



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Wages and the Cost of Living in Hungary¹

One of the first results of the reorganisation of the Hungarian national finances and the stabilisation of the currency which began in the middle of 1924, as of the removal of economic restrictions and transport difficulties, was a rise in prices, accompanied by a rise in wages, both of which reached a maximum towards the end of the year. In 1925 there was a change. The economic depression that had set in when inflation stopped became more serious during 1925. Prices fell, unemployment increased, and these two factors also affected wages and earnings. The national budget was balanced, but this required heavy sacrifices on the part of private industry. The position became particularly bad in the last quarter of the year, and there was no improvement in 1926, but on the contrary, up to the date of writing, the depression has continued to spread.

A detailed examination of the wages, earnings, and standard of living of the wage-earning population meets with the almost insurmountable difficulty that social statistics, and in particular the labour statistics most needed here, are not yet adequately compiled in Hungary. In the present circumstances, the further development of the initiative taken in this direction before the war is of special urgency. Yet the official collection and publication of most of the data in question, which ceased during the war, was subsequently restarted only in a very hesitating and inadequate manner.

There are thus no carefully thought-out and appropriate wage and unemployment statistics covering all classes of workers. All that is available on wages and earnings are the hourly wage rates notified to the official employment exchanges by employers in applying for workers, and the report on the average annual earnings of factory workers, in different branches of industry and for industry in general, based on the production statistics of manufacturers. These two sets of wage statistics can at most be considered to indicate the tendencies of wages, but not their absolute amount. For as a rule the workers and employers who apply to the public employment exchanges are not organised, or else their organisations do not undertake placing. In view also of the comparatively small number of persons placed by the exchanges at these rates, the greatest care is necessary in using the figures to draw conclusions as to general wage conditions. The average annual earnings in factories are obtained from the production statistics by dividing the

¹ This note by Dr. D. PAP, Under-Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, has also appeared in the 1925 edition of the Hungarian Economic Year Book (*Ungarisches Wirtschafts-Jahrbuch für das Jahr 1925*).

total wages paid during the year by the number of workers present on an arbitrary date (1 October). For 1925 even these data are not yet available, nor are the statistics of the workers' sickness insurance organisations, which classify the workers in the different wage groups on which the contributions of employers and workers and the cash payments of the funds are based, and consequently allow of certain conclusions as to fluctuations in wages.

Last year two private statistical surveys of wages were used as a basis for the corresponding chapter of the Hungarian Economic Year Book¹. That by Benjamin Gál, Secretary of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions, has not yet been published for this year; the other, by Dr. Viktor Alapy, Director of the Central Federation of Hungarian Employers, covers only an insufficient number of branches of industry, and even for these the wages recorded differ so widely that no general conclusions may be drawn from them. Further, the only figures given are the hourly wage rates in force on the last day of the year; these allow of comparison with the wages on the last day of the previous year, but give no idea of the fluctuations during the year or of the annual earnings of the workers.

In order to determine the latter it is necessary also to know the extent of unemployment. For this only the trade union statistics referring to their own members are available. If these are extended to the wage-earning population as a whole, the most that can be calculated is the volume of total unemployment at a particular date. There are no means of determining the number of workers whose earnings are reduced below the level indicated by the consideration of time rates alone, and the loss in their earnings, owing to the reduction in employment, whether in the number of hours worked per day, of days worked per week, or of working weeks. When it is remembered that even the most carefully compiled statistics of wages and earnings, duly weighted and taking unemployment into account, cannot allow for all the vast diversity of life, it becomes obvious that the data available for Hungary can give only a very superficial picture of the earnings and conditions of life of the working population. For agricultural workers the position is even worse than for industrial workers, as since the war no official statistics of their wages and earnings have been published, nor has any private initiative for collecting these data been taken.

The two following tables give the average hourly rates offered by employers when applying to the official employment exchanges in Budapest and in other towns in 1925; figures for 1924 are given for purposes of comparison².

¹ Dr. Gustav GRATZ and Dr. Gustav BOKOR: *Ungarisches Wirtschafts-Jahrbuch*, first year, 1925, chapter XXIV: "Teuerung, Arbeitslöhne und Lebenshaltung in Ungarn".

² For the 1924 figures cf. Dr. Kovács NORBERT: "Munkanemek és Munkabérek az ipari foglalkozásokban" (Occupations and wages in industrial undertakings), in *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle* (Hungarian Statistical Survey), Nos. 5-6, 1925, p. 141, where the method of compiling the data is also discussed. The 1925 figures are taken from the provisional statistics placed at the disposal of the author by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

AVERAGE WAGES AS RECORDED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,
BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

(Hourly rates in gold heller)

Industrial group ¹ and sex	Budapest								Provincial towns							
	1924				1925				1924				1925			
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
<i>Men</i>																
Iron and metal	42	41	51	55	55	55	53	53	34	27	37	40	44	43	41	43
Engineering and electricity	43	59	53	58	57	61	71	55	35	31	44	46	49	49	48	46
Wood and bone	51	43	58	60	57	55	56	61	39	36	50	53	52	47	47	48
Stone, clay, and glass	—	—	—	—	68	—	53	—	79	—	—	—	68	—	53	—
Leather, brushes, and feathers	41	35	50	—	59	43	47	54	30	—	—	60	49	43	44	—
Textiles	65	48	67	73	78	64	79	71	—	—	46	—	61	54	47	52
Clothing	52	46	64	72	67	65	73	63	33	32	42	49	50	48	45	46
Food	—	46	59	—	—	63	80	64	—	—	9	—	68	55	65	56
Paper	—	—	—	—	63	—	56	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	35
Building	53	51	71	70	70	67	75	70	32	38	59	70	67	63	58	63
Printing and art	—	—	—	—	65	77	77	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and restaurants	14	16	22	28	36	—	43	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufactures	27	21	35	38	35	37	39	38	22	21	30	49	31	22	43	31
Commerce	21	20	29	31	25	27	31	30	11	21	25	20	26	30	29	30
Transport	34	32	45	48	46	48	46	50	25	29	32	40	48	60	49	39
Unskilled workers ²	29	28	37	45	48	45	41	45	25	25	35	39	36	38	30	36
<i>Women</i>																
Iron and metal	25	25	26	35	31	33	35	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood and bone	45	41	28	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles	—	12	—	36	38	43	38	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing	23	27	40	42	22	21	30	33	22	21	30	33	44	30	30	34
Food	—	—	—	—	38	37	—	44	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Paper	13	16	23	29	28	32	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and art	—	—	19	—	21	42	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and restaurants	13	18	27	29	36	29	70	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufactures	24	18	23	26	28	26	27	27	—	—	—	—	14	—	22	20
Commerce	18	12	22	28	28	49	33	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other occupations	25	26	43	48	9	13	19	24	9	13	19	24	23	26	—	22
Unskilled workers	24	25	36	28	70	23	24	29	70	23	24	29	41	30	32	31

¹ Some industrial groups have been left out of account because the exchanges had effected no placings connected with a wage offer.

² Classification into the main industrial groups not possible.

This table shows that from the fourth quarter of 1924 to the first quarter of 1925 nominal wages expressed in gold crowns fell in most branches of industry, there being a slight rise in only a few cases. In the last quarter of 1925, however, wages, especially those of men, were much lower; for some branches of industry, in fact, where wages rose

in the first quarter of 1925, they were even lower than at the end of 1924. This tendency was even more marked in the provincial towns, where in practically all cases wages were lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. It is to be ascribed on the one hand to the increase in unemployment, and on the other to the reduction in the cost of living, the economic depression, and the consequent fall in prices. When the actual earnings of the workers are considered, the position seems to be even worse. Owing to the reduction in hours worked, even the workers whose hourly rates were not reduced also suffered.

The following table shows wages classified according to the grade of worker :

AVERAGE WAGES AS RECORDED BY THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.
BY GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT
(Monthly averages in paper crowns)

Grade	Budapest							Provincial towns						
	1924	1925						1924	1925					
	Dec.	Jan.	Apr.	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Apr.	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Skilled	10,014	9,689	9,291	8,882	9,048	9,102	8,273	9,037	8,707	7,310	6,958	6,890	6,917	6,497
Semi-skilled	6,061	5,218	6,954	6,616	6,273	6,206	7,105	5,250	6,014	3,405	4,528	6,146	5,091	—
Unskilled	6,582	5,922	6,360	5,529	5,178	5,798	6,259	5,433	5,215	5,462	4,972	4,851	5,194	5,019
Women	5,454	5,345	6,281	5,479	5,433	6,129	5,842	3,637	5,113	4,661	3,718	5,110	4,260	4,048
Domestic servants	5,775	5,730	5,626	5,607	6,089	5,918	5,404	4,306	2,900	5,033	5,304	5,557	4,628	5,407

¹ In November.

This table shows that wages fell for all industrial workers in Budapest and for skilled workers in the provincial towns, as well as for domestic servants in Budapest and unskilled general labourers in the provincial towns. The reduction for skilled workers in Budapest from December 1924 to December 1925 was 17.4 per cent., and from January 1925 14.8 per cent., the corresponding figures for the provincial towns being as high as 31.6 per cent. and 25.4 per cent. respectively. The reductions for unskilled labourers in the provincial towns were 7.6 per cent. and 3.7 per cent. respectively, and for domestic servants in Budapest 6.3 per cent. and 5.6 per cent. respectively.

