unions during the past decade and sums expended for unemployment relief during the period 1914-1924. The last fifty pages are devoted to brief studies of different trade unions over the same period. The book is a valuable source of reference on workers' organisation in Hungary.

Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women. *Report for the years 1923 and 1924.* 127 pp.

Koek, M. H. de. *Selected subjects in the Economic History of South Africa.* Cape Town and Johannesburg, Juta and Co., 1924. vii + 475 pp.

The author is Senior Lecturer in Economics in the University of Cape Town. He offers, in this compact manual, an excellent survey of the economic history of South Africa, from the discovery of the Cape up to the present day.

His treatment of the economic development of South Africa is clear and concise; in particular the chapter on the history of labour problems and labour legislation is an able condensation of a complex and difficult subject, little understood outside South Africa. He is to be congratulated on having provided a valuable text-

book containing a variety of data which, hitherto, have not been obtainable. The book will be welcomed in colleges and universities, but its interest will secure the attention of a much wider public.

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto. *The Progressive Distributive Movement in Finland.* Helsingfors, 1925. 26 pp.

A brief review of the distributive co-operative movement in Finland, published by the Central Union of Finnish Distributive Societies.

Lacombe, Edouard. *La prévision en matière de crises économiques.* Thèse pour le doctorat (sciences politiques et économiques), Faculté de droit de l'Université de Paris. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1925. 166 pp.

In addition to examining from a theoretical point of view the problem of economic cycles and the methods of measuring them, the author gives an outline of the most important economic barometers which have been constructed in various countries. He describes in some detail the Harvard University barometer, and other forecasting experiments undertaken in the United States. He also gives an outline of similar experiments in European countries, including those of the London and Cambridge Economic Service, those of Mr. Lucien March and of the Swedish Ministry of Commerce. In a concluding chapter the writer discusses the rôle of private individuals, universities and international organisations in this domain.

Laurin, M. T. *L'Ecole rurale et la Profession agricole.* Paris, Bibliothèque d'Education, 1925. 236 pp. 7 frs. 50.

The book opens with a description of the present rural exodus in France. Striking figures show that this movement of the population has in many cases brought down elementary school attendance to an astonishing degree. In the author's opinion, however, the school itself is partly responsible for this regrettable condition. It is true that the economic causes which draw the rural population to the towns are beyond the control of the educational authorities; but in many cases the reason for the exodus is to be found merely in the ideas which the rural population entertains of the pleasures and comfort in the towns. The author believes that the rural school should impart to its pupils an understanding of the special advantages of rural life, and foster in them a real desire to live in the country. The present system of instruction is all wrong in this respect, while recent changes in the calibre and ideals of rural teaching staffs have also tended in a false direction. Formerly the rural school teacher spent his whole life in the same community, was personally familiar with agricultural work, and was an important element in the life of the village. He is now replaced by young teachers, often women, who have been dissociated from country life since their childhood, having had to leave for educational and training centres. In many cases they take a rural appointment only as a means of gaining experience, and expect to be moved to an urban centre before long. The remedy proposed is to give a strong rural and local bias to the elementary rural school curriculum, and to solve appointment problems by offering progressively rising remuneration to the rural school teacher staying on the spot.

A chapter deals with the continuation school instruction under the Act of 2 August 1918. The author considers that the appointment of young, inexperienced teachers causes difficulties. In a special chapter an interesting description is given of a model elementary school curriculum in a given locality.

Ling Nan Agricultural College. Canton Christian College. Department of Sericulture. *A Survey of the Silk Industry of South China.* By C. W. HOWARD and K. P. BUSWELL. Agricultural Bulletin No. 12. Hongkong, 1925. 208 pp., illustr.

This report is the outcome of a special survey of the silk industry (cultivation and filature) of South China, authorised by the Kwongtung Government in 1923 and carried out by the Sericultural Department of the Canton Christian College. It embodies, moreover, the results of five years' observations by the staff of the College. The report gives an interesting account of the industry, showing its old, elaborate traditional organisation.

The remarks both on labour and on cost-of-living problems made in the course of the survey are of value. They prove primitive but not unorganised labour con

ditions, and draw attention to the immense field open to investigation and to the great difficulties which must be surmounted before radical improvement can be effected, either from a scientific or from a human point of view.