The fall in the wages of these classes of workers could in no way be balanced by the rise in the wages of other classes, i.e. of women in Budapest and in the provinces, or unskilled labourers in Budapest, and domestic servants in the provinces. In fact, it has already been shown from the examination of wages by industries that at the end of 1925 the Budapest wages in a large number of branches of industry and the provincial figures for nearly all industries were lower than at the end of the previous year or the beginning of 1925. It is reasonable to conclude that when the undertakings began to suffer from economic depression the first thing they did to protect themselves was to dismiss trained, and

therefore more expensive, workers, replacing them wherever possible by cheaper labour, by semi-skilled and unskilled workers and women. The fall of the wages of unskilled labourers in the provincial towns is in turn an indication of the growing unemployment among agricultural workers.

The wage tendencies suggested by the data of the employment exchanges are almost entirely confirmed by the figures of the Central Federation of Hungarian Employers in the industries for which it compiles statistics. These figures are summarised in the following table showing wages on 31 December 1925 as a percentage of those on 31 December 1924¹.

WAGES AT 31 DEC. 1925 AS PERCENTAGE OF WAGES AT 31 DEC. 1924,
AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION

Industry	Skilled workers	Semi-skilled workers	Unskilled workers	Women	Young workers	Apprentices
Mining	100	100	100	—	100	—
Iron and engineering	107	105	105	111	115	95
Wood :						
Artistic furniture	100	100	—	100	—	—
Mass production	102	104	—	—	—	—
Chemicals	140	134	128	141	141	—
Textiles	105	—	128	128	—	—
Milling	100	100	100	100	—	—
Building	100	—	100	100	100	—
Printing ¹	115	110	—	104	106	137
Lithography ¹	124	109	—	105	103	137
Industrial photo-graphy ¹	125	103	—	—	105	137
Bookbinding ¹	114	—	—	106	106	137
Bricks and tiles	100	—	100	100	100	—
Leather	100	100	100	100	—	—
Bakery	100	—	—	—	—	—

¹ In the printing and allied trades the wages of helpers are included in the column of "Semi-skilled workers", and those of skilled workers during the first two years following their apprenticeship in the column of "young workers".

According to this table there was a substantial rise in wages as compared with the end of 1924 only in the printing and allied trades (printing, lithography, industrial photography, and bookbinding), the textile industry, and the chemical industry, except in the case of apprentices, to whom special conditions apply². In the printing and allied trades the rise affected mostly skilled workers, in the textile industry women, and in the chemical industry all classes of workers. A similar tendency was shown by the employment exchange statistics, except

¹ Cf. Dr. Victor ALAPY : "Ipari munkások kereseti viszonyai 1925-ben" (The earnings of industrial workers in 1925), in *Közgazdasági Figyelő*, Nos. 7 and 8, 1926.

² The above records of the official employment exchanges contain no information on the wages of apprentices, but the periodical reports show that the demand for apprentices in most branches of industry is high (cheap labour!).

in the case of the chemical industry, for which no such statistics were available. The two sets of data also agree as regards the slight rise in wages of male wood-workers in Budapest and the stagnation of building wages. The difference is very slight for workers in the iron and engineering industries, while, as already explained, no comparison is possible with the figures of the Employers' Federation for the chemical industry, nor for the milling, brick and tile, leather, and bakery industries.

The two sets of figures thus confirm each other as regards the tendency of wages, but the difference between them as regards the absolute level of wages is considerable. According to the Employers' Federation the average hourly wage of skilled workers on 31 December 1925 was 77 gold heller, those of semi-skilled workers, unskilled labourers, and women 53.5, 34.5, and 33.8 gold heller respectively. These figures may be compared with the averages derived from the employment exchanges for December 1925, which even in Budapest, where wages are generally higher than in the provincial towns, were 57, 49, 43.2, and 40.2 gold heller for the four groups respectively. Besides the causes already mentioned, the differences in the two sets of figures are undoubtedly also due to the fact that the employment exchange data cover far more branches of industry than those of the Employers' Federation, and that wage conditions in many of the former are less favourable than in most of the branches represented in the Central Federation of Employers.

The average annual earnings of factory workers (including all grades of workers, i.e. skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers, women, apprentices, etc.) were 398 gold crowns in 1923 and 829 gold crowns in 1924¹. It must be emphasised, however, that these figures, being the result of dividing the total wages paid to the workers during the year by the number of workers in the undertakings on 1 October, can give no true idea of the actual average annual earnings, as unemployment during the year is left out of account. If an allowance is made for unemployment on the basis of the percentage for members of the unions belonging to the Federation of Trade Unions, i.e. 8.6 per cent. for 1923 and 13.2 per cent. for 1924², the average annual earnings are found to be 364.3 gold crowns for 1923 and 719.4 gold crowns for 1924.

¹ Cf. "A gyáripari termelési statisztika főbb eredményei az 1924 évben" (Main results of industrial production statistics), in *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények* (Hungarian Statistical Monthly), 1925, Nos. 7-9, p. 153; also Dr. Sándor FARKASFALVY: "A Magyar Gyáripar 1924-ben" (Hungarian factories in 1924), in *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle* (Hungarian Statistical Survey), 1925, Nos. 11-12, p. 446. According to Farkasfalvy's article the purchasing powers of the above annual incomes of 398 and 829 gold crowns were equivalent to those of 743 and 912 pre-war crowns respectively.

² Cf. *A Szakszervezeti Mozgalom Magyarországon 1923-1925, A Magyarországi Szakszervezeti Tanács Jelentése* (The trade union movement in Hungary 1923-1925, Report of the Hungarian Federation of Trade Unions), p. 31. As already stated, the economic crisis, which is still in progress and has led among other things to an increase in unemployment, set in during the last months of 1924. Even at that date, after the working day or week had been shortened, recourse was had to the

The production statistics of the factories and the data of wages paid during the year based on these are not yet available for 1925. If it were not for the widespread unemployment during the whole of the year, the average annual earnings of factory workers in 1925 would probably have been higher than in 1924, in spite of several reductions in wages; for wages in the first half of 1924 were still very low and it was not until the second half of the year that there was a considerable rise. If unemployment is left out of account, the rise in earnings as compared with 1924 may be estimated at about 26.3 per cent. for Budapest and 16 per cent. for the provincial towns. If, on the other hand, unemployment is estimated at the annual average of 19.2 per cent. given by the Federation of Trade Unions for its members in 1925, and if this figure is applied to all factory workers (about 225,000), their average annual earnings in 1925 may be estimated at about 754 gold crowns, or only 4.7 per cent. more than in the previous year.

This very modest rise in average annual earnings as compared with 1924 was more than cancelled by the rise in the cost of living. It is true that this fell steadily throughout the year, not least in consequence of the increasingly acute economic depression¹, but the annual average still exceeded that of the previous year. According to Dálnoki-Kováts², the annual average index number of the cost of living, calculated in gold crowns, was 93.8 in 1924 and 112 in 1925 (the peace year 1913-1914 = 100); according to B. Gál³ the figures were 110 and 135 (31 July

dismissal of workers. It is significant of this that whereas the number of workers in factories on 1 October 1923 was 205,800, it had already fallen by 1 October 1924 to 194,100, or by 5.7 per cent., although the maximum number employed in 1924 (252,434) was higher than in 1923 (241,239). This large number of workers was employed only during the first half of 1924. The increase in unemployment is illustrated by the following figures from the official and trade union employment exchanges:

Source and date	Vacancies	Applicants	Applicants placed	Applicants per cent. of vacancies	Applicants placed per cent. of	
					Vacancies	Applicants
Official exchanges:						
1923	80,331	104,579	51,888	130.2	64.2	49.5
1924	100,094	149,249	49,493	142.1	49.4	33.1
1925	66,982	156,489	39,750	233.6	59.3	25.4
Trade union exchanges:						
1923		95,506	65,201			
1924		77,434	44,450			
1925		57,123	33,945			

¹ The index number of wholesale prices in gold crowns fell from 160 on 31 December 1924 to 125 on 31 December 1925, 1913 being taken as base (= 100). The retail price index numbers always fall behind those for wholesale prices.

² Figures published monthly in *Közgazdasági Figyelő*.

³ Figures published monthly in *Szakszervezeti Értesítő*.

1914 = 100) ; according to I. Vágó¹, 123 and 129 (middle of July 1914 = 100) ; and, finally, according to the official compilation of the Central Statistical Office², the index number for 1925 was 108 (average for 1913 = 100)³. If the average cost-of-living index number for 1924 is equated to 100, the average for 1925 is 119 according to Dálnoki-Kováts, 123 according to Gál, and 105 according to Vágó. If these figures are applied to determine the standard of living, i.e. the ratio of the index number of earnings to the index number showing the rise in the cost of living, or in other words to determine real wages, it will be found that, if allowance is made for unemployment, real wages in 1925 were 87.4 per cent. of those in 1924 according to Dálnoki-Kováts, 84.6 per cent. according to Gál, and 99 per cent. according to Vágó. And it should not be forgotten that only total unemployment can be taken into account, and that no allowance can be made for short time, which was becoming more and more general.

The above data relating to factory workers are also illustrative of the conditions of other industrial workers. In an even worse position than such workers, however, are those private and commercial employees whose real earnings have fallen even further below the pre-war level than those of the workers, and who suffer more than most classes of workers from increasing unemployment. As already stated, no official data are available on the conditions of agricultural workers and their wages since the war. To judge from the complaints in the labour press and the statements of the chambers of agriculture, however, it is clear that in 1925 these workers suffered from extremely low wages and extensive unemployment. A slight improvement in the position of civil servants in active employment was introduced during the second half of 1925 in the form of a slight rise in salaries, but their real earnings are still on an average far below the pre-war level. The position of those civil servants who are no longer in active employment is much worse. Their number increased after the war owing to the fact that in the other Succession States civil servants of Hungarian origin were turned out of the country in large numbers, and that these States have not observed the obligations they assumed under the Peace Treaty with respect to the provision for such officials. In addition, Hungary had herself to reduce the number of her official employees to such an extent that the State is not in a position to take them or their widows and orphans into account in drawing up its budget.

¹ Figures published monthly in *Pester Lloyd*.

² Figures published in the *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*.

³ Apart from I. Vágó's index number, which is an unweighted index based on the prices of a certain number of articles, not including rent, these index numbers relate to the budget of a worker's family of 5 (or 4) persons, rent being included. As the housing restrictions have not yet been removed, and the graduated rise in rents meant that the index did not reach 50 per cent. of the level for the last quarter of 1917 until the May-July quarter of 1926, the cost-of-living index numbers which exclude rent are higher than those which include it. Thus, for instance, the official indexes calculated by the Central Statistical Office for the months June to December 1925 (prices in gold crowns) are 112, 112, 106, 105, 99, 99, and 102 if rent is included, and 136, 135, 128, 126, 118, 115, and 119 if rent is excluded.

The effect of the economic depression on independent employers, traders, and manufacturers may be illustrated by the following bankruptcy statistics¹:

	1923	1924	1925	1926 (January to April)
Bankruptcy proceedings	17	66	385	267
Compulsory compositions independent of bankruptcies	38	196	2,009	984

It should be pointed out that these figures refer only to proceedings in the courts and do not indicate the full extent of the crisis, on which further light is thrown by the large number of conversions of personal into real estate and of moratoria, settled privately and not by the courts. There is no need to explain in detail that the liberal professions too must suffer severely under such circumstances, which are partly the effects and partly the causes of an ever-increasing failure of markets. All working sections of the population are thus suffering from the severest economic depression, which reacts on all social conditions, the only compensation being that the balancing of the national budget, which was achieved at such a cost, and the stabilisation of the currency now seem secure against all vicissitudes.

Sickness Insurance in Palestine²

Until quite recent times, industry in Palestine was at a very low stage of development. The operation of various factors — chief among which is Jewish colonisation — has, however, resulted of late in the introduction of modern methods of work; and new industries are being established in Palestine, necessitating the use of up-to-date machinery and industrial equipment. This in turn has given rise to a class of wage earners, at present numbering about 25,000, bringing in its train all the problems inevitably contingent upon its existence.

THE PROBLEM OF SICKNESS INSURANCE

One of the most important problems is that of sickness insurance. The majority (about 20,000) of the wage earners are Jewish immigrants, of whom the greater number have come from European countries with a comparatively cold climate; they have thus to become acclimatised to a sub-tropical country in which malaria and sub-tropical diseases are very widespread. Moreover, a number of them have come from the liberal professions and are undertaking manual work to which they

¹ Figures published by the Hungarian Information Association.

² From a report communicated to the International Labour Office by the Secretary of the National Sickness Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine.

are unaccustomed. Housing conditions, also, are in general very unsatisfactory. These circumstances combine to produce a very high sickness rate among the workers and sickness insurance is in consequence a very pressing necessity.

Unfortunately, the development of legislation in Palestine does not keep pace with the industrial development of the country. Ottoman legislation which is still in force contains no labour provisions on modern lines. The Mandatory Power, in its reports on the administration of Palestine, makes reference to the general industrial advancement of the country and to the establishment of a large number of factories and workshops; replying to the questionnaire of the Permanent Mandates Commission, however, it states that "the Conventions [of the International Labour Conference] have not been applied, as they are not suitable to local conditions"¹. Thus, although the Labour Part of the Peace Treaties is binding upon the Mandatory, the workers in Palestine have so far experienced no benefit therefrom, labour legislation in general — especially in respect of workers' insurance or compensation — being almost wholly non-existent.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A VOLUNTARY SICKNESS FUND

The Jewish people, who have an old tradition of mutual help, have also absorbed European notions of labour organisation and labour institutions. Seeing that the law of their country affords them neither protection nor help, they have themselves initiated, among other mutual welfare institutions, a voluntary sickness fund for the purpose of insuring its members against sickness. The fund was established in 1912 as a subsidiary institution of the Agricultural Workers' Union, and was mainly intended for the benefit of that Union's members. When, in 1921, the various Jewish Unions in town and country amalgamated into the General Federation of Jewish Labour, the Sickness Fund became a subsidiary institution of the Federation and a national fund for the benefit of workers in general.

Organisation

The Fund is organised as an autonomous insurance department, on territorial lines, of the General Federation of Jewish Labour. It is administered centrally by the Directors of the Head Office of the Fund (elected at the General Conference of the Federation) who are responsible for the management of its affairs all over the country; their duties include the appointment of officials to administer the various local branches. The Executive of the Federation has the right of veto upon decisions taken by the Directors.

At present the Fund has 75 local branches in different parts of the country and 5 district offices in the chief towns. The branches collect contributions and pay out benefits; the district offices co-ordinate

¹ Appendix to the *Report* for the year 1924. Colonial No. 17. London, H.M. Stationery Office.

the work of the branches and manage the medical institutions belonging to the Fund in their particular district.

This centralised form of administration through duly appointed officials at the branches, instead of by committees elected locally, is necessitated by the fact that the branches are financially dependent upon the Head Office of the Fund, as their own contributions are insufficient to provide the benefits. In order to mitigate any ill effects of centralisation on these lines, the committee of the local branch of the General Federation of Jewish Labour is empowered to act as an advisory committee to the Fund's local administrative organ, to ask for reports and explanations, and to bring complaints of the members before the Head Office of the Fund.

Membership

All members of Unions affiliated to the General Federation of Jewish Labour are required to participate in the Fund; the admission of non-union workers is subject to the approval of the Federation. About 90 per cent. of the trade union members actually comply with this obligation, the remaining 10 per cent. being exempted in practice as having a sufficient income of their own.

The present membership of the Fund is about 16,000; these, together with their dependants, bring the number of persons belonging to the Fund to about 35,000.

Members' Contributions

Members' contributions are based on a mixed system, entailing payment of a minimum flat rate of 15 Egyptian piastres per month for workers earning up to £E.6 monthly, with an additional payment, in accordance with a sliding scale, for workers earning higher wages. The ratio of members' contributions to their wages is from 4 to 5 per cent. in the case of agricultural workers, and from 2½ to 3 per cent. in the case of industrial workers.

Benefits

The benefits of the Fund are modelled, so far as practicable, on the example of insurance institutions in countries where a compulsory insurance system is in force. The Fund affords (1) medical, (2) sickness, (3) convalescence, and (4) maternity benefits.

Medical benefit covers medical attendance and treatment, provision of drugs, and hospital treatment. A member becomes entitled to medical benefit from the time he enters the Fund until his membership ceases. The Fund attaches special importance to the provision of this benefit, and has set up a chain of medical institutions for the purpose of administering it.

Sickness benefit consists of payment of a sum sufficient to maintain the worker and his family during incapacity for work caused by disease. The amount is fixed from time to time in accordance with

the cost of living, and varies for single and married members, being 50 per cent. higher in the latter case. Within these categories, however, the rate of benefit is equal for all members, without regard to the amount of their individual contributions. The ratio of sickness benefit to the wages of the members is, in the case of agricultural workers, from 50 to 75 per cent., and, in the case of industrial workers, from 33 to 50 per cent. Benefit is payable from the third day of incapacity, during a period not exceeding two months, subject to the provision that the member has been insured and has paid contributions for two months.

Convalescence benefit consists of treatment in a convalescent home for a period not exceeding one month; it is available to members having suffered from a serious illness, and is accorded under conditions similar to those laid down for sickness benefit.

Maternity benefit for female members consists of the provision of a midwife's services, with maintenance for two weeks (usually in a special hospital) after confinement.

In addition to the benefit accorded to members, their dependants are also entitled to medical benefit in case of sickness or confinement.

Unfortunately the benefits of the fund, especially the last three, are very limited in extent, and are, owing to the limited resources of the Fund, far below those provided in countries having a compulsory insurance system.

Organisation of Medical Service

A special feature of the Fund is that it organises its medical service mainly in its own institutions. This enables the Fund to exercise direct control over the service, a fact which greatly enhances its value.

The Fund possesses at present the following system of medical institutions :

- 40 local ambulance stations in various villages in which usually a doctor and an assistant are employed. The necessary drugs are dispensed and distributed at these ambulance stations.
- 5 central clinics in district towns where, in addition to general practitioners, specialists in various branches of medicine are employed. A dispensary is attached to each clinic.
- 2 hospitals containing 70 beds.
- 4 quarantine wards containing 40 beds.
- 2 convalescent homes containing 50 beds. One of these homes is specially designed for nursing mothers with their infants.
- 1 central drugstore, which orders all necessary drugs from abroad, and supplies them to the dispensaries and ambulance stations belonging to the Fund.