Macadam, Elizabeth. *The 'Equipment of the 'Social Worker.* Foreword by J. H. MUIRHEAD. London, Allen and Unwin, 1925. 224 pp.

The writer, who was herself a pioneer of the movement, describes the development of social study inside and outside the universities, "as a method of preparing men and women for the coming profession of social administration in all its forms, public and private, paid and unpaid, and not less for the ordinary duties and privileges of citizenship". She also briefly reviews education and training for social work in America and other countries and indicates the lines of possible future development. She draws attention to the value of closer international co-operation in practical social study and includes in the appendix a list of schools of social study and training for social work in Great Britain and in other countries.

McKillop, M. *Food Values. What they are: How to calculate them.* Third edition, revised and partly re-written. London, George Routledge; New York, E. P. Dutton and Co., 1925. xii + 152 pp.

The author examines the nutritive requirements of the average man and the relation between these requirements and those of women and children. A large number of tables are given showing the nutritive values of various foods. The most important practical change in this edition of Mr. McKillop's work is the substitution of English analyses of food for the American analyses used in previous editions. A special chapter has been added on vitamins.

Molitor, Dr. Erich. *Das Wesen des Arbeitsvertrages.* Schriften des Institutes für Arbeitsrecht an der Universität Leipzig, herausgegeben von Professor Dr. Erwin JACOBI. 7. Heft. Leipzig and Erlangen, A. Deichert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Dr. Werner Scholl, 1925. 112 pp.

A juridical study on the difference between the contract of service and the labour contract.

— **National Industrial Conference Board.** *Ninth Annual Report of the President and Treasurer.* New York, 1925. 35 pp.

— *Technical Education and the Chemical Industry.* A summary report of an investigation carried out by the National Industrial Conference Board. New York, 1925. 11 pp.

— *The Inter-Ally Debts and the United States.* New York, 1925. xvi + 290 pp.

A preliminary study intended as a contribution to the current discussion of the question of the economic significance of the inter-Allied debts for the United States, and published in view of the 1925 Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce; the contents, it is stated, do not represent the views of the Conference Board as a body on any aspect of the question at issue. No attempt is made, moreover, to deal with the sentimental, ethical and political aspects of the problem, attention being confined exclusively to considerations of an economic nature.

It is impossible within a limited space to do more than summarise very briefly the main general conclusions reached. The chief of these conclusions would seem to be that if the debtor nations are called upon to meet their obligations the increased burden put upon the peoples of these nations will be at least twice as great as the relief which might be expected for the American taxpayer through debt payment, and that, in consideration of the economic situation of these countries, the consequences of this disparity might be yet more serious. On the other hand the opinion is expressed that "The economic difficulties of debt and reparations payments are not to be considered insuperable, serious or lasting. The political desirability of debt and reparations payments being assumed the economic difficulties are those of adjustment. In so far as they are not met with understanding, intelligence and good-will they will inevitably cause loss to individuals and groups and conflicts of interest. In the final analysis, however, the burden of adjustment to

the debt problem is greatest in its first stage, namely, in the increase of taxation, the restriction of consumption and the depression of living standards of the debt-paying peoples."

It will be noticed that in this respect the conclusions reached are not altogether in agreement with a line of economic thought which frequently finds expression, namely, that since eventually a debt between nations can be paid only in goods and services and since the receipt of these goods and services will inevitably affect the receiving countries' industries adversely, not only the payer but also the payee is likely to suffer in the ultimate settlement of international debts.

National Union of Teachers. *Report for 1925 and list of members for the year 1924.* London, The "Schoolmaster" Publishing Company. clxiv + 696 pp.

Newbold, J. T. Walton. *The Railways 1825-1925.* Foreword by the Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., P.C. London, The Labour Publishing Company, 1925. x + 112 pp. 2s. 6d.

A study of railways in relation to the general structure of capitalism at home and abroad. Mr. Newbold's work reviews their development during the past century and describes the origins and growth of "the international railway power", its economic and political implications. Two short chapters are devoted respectively to private enterprise and state ownership and to the railwaymen. In conclusion, Mr. Newbold questions the wisdom of railway nationalisation in Great Britain. "The companies", he asserts, "are not so averse to nationalisation as they openly proclaim themselves to be." Should they indeed favour such a scheme, "it does not look", he declares, "a particularly attractive proposition for the Labour Movement to entertain."

A bibliography and an index are supplied.

Orne, Anders. *Kooperatismen. En studie over den kooperativa samhällsuppfattningen.* Stockholm, Kooperativa förbundets forlag, 1924. 64 pp.

In this study Mr. Orne, general secretary of the Swedish Co-operative Union, who has an international reputation as a writer on co-operation, makes a fresh and valuable contribution to the theory of the subject. Together with his earlier publications, *Det kooperativa programmet*, 1921, and *Kooperativa idéer och sporsmal*, 1924 (see *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, No. 4, p. 723), which show the same independent outlook on social problems, it forms a useful introduction to a study of the importance and potentialities of the co-operative movement.

Of special interest is the chapter in which the author discusses the problem of "industrial democracy", i.e. the various forms of workers' control, from the point of view of a co-operator. After reviewing the numerous experiments in management and control of undertakings by their employees, profit sharing and joint ownership, he comes to the conclusion that the plan of placing industrial undertakings under the management of those employed or of making the present trade unions the responsible bodies in economic activity offers little prospect of success. Supposing, however, that such a transformation were possible, it is still doubtful whether it is desirable, he argues, if the object is to organise society on rational lines, since a system of this kind must inevitably lead to the splitting up of the working classes into several groups whose respective positions and interests must differ widely.

The only system, in his opinion, which deserves the name of "economic democracy" is one which gives consumers (i.e. all adults) the right to control economic relations, if not in every detail, at least to the extent that they elect and are able to supervise the management of undertakings. The author does not enter into a detailed discussion of the labour question, i.e. relations between the management and the workers, but maintains that, although the problem would still exist under such a system as he describes, it would be greatly simplified.

Pecorelli, Dott. Costantino. *Le Scuole Industriali e il loro ordinamento. I vantaggi della carriera professionale.* Preface by Emilio VENEZIAN. Rome (Via Po, 24), Author's edition, 1925. xi + 250 pp., illustr.

Dr. Pecorelli considers the organisation and working of vocational training in Italy. After a brief review of vocational training in other countries, he analyses in some detail the legislation bearing on the subject in Italy and describes the

present position of the various types of vocational or technical schools. A list of these schools, statistical data, and a number of illustrations add to the value of the work.

Pic, Paul. *Traité élémentaire de législation industrielle. Les lois ouvrières.* Supplément à la cinquième édition. *Analyse des principaux textes législatifs ou réglementaires promulgués en France de 1922 à 1925.* Paris, Rousseau et Cie, 1925. 35 pp. 2 frs.

Supplement to the fifth edition of Mr. Pic's elementary treatise on labour legislation, which was analysed in the *Review*, Vol. VI, No. 1, July 1922, p. 157. The present volume contains a brief analysis of the principle provisions of the labour laws promulgated in France from 1922 to 1925.

Rand School of Social Science. Labour Research Department. *American Labour Press Directory.* New York, 1925. 82 pp.

The first publication of its kind in the United States, this Directory contains information concerning papers issued directly by or in the name of trade unions and labour political groups of all shades of opinion, periodicals of the co-operative movement, and social science, liberal, religious and governmental publications dealing with labour questions. While the Directory is chiefly concerned with the United States and Canada, special sections are devoted to the most important international labour papers and those published in other countries. The book gives the name and address of each paper, the editor and publisher, size, frequency of publication, subscription price and other useful particulars.

Reale Università degli Studi economici e commerciali di Trieste. *Annuario per l'anno accademico 1924-25.* Trieste, "La Litotipo", 1925. 210 pp.

Year book of the Trieste University for economic and commercial studies, 1924-1925.

Retail, Léon. *L'enseignement technique et l'initiative privée.* Preface by Léon GAILLET. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France, 1925. 248 pp.

Mr. Retail's work is in three parts. The first is devoted to the history of technical training and apprenticeship from 1870 to 1914, and the second to technical training and apprenticeship of disabled ex-Service men. In the third he deals with the post-war period, and examines in turn the problem of technical reconstruction, the facilities for workers' vocational training provided by various trade associations, and the effort of these organisations for the development of secondary technical education. Special chapters are devoted to chambers of trade, the institution of periods of commercial or industrial training in a foreign country and to public technical schools.