The Fund employs in its institutions the following full-time medical staff : 55 doctors, 34 assistants, 15 nurses, and 10 dispensing chemists.

In addition to its own medical institutions the Fund is empowered to make use, by arrangement, of clinics and hospitals attached to other medical organisations in the country.

Income and Expenditure

Besides the members' contributions, which are its chief and most stable source of income, the Fund receives assistance from two other sources, namely, a subsidy from the Zionist Organisation and voluntary contributions from employers.

The Zionist Organisation, which is responsible for the conduct of Jewish colonisation, has acknowledged the importance of the Fund from the point of view of the workers' health, and makes an annual grant of a lump sum varying in amount. However, as the grant bears no fixed relation either to contributions or to benefits, it does not replace the fixed contributions made under state schemes in other countries.

Employers' voluntary contributions are usually made in accordance with collective agreements arrived at between the General Federation of Jewish Labour and employers' organisations. As such contributions are merely voluntary and dependent upon the bargaining strength of both sides, this source is neither very stable nor very reliable.

As the Fund's income is both indefinite and inconstant, it has to work under difficult financial conditions, with continual anxiety as to how both ends may be made to meet. For the last financial year the Fund showed a deficit of about £E.6,000. Such conditions render benefits uncertain and may even be said to endanger the existence of the Fund itself.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Fund in round figures for the last two years, in Egyptian pounds :

I. Income

	1924		1925	
	£E.	Per cent.	£E.	Per cent.
Members' contributions	16,998	56.0	20,932	58.1
Grants from Zionist Organisation	11,667	38.5	11,300	31.4
Employers' contributions	1,234	4.0	3,428	9.5
Various	443	1.5	367	1.0
Total	30,342	100.0	36,027	100.0

II. Expenditure

	1924		1925	
	£E.	Per cent.	£E.	Per cent.
Medical benefit	18,732	62.7	24,743	59.3
Sickness and convalescence benefit	4,730	16.5	8,293	19.9
Contributions to Employers' Fund, to expenditure of G.F.J.L., etc.	2,610	8.8	3,561	8.5
Salaries and office expenses	3,530	12.0	5,155	12.3
Total	29,602	100.0	41,752	100.0

In 1924 there was a small surplus, but 1925, as already mentioned, showed a deficit of about £E.6,000.

The budget for the financial year 1925-1926 amounts to £E.60,000.

Other Activities

In addition to providing medical and other benefits, the Fund fulfils the rôle of a Workers' Health Department. It supervises hygienic and sanitary conditions in workers' settlements, and rational nutrition in the workers' co-operative restaurants; it also issues a publication devoted to workers' health problems, etc.

Having met with comparative success in one branch of social insurance, the Fund has upon its own initiative established a sister Fund for Accident Insurance. The latter is becoming a burning question; according to statistics collected by the Fund for the last half-year, an average of four workers monthly were killed in the course of their employment, while in addition many were crippled or injured.

The Fund, however, is fully aware of the limitations of a voluntary institution having no legal support. It has recently drafted a Compulsory Insurance Bill, which is to be submitted to the Palestinian Government. It is hoped that in accordance with the promises made by the Representative of the Mandatory Government to the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Palestinian Government will be induced to initiate labour legislation.

Apprenticeship in Japanese Factories

LEGISLATION

The legal provisions relating to apprenticeship which are at present in force are found in the Factory Act of 1911 (sections 16 and 17), and in chapter IV of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Factory Act promulgated in 1916 under section 17 of the Factory Act, which lays down that "matters relating to . . . apprentices shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance". The Factory Act was amended in 1922¹ and some parts (sections 13, 14 and 21) have been modified so as to enlarge the scope of the protection of apprentices. The amended Factory Act came into force on 1 July 1926.

Legal Provisions

The Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Factory Act (chapter IV, section 28) lays down certain legal requirements for the employment of apprentices in factories.

¹ Cf. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE : *Legislative Series*, 1923, Jap. 1.

Apprentices may only be employed under the following conditions :

- (a) that the applicant shall take up work with the object of acquiring the knowledge and skill necessary for a definite occupation ;
- (b) that he shall receive training under the direction and care of a fixed instructor ;
- (c) that he shall be always under definite supervision in regard to his moral welfare ;
- (d) that he shall be employed subject to regulations previously sanctioned by the local Governor.

The employer, in order to obtain the authorisation to employ an apprentice, must furnish the following particulars to the local Governor, who is thus enabled to control apprenticeship and prevent abuses (section 29 of the Ordinance) ;

- (a) the number and age of the apprentices ;
- (b) the qualifications of the instructor and the course and period of training ;
- (c) the method and hours per day of work ;
- (d) holidays, rest periods, etc. ;
- (e) the method of supervision in regard to moral welfare ;
- (f) the method of granting allowances ;
- (g) protective regulations, especially if the apprentices are either under 15 years of age or women ;
- (h) the terms of the apprenticeship contract.

In order to prevent abuses, the local Governor may order any necessary corrective measures, or may cancel the authorisation if the employer fails to observe the regulations sanctioned by the Governor or is unable to fulfil the requirements for the training of apprentices (section 31 of the Ordinance).

In order to ensure the safety, hygiene, and morality of apprentices as well as of workers the Amending Act provides that the administrative authorities may order employers to take all necessary measures to prevent or reduce dangers and may issue instructions to the apprentices concerning these measures (section 13). It also provides, with a view to preventing infectious diseases, that apprentices may be subjected to compulsory medical examination (section 14). Apprentices, persons proposing to become apprentices, and employers are offered the privilege of procuring free of charge, from the person in charge of census registration, certificates concerning the registration of the apprentices or persons proposing to become apprentices (section 16).

When a child who has not yet finished the ordinary elementary school course is employed as an apprentice, the employer must make the necessary arrangements for its schooling, with the sanction of the local Governor as to the details (sections 26 and 30 of the Ordinance).

Penalties

Any person who without reasonable cause prevents the medical examination of an apprentice is liable to a fine of up to 500 yen (Amending Act, section 21).

The employer is liable to a fine of up to 200 yen if he engages, without the sanction of the local Governor, a child of school age who has not yet finished the the ordinary elementary school course, or if he fails to obey the local Governor's orders concerning either the apprenticeship regulations, or the carrying out of corrective measures, or the fulfilment of requirements for the training of apprentices.

STATISTICS

The number of apprentices employed in Japanese factories in accordance with the Factory Act and the Ordinance is very small. The following figures are taken from the Annual Reports on Factory Inspection published by the Japanese Government for the years 1918-1923; the Report for 1923, which was published in September 1925, is the most recent source of available information.

FACTORIES, WORKERS, AND APPRENTICES, 1918-1923

Year	Total number of factories	Total number of workers	Factories with apprentices	Number of apprentices
1918	23,141	1,423,434	15	1,296
1919	24,464	1,507,499	18	3,255
1920	24,532	1,401,691	19	3,118
1921	25,593	1,468,010	20	3,310
1922	26,593	1,476,484	19	2,743
1923	25,190	1,414,880	20	2,500

CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP¹

The period of training of apprentices in Japan varies from one to six years.

In Hokkaido, at a machine and tool factory where 271 apprentices are employed, the periods are two years for the ordinary course, one year for the specialised course, and 1 year for the higher technical course. The working hours are 9 per day.

In Hyogo, at a machine factory with 1,417 apprentices, the periods vary between 2, 3, and 4 years according to the nature of the course. Here the working hours are 8.

In Ibaraki and Miye, in machine works with 165 apprentices in all, the period is two years and working hours are 8, while at Shimane and Yamaguchi, in four machine works with 94 apprentices, the working hours are 9 and the period of training four years.

The longest periods of training are in a musical instrument factory at Shizuoka (28 apprentices) and a chemical works at Aita (21 apprentices), both of which have five-year training courses, while a machine

¹ Information taken from the Annual Report on Factory Inspection for 1928.

factory at Kumamoto (20 apprentices) has a training course which may last six years.

The longest hours are worked in a musical instrument factory at Shizuoka, where the hours vary between $10\frac{1}{3}$ and 12 ; but this is exceptional as hours elsewhere are only 8-9 per day.

Sundays and national holidays are as a rule observed for all apprentices without exception.

The following examples will give a general idea as to the payment of allowances.

At the above-mentioned machine works in Hokkaido, the allowances include the ordinary expenses for board, room, clothing, and medical attendance, besides the expenses incurred in connection with the schooling of the apprentices, and a daily allowance, the minimum of which is 44 sen per person.

At a machine works at Miye, board, room, clothing, and a monthly allowance varying between 4.50 and 6.00 yen.

At the above-mentioned musical instrument factory, clothing, board, and all daily necessities, beside a monthly allowance of from 1 to 3 yen.

At the above-mentioned machine works at Kumamoto, board, room, clothing, necessary materials for schooling, and a monthly allowance of from 0.80 to 2.60 yen.

The subjects taught vary according to the nature and length of the courses given. In general they include reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, geometry, mechanical drawing, chemistry, physics, electricity, etc.

Native Labour in Kenya

The native labour position in Kenya during the year 1924 is analysed in the Annual Report of the Native Affairs Department to which the Labour Section is attached¹.