In the appendices Mr. Retail gives particulars concerning the principal trade associations providing technical classes for young workers, apprentices and employees a list of public technical schools and a list of technical high and "middle" schools recognised by the state.

Rouse, Ruth. *Rebuilding Europe. A Student Chapter in Post-war Reconstruction.* Foreword by Dr. John R. Mott. London, Student Christian Movement, 1925. xvi + 224 pp. 2s. 6d.

The tale of the student relief work organised by the World's Student Christian Federation is here told in a series of descriptions bringing vividly before the reader the ruin in post-war Europe and the apparently insurmountable obstacles which stood in the way of effective relief of both physical and intellectual starvation. European student relief is accurately described by Miss Rouse as rather "a programme of service" than an organisation. From its inception as a great work of emergency relief to its final development as the International Student Service, its aim has been the eventual salvation of the nations through a corporate effort to save their future leaders and to establish international fellowship among students in universities, colleges and high schools. The basic principle of its activities throughout has been impartial administration, i.e. dispensation of assistance regardless of national, political or religious considerations.

The promotion of co-operative self-help among students is the most constructive feature of European student relief; its effects are perhaps best illustrated in the pages devoted to the German *Wirtschaftshilfe*, the economic self-help department of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, and the "work student" as a factor which may help to bridge the chasm between employer and employed. Miss Rouse shows how the co-operative self-help movement rapidly spread from land to land and its part in transforming the universities from "strongholds of a Chauvinist nationalism" into reconciling forces in the world. Special chapters are devoted to the problem of the refugee student, relief in Russia, recent European student conferences and the future outlook. The sources and amounts of the contributions distributed together with a chronology of European Student Relief are given in the appendices.

Searavella, G. Martino. *Private Colonisation versus Political Colonies.* New York City, Emprise Press, 1925. 18 pp.

— *Valorisation of Italian Emigration. Wage-earners or Landowners?* New York City, Emprise Press, 1925. 23 pp.

In the first of these pamphlets the author pleads for the Latin-American countries as destinations for Italian emigrants now that the United States are virtually closed to them. In the second he outlines a colonisation plan which would, he says, while providing an outlet for the surplus population of Italy, combine the three essential factors necessary to make Italian emigration an asset to that country, namely, labour, the natural resources of South America, and capital, which might earn satisfactory dividends as a result of profits derived from the increased value of lands used for settlement purposes and from the sale of crops raised on land contiguous to that of the colonists. This solution of the emigration problem should, he considers, also help towards a solution of another problem, i.e. that of raw materials. Settlements should consist of at least 1,000 families with four or five members each, and financial help might be looked for from the Italian Government, the colonisation company concerned and the Latin-American country in which the settlements are situated.

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals Öffentlicher Dienste. *Protokoll des Verbandstages vom 30. Mai bis 1. Juni 1925, Genf.* Aarau, 1925. 95 pp.

Proceedings of the Congress of the Swiss Union of Workers in the Public Services held at Geneva, 30 May to 1 June 1925.

Secrétariat des Paysans suisses. *Sténogramme des débats de l'assemblée ordinaire des délégués de l'Union suisse des Paysans, 12 mai 1925, à Berne.* Brougg, 1925. 82 pp.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Swiss Peasants' Union held at Berne, 12 May 1925; published in French and in German.

Silverman, H. A. *The Economics of Social Problems. An Introduction to Social Economics.* London, University Tutorial Press, 1925. xi + 426 pp. 5s. 6d.

An up-to-date text book of social economics covering in a general way the facts and theories of poverty, wages, labour efficiency, the trade union movement, industrial unrest, the co-operative movement, social insurance and housing, as these questions arise in Great Britain.

Simson, Dr. Gerhard. *Der Teilstreik und die Lohnansprüche der Arbeitswilligen.* Saafeld (Thuringen), Wiedemann'sche Druckerei, 1925. 40 pp.

In this well-documented study the author discusses the question whether, during a partial strike, wage earners willing to work are entitled to remuneration.

Smith, H. A. *Co-operation. With special reference to the Co-operation Community Settlement and Credit Act (1923) of New South Wales.* Sydney, The Worker Trade Union Print, 1925. 16 pp.

Paper read by Mr. Smith, the Government Statistician and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, New South Wales, before the Social and Statistics Section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, at a meeting held at Adelaide, 25-30 August 1924.

Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. *Conferencias dadas con motivo de la Inauguración de la Casa de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura.* Santiago, Imprenta y Litografía "La Ilustración", 1924. 31 pp.

Addresses delivered at the inauguration of the building designed as the headquarters of the National Agricultural Society of Chile.

— *Memoria correspondiente al Año 1924.* Santiago, Imprenta y Lit. "La Ilustración", 1924. 50 pp.

Annual report of the National Agricultural Society of Chile, 1924.

Starr, Mark. *A Worker looks at Economics.* London, The Labour Publishing Company, 1925. 96 pp.

Syndicat général des Employés, Techniciens, Magasiniers et Voyageurs de Commerce de Belgique. *La pension des employés. Critique; revision; commentaires; texte de la loi.* Brussels, 1925. 126 pp.

A criticism of the Belgian law on old age pensions and life insurance of salaried employees, by the Belgian Union of Commercial, Technical and Warehouse Employees, Clerks, and Commercial Travellers, together with suggested amendments, comments and the text of the Act.

Trades Union Congress and Labour Party. *Report of First British Commonwealth Labour Conference held at the House of Commons, London, 25 July to 1 August 1925.* London. 147 pp. 2s. 6d.

Contains a full account of the proceedings of the Conference. The subjects discussed include: international labour legislation and the ratification of Conventions adopted at the International Labour Conference, industrial legislation and labour protection in Mandated Territories, subject peoples, conditions of Indian labour in British colonies, labour conditions in British Guiana, migration, and the attitude of the Labour Party to various important questions of a political nature. The closing pages contain the suggestions made in regard to the agenda of the next Conference to be held in London in 1927.

Union centrale des associations patronales suisses. *Rapport du Comité central sur l'activité de l'Union durant l'année 1924 (dix-septième exercice).* Lausanne, 1925. 80 pp.

Report of the Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations for 1924; published also in German.

University of Tasmania. *Employment Relations and the Basic Wage.* Lectures and Papers published in connection with the Pitt Cobbett Foundation, 1925. Hobart, 1925. 48 pp. 1s. Copies obtainable from "Students' Bookshops", 16 Harpur Street, London, W.C.1.

A collection of speeches, addresses and lectures by various public men and economists on the conduct of industrial relations, with special reference to the questions of arbitration and the basic wage in Australia, and to the Report of the Economic Commission on the Queensland Basic Wage. In a concluding essay Professor Brigden discusses "Capitalism and the Future", bringing into focus the main themes of a highly interesting and generally informative pamphlet.

Verband der Buchbinder und Papierverarbeiter Deutschlands. *Der Bericht des Vorstandes über das Geschäftsjahr 1924.* Berlin.

Report of the German Bookbinders' Union for 1924.

Verband der Gemeinde- und Staatsarbeiter. *Geschäftsbericht für das Jahr 1924.* Berlin, 1924. 108 pp.

Report of the German Union of State and Municipal Employees for 1924.

— *Protokoll der Verhandlungen der vierten Reichskonferenz für das Gesundheitswesen abgehalten am 6. und 7. September 1924 in Dresden.* Berlin. 151 pp.

Proceedings of the fourth National Conference on Public Health held at Dresden, 6-7 September 1924, published by the German Federation of State and Municipal Workers.

Verband der Graphischen Hilfsarbeiter und -Arbeiterinnen Deutschlands. *Rechen-schaftsbericht über 1924.* Berlin, 1925. 86 pp.

Report of the German Union of Unskilled Workers in the Printing Trades for 1924.

Verney, Henri. *Henri Fayol, le fondateur de la doctrine administrative.* Etude publiée par la Société amicale des anciens élèves de l'Ecole nationale des mines de Saint-Etienne, à l'occasion du 65^e anniversaire de la promotion de M. Henri Fayol ; discours prononcés au banquet du 7 juin 1925. Résumé de la doctrine administrative. Paris, Dunod, 1925. 122 pp.

This volume, published by the Society of Former Students of the National School of Mining of Saint-Etienne, contains, in addition to a short biography of Mr. Henri Fayol, a concise analysis of his works dealing with the working of mines, geology and administration, the speeches delivered at the banquet given in his honour and that of Mr. Pourcel, 7 June 1925, and a short summary of Mr. Fayol's theory of administration. A bibliography of his works and articles, and of publications relating to his theories completes the volume.