LABOUR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The labour demand at any given time during 1924 was estimated by the Economic and Finance Committee at approximately 146,000 men, exclusive of additional assistance, mainly women and children, required for the coffee harvest. The distribution of the demand was as follows :

Government Department and works	24,600
Non-native estates and domestic service	106,500
Railway development	15,000

The native population of Kenya was 2,598,800. The potential sup-

¹ COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA. NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT : *Annual Report 1924*, pp. 43-57. Nairobi.

ply, which consists of the males aged between 15 and 40 years, estimated at one-fifth of the population, was about 520,000. The actual supply, taking the average number of registered natives returned as being in employment each month, was 133,900.

Moreover, not only was the actual supply short of the actual demand but in addition the demand was at its maximum when the supply was most doubtful. The principal coffee and maize harvests, when native labour is most urgently required, begin in some districts in July and continue till October and begin in other districts in October and sometimes extend to January. From the native's standpoint, on the other hand, the industrial year may be divided into two periods: March to August, when scarcity of food in the Reserves and the collection of the Hut and Poll Tax compel him to seek work outside; and September to February, when the economic and social requirements of native life tend to keep him in the Reserves.

RECRUITING

During 1924, 75 labour agents' licences were issued. The value, however, of the professional agent is waning, as every year more labourers prefer to seek employment on their own account. Moreover, the system has disadvantages, notably in the employment of native sub-recruiters of a plausible and dishonest type. The Economic and Finance Committee has recommended the abolition of the system and the institution of an Employers' Labour Bureau with a government representative on the Board of Directors.

WAGES

One of the features of the year was a rise in wages. The following figures show the average rates paid:

Employment	Average rate
Railway construction	16s. a thirty-day card (with food)
Railway maintenance	14s. a calendar month (with food)
Railway workshops (Nairobi)	20s. a calendar month (with food)
Magadi Soda Co.	14s. a thirty-day card (with food)
Sisal	14s. to 24s. a thirty-day card (with food) according to district and output
Coffee	10s. a thirty-day card; 25 cents for each tin picked
Coast port labour	2s. a day (without food).
Lake port labour	14s. a calendar month (with food)

HEALTH

On the Uasin Gishu Railway construction, which employed an average of 5,836 labourers, the death rate was 14.28 per 1,000 per annum,

a considerable decrease on the preceding year when the rate was 33.20. Mr. E. McInnes, reporting on behalf of the Principal Labour Inspector, is of opinion that an important contributing factor in a high death rate is the concentration of a large number of men in one camp. Camps are now smaller and this change and the increasing attention paid to health matters by employers have contributed to the betterment of conditions, so that in general the health of labourers and the death rate were normal during the year under review.

The following table shows the deaths in other places or kinds of employment :

Employment	Average number employed	Deaths reported in 1924
Thika-Nyeri Railway construction	4,290	16.48 per 1,000
Fuel cutting, between Nairobi and coast	212	1
Relaying camps, Samburu Voi	480	5
Voi-Kahe line	300	2
Sisal estates, Kibwezi Coast area	3,920	12 per 1,000
Sisal estates, Thika-Fort Hall, Kiambu area	4,500	26
Magadi Soda Company	557	3
Magadi Soda Company Harbour works	57	3
Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, Miwani	1,248	0

It is noted in the report that increased attention is required to the housing of labour, especially on large estates.

INSPECTION

Visits of inspection paid to labour camps in the course of the year numbered 532. A system was instituted of serving employers formal notices demanding compliance with certain specific instructions within a stated period. The number and the character of the notices so served were as follows :

Cause of notice	Number
Dilapidated or inadequate housing	40
Insanitary lines	56
Failure to pay wages	10
Failure to provide food	13
Failure to provide clothing	4
Miscellaneous	45
Total	168

As the instructions were as a rule obeyed few prosecutions were necessary. In all 9 proceedings were instituted ; one was withdrawn ; and 8 convictions were secured.

COMPULSORY LABOUR

Under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1922, orders may be issued for the providing of paid labour for urgent repairs in case of sudden or unforeseen damage to roads or railways or to government

buildings or works, or for the purpose of preventing loss of life or damage to property from fire, flood, or other unforeseen cause, for the providing of paid porters for government servants on tour and for the transport of urgent government stores, and for the providing of paid labour for roads, bridges, waterworks, railways, government buildings, harbour works, wharves, piers, telegraph and telephone systems, and such other work of a public nature provided for out of public moneys as the Government may, with the prior approval of the Secretary of State, declare by notice in the *Gazette* to be a work of a public nature.

Under the Ordinance 19,323 men were ordered to work during 1924, for the most part on work described as "administration". The Ordinance limits such work to sixty days in the year in the case of any one native. During the year the number of man-days worked was 151,064, from which it appears that on an average each man recruited worked less than eight days.

Industrial Inspection in Tasmania in 1924-1925

FACTORIES, WAGES BOARDS, SHOPS, ETC.¹

The Industrial Department was responsible in 1924-1925, as in previous years, for the administration of the Acts relating to factories, wages boards, the closing hours for shops, footwear (stamping with particulars of materials), and workers' compensation, and for conducting employment exchanges and agencies (p. 3). In addition, it took charge of State immigration as from 17 September 1924. Immigration to the State in 1924-1925 was practically confined to the scheme of assisted passages for persons nominated by residents in Tasmania; 155 settlers arrived during the year under this scheme. It is stated that "the co-ordination of the immigration activities of the State with the work of [the Industrial] Department has resulted in a saving of some hundreds of pounds without any loss of efficiency" (p. 23).

The annual report consists almost exclusively of statistical tables, and gives no review of trade conditions. There was a decrease in the number of factories on the register, which amounted to 1,077 at the end of June 1925 (1,176 at the end of 1924). The corresponding figures for June 1924 and the end of 1923 were 1,123 and 1,178 (p. 3). In addition, 395 (453)² small shops were registered (p. 23). The factories employed altogether 9,854 (10,275) persons. The returns of establishments and employed persons are classified as usual in 63 industrial groups, the

¹ TASMANIA. INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT: *Tenth Annual Report on Factories, Wages Boards, Shops, etc.* By the Chief Inspector of Factories. Hobart, Government Printer, 1925. 24 pp.

² Figures in brackets are those for 1923-1924. For a summary of the report for that year cf. *International Labour Reviews*, Vol. XI, No. 4, April 1925, p. 553.

employed persons in each group being further classified by sex and age — each year from 14 to 20 and a single group for those of 21 years of age and over (pp. 4-6). Of the total number of employees, 7,039 (8,069) were males and 2,093 (2,206) females; the 722 working employers are not classified by sex. The largest group, as in 1923-1924, was that of trades connected with food and drink, which employed 2,400 (2,353) persons in addition to 228 (253) working employers (p. 4).

As in previous years, the report includes tables of the factories registered during the first six months of 1924, showing the number of establishments, the amount of registration fees, the numbers of working employers and employed of each sex, and the nature and horse-power of the motive force used, in each municipality (p. 7) and in each trade group (p. 8). A further table shows the number of factories of various sizes in each trade group during the same period; only 7 (9) employed more than 100 persons, and 617 (605) employed less than 4 persons (p. 10).

Orders were issued for the remedying of defects in factories in 190 (269) cases. By far the largest group of orders related to the provision and maintenance of sanitary accommodation, and most of the remainder dealt with the cleanliness and whitewashing of premises (p. 12).

As usual, full returns are given of the wages paid and standard weekly hours in the various grades in each industry (pp. 13-19). The 48-hour week was most frequent, but many groups had a 44-hour week, and clerks usually had a week of 41 hours or less. Twelve wages boards issued new determinations during the year (p. 22). Arrears of wages were recovered by the Department on behalf of 287 (414) employees, to the amount of over £1,100, as against nearly £1,600 in 1923-1924 (p. 22). Licences were issued as usual to adult apprentices, improvers, and aged, slow, and infirm persons, to work for less than the standard rates of wages; particulars of these are given for each industrial group (pp. 20-21).

The two State employment exchanges registered 3,135 (1,296) applicants for employment during the year, in addition to 301 (351) left on the register at the end of the previous year, and placed 2,523 (1,346) persons in employment, leaving three times as many unsatisfied applicants at the end of 1924-1925 as at the end of 1923-1924 (p. 24).

MINES¹

The report of the Secretary for Mines consists in the main of particulars of mineral production, but includes the annual reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines and his district inspectors (pp. 26-33). These reports give general accounts of conditions of employment, and details of the more serious accidents. The total number of persons employed in mining is given for every year from 1892 to 1924, together with the accident rates (fatal and non-fatal). In 1924 the number of persons

¹ TASMANIA. SECRETARY FOR MINES: *Report for the Year ending 31 December 1924*. Hobart, Government Printer, 1925. 33 pp., chart.

employed in mining was 5,264, compared with 4,785 in the previous year (p. 28).

One fatal accident occurred during the year, and 73 accidents entailing absence from work for at least a fortnight. The Burnie inspector remarks that of the 19 serious accidents in his district, ten " could easily have been avoided with a little care " (p. 29). In both the Burnie and the Queenstown districts the inspectors comment on the extremely dusty state of the workings in various mines, and failures to take precautions against the raising of dust (pp. 29-32).

STATISTICS

Employment and Prices

In the tables below are given for various countries the most recent statistics of employment and unemployment and wholesale and retail prices in comparison with those for previous dates.

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 certain countries.

In the *Review* for July 1924 and subsequent numbers 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.

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.
1925											
March	211,259	5.8	158,681	5.1	37,836	9.3	175,680	9,414	1.5	33,509	5.5
June	130,249	3.5	183,461	5.2	36,490	10.2	113,119	8,493	1.0	29,108	4.7
Sept.	108,657	4.5	268,186	8.5	29,861	7.9	119,004	4,758	0.8	11,034	1.9
Dec.	406,258	19.4	659,949	19.8	34,287	8.1	207,835	16,897	2.8	27,494	4.7
1926											
Jan.	815,484	22.6	818,637	22.6	*	"	231,361	16,159	2.7	32,017	5.4
Feb.	786,263	22.0	771,405	21.6	*	"	228,763	9,616	1.6	18,209	3.1
March	727,312	21.4	736,649	21.7	34,161	8.2	202,894	8,489	1.4	16,573	2.8
April	655,637	18.6	673,993	19.1	*	"	173,115	7,395	1.2	11,803	2.0
May	639,751	18.1	641,780	18.2	*	"	154,821	6,075	1.1	12,643	2.1
June	627,196	18.1	591,538	17.1	—	6.7	150,981	5,200	0.9	13,148	2.2
July	599,917	17.7	563,823	16.6	*	"	152,485	5,158	0.9	10,233	1.7
Aug.	567,541	16.7	511,683	15.0	*	"	151,053	7,268	1.2	16,580	2.8
Sept.	513,864	15.2	427,380	12.7	—	—	128,111	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	3,366,201				415,612		*	592,263			

e sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Canada		Denmark		Esthonia	Finland	France
	Trade unionists		Trade unionists		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unemployed registered	Number of unemployed in receipt of benefit
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.			
1925							
March	13,159	8.5	40,055	14.7	2,867	3,502	1,016
June	9,578	6.1	24,135	9.1	1,771	1,155	626
Sept.	8,374	5.7	28,509	10.6	883	2,011	618
Dec.	11,716	7.9	85,044	31.7	3,218	2,176	645
1926							
Jan.	11,006 ¹	8.1	81,100 ¹	30.1	3,543	3,832	547
Feb.	11,993 ¹	8.1	74,100 ¹	27.5	2,444	3,462	713
March	11,069	7.3	57,700 ¹	21.4	1,916	2,222	543
April	11,093	7.3	44,700 ¹	16.6	2,249	1,961	442
May	7,442	4.0	39,900 ¹	14.8	1,839	1,273	386
June	5,965	4.1	42,600 ¹	15.8	1,051	924	489
July	3,226 ¹	2.3	45,800 ¹	17.0	893	949	342
Aug.	3,384	2.5	46,900 ¹	17.0	731	1,212	369
Sept.	—	—	45,300 ¹	16.8	—	1,325	335
Oct.	—	—	—	18.6	—	—	429
Number on which latest percentages are based	140,256		258,964		*	*	*

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Hungary		Irish Free State		Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Italy	
	Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance		Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance		Number of unem- ployed registered	
	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unempl.	Partially unempl.
1925										
March	36,878	20.5	59,362	23.3	88,551	9.0	1,307,937	11.1	142,552	14,282
June	34,015	19.0	44,795	17.6	120,764	12.3	1,406,155	11.9	85,532	9,044
Sept.	25,488	14.3	29,827	11.7	111,910	11.4	1,423,566	12.0	82,764	7,223
Dec.	26,711	16.4	35,855	14.1	107,346	11.0	1,243,087	10.5	122,200	8,870
1926										
Jan.	28,378	17.4	38,161	15.0	103,061	10.6	1,317,535	11.1	156,189	9,284
Feb.	29,135	18.7	38,670	15.2	101,870	10.4	1,247,823	10.5	125,803	8,016
March	29,218	19.1	34,331	13.5	99,271	10.1	1,171,136	9.8	109,471	8,333
April	28,776	18.8	32,935	13.0	*	10.0	1,093,829	9.2	98,216	6,793
May	27,598	18.5	32,668	12.8	109,947	13.2	1,719,369	14.5	95,490	8,600
June	25,558	16.7	31,248	12.3	107,597	12.9	1,751,133	14.7	83,284	6,550
July	24,041	15.7	27,740	11.3	108,080	13.2	1,737,260	14.6	79,678	26,756
Aug.	22,756	15.0	25,390	10.3	110,520	13.9	1,684,507	14.2	83,090	26,634
Sept.	19,849	13.1	25,063	10.2	112,782	13.6	1,648,322	13.9	80,434	14,519
Number on which latest percentages are based	153,000		246,134		828,523		11,892,000		*	

¹ Approximate figures.² Provisional figures.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Latvia Number unemployed remaining on live register	Norway		New Zealand		Netherlands	
		Trade unionists		Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
		Number unempl.	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1925							
March	4,814	4,018	11.1	*	*	25,718	9.4
June	1,189	3,256	8.9	"	*	18,243	6.6
Sept.	910	4,934	13.5	"	*	21,182	7.7
Dec.	5,097	9,363	26.1	2,129 ¹	5.4 ¹	44,660	16.0
1926							
Jan.	4,990	8,305	23.4	*	*	48,255	17.8
Feb.	4,702	8,642	24.2	2,957	5.0	27,649	10.5
March	4,067	8,739	24.5	"	*	21,363	7.9
April	2,000	9,137	25.8	"	*	18,414	6.5
May	1,383	8,488	23.7	3,049	6.6	17,904	6.3
June	936	7,931	22.6	"	*	16,983	5.9 ²
July	722	7,24	1.7	"	*	19,683	6.9
Aug.	897	—	—	3,612	8.3	19,235 ²	8.1
Sept.	—	—	—	"	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	34,068		47,142		237,331 ²	

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Poland Number of unemployed registered	Russia Number unemployed remaining on live register	Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	
			Trade unionists		Number wholly unem- ployed regis- tered	Unem- ploy- ment funds Per cent. unem- ployed	Compulsory insurance	
			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.			Number unemployed	Per cent.
1925								
March	183,780	*	25,824	12.0	10,185	*	*	*
June	171,650	1,100,000	17,709	8.2	8,084	*	6,086	0.6
Sept.	195,044	1,055,000	19,802	8.5	10,350	*	9,775	0.9
Dec.	311,090	951,200	44,128	19.5	17,027	*	17,196	1.6
1926								
Jan.	359,810	988,000	34,601	15.8	20,525	*	22,738	2.1
Feb.	358,430	1,005,600	32,695	14.4	18,133	*	25,333	2.3
March	345,010	1,056,400	31,712	14.7	14,307	2.7	27,535	2.5
April	320,520	1,070,900	29,220	12.2	11,320	*	30,056	2.7
May	303,720	1,120,200	22,418	9.7	10,703	*	33,670	3.0
June	288,510	—	22,715	9.5	10,272	2.4	40,034	3.4
July	263,540	—	20,206	8.5	11,013	*	46,052	4.1
Aug.	244,652 ²	—	19,511	8.2	11,313	*	—	—
Sept.	—	—	—	9.1	12,303	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	238,245		*	157,230	1,122,814	

¹ Figures for November. ² 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	Esthonia	United States	Switzerland
	Index number of employment				
	Membership of sickness funds in Dec. 1921=100	Number employed on 17 Jan. 1920=100	Number employed in preceding month=100	Average number employed in 1923=100	Number employed in Sept. 1924=100
1924					
March	93.9	89.8	*	96.4	*
June	101.3	95.9	*	87.9	*
Sept.	100.9	93.9	*	86.7	100.0
Dec.	100.9	88.9	*	89.4	95.0
1925					
March	103.6	87.2	*	92.3	94.1
June	109.6	96.6	*	90.1	98.8
Sept.	108.6	98.3	*	90.9	96.1
Dec.	96.4	89.6	*	92.6	94.8
1926					
Jan.	93.4	90.7	100	92.8	*
Feb.	93.5	91.5	101.2	93.3	*
March	94.4	91.4	99.6	93.7	95.2
April	97.7	94.3	97.9	92.8	*
May	98.8	101.0	106.0	91.7	*
June	98.9	103.7	100.9	91.3	96.5
July	99.1	104.2	—	89.8	*
Aug.	98.8	104.9	—	90.7	*
Sept.	99.5	105.2	—	92.2	—
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	13,763,971	865,013	32,874	3,091,346	183,435

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.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Date (end of month)	South Africa	Ger- many	Aus- tralia	Austria Vienna	Bel- gium	Bel- gia	Can- ada	Den- mark	Egypt Cairo	Spain	Estonia Tallin	United States B. of Stat.	France Paris	Greece Athens	Hungary	India Bom- bay	Irish Free State	Latvia Riga	Luxem- burg	Nor- way	New Zealand	Nether- lands	Po- land	Russia Mos- cow	Sweden Stock- holm	Swit- zer- land	Cze- cho- lovakia
1925 July	127	135	170	197	559	*	158	189	151	188	*	160	1118	567	158	*	1969100	158	*	254	161	155	120	174	161	180	993
1926 Jan.	124	120	168	176	560	*	164	151	134	186	*	156	1094	634	150	*	1831900	155	*	214	159	153	142	190	153	155	950
Apr.	120	123	176	171	621	*	161	141	133	179	*	151	1081	650	144	*	1768300	151	*	199	156	143	167	197	150	147	928
May	*	123	175	171	692	*	157	140	128	179	*	152	1070	668	115	*	1762800	151	*	197	156	143	167	197	150	147	928
June	*	125	171	178	761	*	156	141	129	177	*	152	1079	668	116	*	1761200	150	*	194	155	144	175	183	150	145	948
July	122	127	169	182	876	*	156	143	129	178	*	151	1070	668	119	*	1752000	149	*	192	156	141	167	182	148	146	963
Aug.	*	127	170	181	886	*	154	141	129	180	*	149	1092	739	149	*	1756200	148	*	193	154	139	173	180	147	143	975
Sept.	*	127	177	177	859	*	153	145	—	178	*	151	1093	767	152	*	1760800	—	*	193	154	141	177	179	146	145	—
Oct.	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WHOLESALE PRICES (Base, as far as possible, 1913=100)