Vogel, Julius L. F. *Unemployment, its Causes and Cure.* Foreword by Sir Arthur BALFOUR. London, Chapman and Hall, 1925. 192 pp.

An attempt to give in simple language the economics of unemployment. The author outlines the growth of industry, trade and capital from primitive times to the present day, and on this brief analysis bases his diagnosis of the causes of unemployment and proposals for its cure. Among the latter are balancing of state budgets ; settlement of inter-Allied debts and reparation obligations ; protection of home industries against imports where necessary by tariffs or subsidies ; and the development of migration within the British Empire. The author advocates division of surplus profits between Labour and Capital and urges Labour "collectively to assess the relative wage value of different occupations and to insist on the rise or fall of wages relatively, according to the prosperity of the nation". He criticises the "watertight compartments" in which the trade unions classify the workers as one cause of unnecessary unemployment. He suggests palliatives for the present crisis and enunciates certain general economic principles by which any proposal for dealing with unemployment should be tested.

Wallichs, A. *Taylor-System und Achtstundentag.* Sonderdruck aus der Schweizer. Monatsschrift *Der Organisator*. Zurich, Verlag Organisator ; Stuttgart, Muth'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung. 53 pp., illustr.

Brief study on the Taylor system. The author maintains that a scientific organisation of production should facilitate the application of the eight-hour day.

What the Coal Commission Found. An Authoritative Summary by the Staff. Edited by Edward Eyre HUNT, F. G. TRYON and Joseph H. WILLITS. Foreword by John Hays HAMMOND. Human Relations Series. Baltimore, The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1925. 411 pp. \$5.00.

This book summarises the voluminous Reports of the United States Coal Commission of 1922-1923. These reports were issued at irregular intervals in mimeograph form and have never been printed ; a compact summary of the work of the Commission by the staff is therefore of the utmost value. Two articles on the subject, by Mr. Devine, a member of the Commission, appeared in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. X, Nos. 5 and 6, November and December 1924.

Zahn, Fr. and Morgenroth, W. *Die Amtliche Statistik in den Hauptkulturstaaten.* Sonderabdruck aus dem Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften, vierte Auflage herausgegeben von L. ELSTER, Ad. WEBER, F. R. WIESER. VII. Band. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1925. 104 pp.

Excerpt from Elster, Weber and Wieser's dictionary of public administration ; contains general information on official statistics of the different countries.

Zenaty, Ing. Emil. *Sedesat Let spolku Ceskoslovenskych Inzenyru 1865-1925.* Prague, Spolek Csl. Inzenyru, 1925. 224 pp., illustr.

This publication, which includes a number of photographs, describes in an attractive way the history of the Czechoslovak Engineers' Association, founded at Prague in 1865. The Association has greatly contributed towards the industrial development and the technical literature of the country; its membership is now approximately 4,000, divided into sections devoted to research in connection with occupational and social problems.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Basch, Dr. A. and Dvoracek. *Austria and its Economic Existence.* Prague, Orbis Publishing Company, 1925. 106 pp. 4s.

Das deutsche Passrecht nach dem Stande vom 1. Januar 1925. Aus Grund amtlicher Quellen zusammengestellt und erläutert von Johannes KRAUSE. Stilke's Rechtsbibliothek Nr. 37. Berlin, Georg Stilke, 1925. xiii + 438 pp.

Derulle, C. *La sidérurgie.* Bibliothèque sociale des métiers publiée sous la direction de G. RENARD. Paris, Gaston Doin, 1925. viii + 348 pp.

Hall, Hubert. *British Archives and the Sources for the History of the World War. Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series.* Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. London, H. Milford; New Haven (U.S.A.), Yale University Press. xxi + 445 pp.

Holjer, Olof. *La solution pacifique des litiges internationaux avant et depuis la Société des Nations. Etude de droit international et d'histoire diplomatique.* Paris, Editions Spes, 1925. xii + 570 pp.

ERRATA**1925, Vol. XII.**

Nos. 1-4, July-Oct., *Migration Movements*, Table I (Nationals) : Under "Serbs, Croats and Slovenes", 1921, for "12,065", read 12,965.

No. 5, Nov., *Recent Labour Legislation*, pp. 720 and 723 : "Territory of Papua" should be placed under "Australia" and not under "Mandated Territories".