Date (end of month)	South Africa	Ger- many	Aus- tralia	Austria Vienna	Bel- gium	Bel- gia	Can- ada	Den- mark	Egypt Cairo	Spain	Estonia Tallin	United States B. of Stat.	France Paris	Greece Athens	Hungary	India Bom- bay	Irish Free State	Latvia Riga	Luxem- burg	Nor- way	New Zealand	Nether- lands	Po- land	Russia Mos- cow	Sweden Stock- holm	Swit- zer- land	Cze- cho- lovakia			
1925 June	184	188	150	*	131	3171	146	219	161	*	142	174	1191	390	173	1448	1829200	154	188	598	119	515	269	161	179	144	211	176	168	731
1926 Mar.	131	139	158	98	137	2796	153	*	163	*	140	*	1172	451	168	1708	1472800	155	*	647	118	527	225	169	229	173	163	687		
Apr.	131	140	158	98	140	2726	152	*	162	*	141	*	1163	451	167	1731	1451200	153	180	642	117	546	*	176	239	173	163	685		
May	132	140	158	97	147	2888	150	*	161	*	141	*	1150	451	168	1741	1462300	155	*	652	119	578	*	183	223	173	163	692		
June	131	141	158	98	155	2793	150	*	159	*	140	175	1175	485	170	1791	1470400	167	183	650	119	609	218	183	227	172	162	693		
July	130	142	158	98	174	2790	150	184	159	*	141	1183	485	170	1808	1482300	155	182	649	119	686	*	177	228	172	162	718			
Aug.	130	142	158	99	180	—	149	*	161	*	141	1213	539	172	1818	1483800	155	182	652	119	688	*	181	222	171	161	723			
Sept.	143	142	158	99	170	—	—	*	—	*	138	1203	539	171	—	1818	1483800	155	180	647	112	711	*	188	220	171	161	723		
Oct.	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

COST OF LIVING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914=100)

Date (end of month)	South Africa	Ger- many	Aus- tralia	Austria Vienna	Bel- gium	Bel- gia	Can- ada	Den- mark	Egypt Cairo	Spain	Estonia Tallin	United States B. of Stat.	France Paris	Greece Athens	Hungary	India Bom- bay	Irish Free State	Latvia Riga	Luxem- burg	Nor- way	New Zealand	Nether- lands	Po- land	Russia Mos- cow	Sweden Stock- holm	Swit- zer- land	Cze- cho- lovakia			
1925 June	184	188	150	*	131	3171	146	219	161	*	142	174	1191	390	173	1448	1829200	154	188	598	119	515	269	161	179	144	211	176	168	731
1926 Mar.	131	139	158	98	137	2796	153	*	163	*	140	*	1172	451	168	1708	1472800	155	*	647	118	527	225	169	229	173	163	687		
Apr.	131	140	158	98	140	2726	152	*	162	*	141	*	1163	451	167	1731	1451200	153	180	642	117	546	*	176	239	173	163	685		
May	132	140	158	97	147	2888	150	*	161	*	141	*	1150	451	168	1741	1462300	155	*	652	119	578	*	183	223	173	163	692		
June	131	141	158	98	155	2793	150	*	159	*	140	175	1175	485	170	1791	1470400	167	183	650	119	609	218	183	227	172	162	693		
July	130	142	158	98	174	2790	150	184	159	*	141	1183	485	170	1808	1482300	155	182	649	119	686	*	177	228	172	162	718			
Aug.	130	142	158	99	180	—	149	*	161	*	141	1213	539	172	1818	1483800	155	182	652	119	688	*	181	222	171	161	723			
Sept.	143	142	158	99	170	—	—	*	—	*	138	1203	539	171	—	1818	1483800	155	180	647	112	711	*	188	220	171	161	723		
Oct.	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

FOOD (Base, as far as possible, July 1914=100)

Date (end of month)	South Africa	Ger- many	Aus- tralia	Austria Vienna	Bel- gium	Bel- gia	Can- ada	Den- mark	Egypt Cairo	Spain	Estonia Tallin	United States B. of Stat.	France Paris	Greece Athens	Hungary	India Bom- bay	Irish Free State	Latvia Riga	Luxem- burg	Nor- way	New Zealand	Nether- lands	Po- land	Russia Mos- cow	Sweden Stock- holm	Swit- zer- land	Cze- cho- lovakia
1925 June	122	146	155	270	131	3210	141	210	168	190	146	151	1101	422	167	1516	1907500	149	188	599	104	145	171	208	168	169	846
1926 Mar.	118	141	159	96	138	2790	153	*	161	185	144	156	1080	497	159	1805	1908800	151	*	654	103	—	—	212	158	161	767
Apr.	119	142	159	96	142	2731	152	*	161	187	145	159	1085	503	158	1821	1932200	150	175	645	101	—	204	225	157	161	761
May	119	142	159	96	152	2809	149	*	160	183	145	157	1078	522	158	1821	1932200	152	*	654	103	—	214	218	158	159	774
June	118	143	159	97	183	2808	149	*	157	183	144	156	1080	544	161	1829800	155	183	657	103	—	213	212	158	159	775	
July	117	145	159	97	183	2808	150	150	158	186	145	153	1105	574	161	1854600	153	174	660	103	—	213	212	158	159	808	
Aug.	117	146	159	98	183	—	147	*	159	187	144	153	1153	587	162	1599700	152	183	660	103	—	213	212	158	159	808	
Sept.	145	145	159	98	186	—	—	*	—	187	139	155	1137	590	163	—	1599700	152	183	660	103	—	213	212	158	159	816
Oct.	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	155	1137	590	163	—	—	153	652	94	—	—	227	—	155	160	816

* These index numbers include, in addition to foodstuffs, certain fuel and light commodities.
 The sign * signifies "figures not yet received".
 The sign * signifies "no figures published".
 * Base : 1925=100.

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

Date (end of month)	Ger- many 1925=100	Austria Vienna 1925=100	Bel- gium 1925=100	Canada 60 towns	Denmark 100 towns	Spain, Madrid	Ethiopia Tallian 1922=100	United States 32 towns	Fin- land 21 towns	France Paris	Great Brit- ain	Hungary Budapest	India, Bombay State	Irish Free State	Italy Milan	Latvia Riga	Nor- way 31 towns	New Zealand 25 towns	Poland Warsaw	Russia	Sweden 49 towns	Swit- zerland 23 towns	Czecho- slovakia Prague
CLOTHING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																							
1925 June	173	•	142	•	272	•	123	171	1040	445	230	2243200	198	204	665	122	257	166	188	239	101	182	100 ¹
1926 Mar.	168	99	144	•	•	•	123	•	1044	324	223	1855200	175	•	702	122	213	•	251	299	188	170	99 ⁴
April	167	99	145	•	•	•	123	•	1049	•	223	1850200	170	205	702	122	•	•	251	302	•	172	99 ⁴
May	165	99	151	•	•	•	123	•	1049	•	223	1827300	162	•	691	122	•	156	272	303	•	172	99 ⁴
June	164	99	155	•	•	•	123	168	1047	577	220	1827300	160	205	692	122	207	•	272	301	187	172	99 ⁴
July	163	99	167	•	210	•	123	•	1044	•	220	1827300	160	205	692	122	•	•	254	300	•	172	99 ⁴
Aug.	161	99	173	•	•	•	123	•	1039	•	220	1827300	160	•	692	122	•	154	254	•	•	172	99 ⁴
Sept.	160	98	179	•	•	•	123	•	1039	635	220	1827300	160	•	692	122	•	•	256	•	184	172	99 ⁴
Oct.	—	98	—	•	•	•	—	•	—	•	—	—	—	205	•	•	•	•	—	•	•	166	—
HEATING AND LIGHTING (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																							
1925 June	139	•	114	174	252	174	102	177	1380	345	180	1807000	165	201	513	372	243	182	145	149	177	153	830
1926 Mar.	143	100	115	179	•	168	94	•	1248	447	185	1792800	165	•	505	387	208	•	165	234	170	147	805
April	142	98	116	180	•	169	94	•	1248	•	185	1767400	164	195	505	387	•	•	160	238	170	140	805
May	140	99	118	177	•	171	94	•	1250	•	180	1767400	164	•	505	387	•	176	161	228	167	145	805
June	140	97	129	176	•	176	94	181	1254	452	195	1759000	164	•	512	387	201	•	160	214	168	145	805
July	141	99	142	175	215	177	90	•	1238	•	200	1750600	164	234	512	387	•	•	158	217	187	145	805
Aug.	141	100	159	175	•	174	95	•	1242	•	215	1750600	164	•	512	387	•	177	170	•	186	144	766
Sept.	143	100	163	—	•	177	99	•	1257	541	230	—	—	—	512	367	•	•	182	•	166	144	766
Oct.	—	103	—	—	•	177	—	•	—	•	—	—	—	203	•	•	•	•	—	•	170	145	—
RENT (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																							
1925 June	80	•	152	143	170	•	174	167	1286	200	147	616300	172	127	393	80	179	165	54	•	186	102	233
1926 Mar.	91	105	153	142	•	•	174	•	1286	220	148	606000	172	•	477	80	179	•	72	•	188	163	250
April	97	105	154	142	•	•	174	•	1286	•	149	606000	172	127	477	80	•	•	76	•	•	163	250
May	99	109	154	143	•	•	174	•	1286	•	149	707500	172	•	477	80	•	178	76	•	•	167	256
June	100	118	155	143	•	•	174	165	1334	250	150	707500	172	•	477	80	179	•	76	•	188	167	256
July	104	118	157	143	185	•	174	•	1334	•	150	707500	172	127	477	80	•	•	76	•	•	167	256
Aug.	105	118	161	142	•	•	174	•	1334	•	150	707500	172	•	477	80	•	182	70	•	•	167	256
Sept.	105	118	162	—	•	•	174	•	1334	230	150	—	—	127	477	70	•	•	76	•	188	167	256
Oct.	—	118	—	—	•	•	—	•	—	•	—	—	—	—	•	•	•	•	—	•	•	167	256

The sign • signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES¹ OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AT 1 AUGUST 1926

Commodity	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels ³	Lodz	London	Madrid	Milan	Ottawa	Paris	Phila- delphia ⁴	Prague	Riga	Rome	Stock- holm	Sydney ⁶	Tallinn	Vienna	Warsaw
	Gulden	R.Mks.	Francs	Zloty	Pence	Pesetas	Lire	Cents	Francs	Cents ⁵	Koruny	Lats	Lire	Kroner	Pence	K.Mks.	Schillinge	Zloty
Bread																		
White	0.24	0.69	2.70	0.45	5.35	0.65	3.01	16.87	2.80	20.7	2.83	0.75	3.10	0.80	6.62	46.4	1.65	0.49
Black or rye	0.18 ²	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.43	0.30	2.75	0.64	—	17.8	0.59	—
Flour (wheaten)	0.28	0.52	3.80	0.76	6.14	0.80	3.34	13.45	3.95	13.5	4.27	0.75	3.10	0.47	5.16	40.3	0.86	0.81
Butter																		
Fresh	2.05	3.80	20.76	6.30	48.29	5.00	21.15	86.00	20.05	117.5	27.60	3.93	23.00	—	54.02	256.4	6.40	6.06
Salt	—	—	19.10	—	48.51	4.25	—	—	—	—	—	3.29	11.00	3.40	—	229.1	—	—
Margarine	1.20	1.86	11.50	—	17.65	—	10.88	—	11.70	65.9	15.49	1.95	15.00	1.62	—	—	2.80	—
Beef (home produce)																		
Ribs	1.40	2.20	17.63	2.36	41.40	5.00	14.88	53.14	32.70	81.8	15.73	1.57	12.25	2.28	17.31	134.3	3.20	2.53
Thin flank	1.10	—	8.68	—	17.86	4.30	9.06	29.55	9.10	54.9	—	1.20	11.50	1.67	18.30	98.4	—	—
Beef (chilled or frozen)																		
Ribs	1.20	1.40	13.63	—	24.70	3.40	9.12	—	—	—	—	—	11.00	—	—	—	2.60	—
Thin flank	0.80	—	6.38	—	11.25	1.60	4.16	—	—	—	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton (home produce)																		
Leg	2.20	2.70	15.67	2.18	41.01	4.50	—	67.91	19.75	93.1 ⁵	12.35	1.56	—	3.03	18.30	118.9	—	2.47
Breast	1.20	2.40	7.67	—	19.62	2.90	—	—	7.10	—	—	1.17	—	—	16.31 ⁷	104.3	—	—
Mutton (frozen)																		
Leg	—	—	10.25	—	27.56	—	—	—	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	3.75	—	10.80	—	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	1.20	3.00	16.71	3.80	42.53	4.00	10.77	99.45	15.55	105.4	—	2.01	12.00	2.76	43.22	158.7	3.00	3.40
Potatoes	0.09	0.13	0.67	0.11	2.61	0.28	0.94	8.77	1.65	15.4	1.47	0.19	0.90	0.14	4.69	5.9	0.26	0.15
Sugar (white granulated)	0.48	0.64	3.81	1.38	7.00	1.75	7.12	16.32	5.25	13.7	5.11	0.82	7.40	0.56	10.81	41.5	0.92	1.40
Coffee	1.65	6.90	28.38	11.00	—	8.00	35.91	130.32	—	98.3	44.85	8.00	37.00	4.00	46.31	390.7	10.40	11.60
Coffee substitute	—	0.50	—	2.50	—	—	15.10	—	34.00	—	4.03	0.63	15.00	1.70	—	97.7	1.50	2.10
Tea	3.00	9.60	33.33	25.00	44.10	20.00	—	157.22	47.00	158.5	—	9.75	60.00	—	53.58	586.1	16.60	29.18
Cheese	1.20	1.50	0.55	1.44	28.22	5.50	23.84	67.47	19.50	87.8	6.52	1.25	19.50	1.76	35.06	195.4	6.00	1.89
Milk (unskimmed)	0.14	0.80	1.50	0.35	5.23	0.80	1.70	8.90	1.30	12.7	2.15	0.25	1.80	0.24	7.56	15.0	0.52	0.46
Eggs (not newlaid or preserved)	0.07	0.12	—	0.16	1.70	0.35	0.63	3.62	0.87	3.5	0.77	0.11	0.60	0.10	2.23	6.8	0.16	0.15
Rice	0.25	0.65	5.67	1.30	6.30	1.10	2.81	24.03	5.60	26.9	3.61	0.83	3.85	0.52	6.73	48.8	1.00	1.32

¹ Prices are per kilogramme except for milk (per litre) and eggs (per unit).² Figures for 15 May 1926.³ Leg of lamb.⁴ Bread made with unsifted wheaten flour.⁵ Figures for 15 March 1926.

Figures for 15 August 1926.

⁷ Shoulder of mutton.

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 1925

INTERNATIONAL

Czechoslovakia-Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union

Obchodni smlouva mezi republikou Ceskoslovenskou a Hospodárskou Unii belgo-lucemburskou. 28. prosince 1925. (Sb. z. a n., 1925, Castka 111, No. 262, p. 1231.)

[Treaty of Commerce between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union. Dated 28 December 1925.]

Esthonia-Germany

Konsulaarlepung Eesti Wabariigi ja Saksa Riigi wahel. 13. märtsil 1925. (Riigi Teataja, 1926, No. 39, p. 429.)

[Consular Treaty between the Republic of Esthonia and Germany. Dated 13 March 1925.]

Italy-Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom

* Accordo generale di reciprocità in materia di assicurazioni sociali. 25 giugno 1925. (Bollettino della Emigrazione, 1925, No. 12, p. 1238.)

[Reciprocal Agreement respecting social insurance. Dated 25 June 1925.]

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 Kybernéseos (Teuchos proton) ; G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale ; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda ; J. O. = Journal Officiel ; Lik. = Likuma 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. = Sbirka zákonu a narizeni (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic) ; L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

CHILE

* Decreto-Lei núm. 272, que esclarece el alcance del artículo 1º del Decreto-Lei núm. 24 [sobre abolición del trabajo nocturno en las panaderías]. 24 de Febrero de 1925. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, 1925, Libro XCIV, p. 1712.) [Legislative Decree No. 272, to define the scope of section 1 of Legislative Decree No. 24 (to prohibit night-work in bakeries). Dated 24 February 1925.]

* Decreto-Lei núm. 379, que modifica i rectifica la Lei núm. 4055, de 8 de Setiembre de 1924. 20 de Marzo de 1925. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, 1925, Libro XCIV, p. 1799.)

[Legislative Decree No. 379, to amend Act No. 4055 of 8 September 1924 (industrial accidents). Dated 20 March 1925.]

COLOMBIA

* Ley 15 de 1925 (Enero 31) sobre higiene social y asistencia pública. (Leyes de 1924 y 1925, p. 242)

[Act No. 15 respecting social hygiene and public relief. Dated 31 January 1925.]

GREECE

* Decree to consolidate in a single text Act No. 2841 [Act of 21 February 1901 respecting the compensation payable to victims of accidents in mines and in metallurgical establishments and to the survivors of such victims], the subsequent Acts in amendment thereof, and the Legislative Decree of 15 December 1923. Dated 23 March 1925. (Eph. Kyb., 1925, No. 106, p. 625.)

MEXICO

Yucatan

* Decreto Núm. 279 : Ley que establece la indemnización por accidentes de trabajo. 4 de Mayo de 1925. (Diario Oficial del Estado de Yucatán, suplemento al número 8316 del 6 de Mayo de 1925.)

[Decree No. 279 : Act providing for compensation for industrial accidents. Dated 4 May 1925.]

PANAMA

* Ley 55 de 1925 de 30 de Marzo sobre inmigración.

[Act respecting immigration, No. 55 of 1925. Dated 30 March 1925.]

PARAGUAY

* Ley N. 742, de Trabajo Personal Obligatorio. 1 de Julio de 1925. (Diario Oficial, 1925, No. 1153, p. 1.)

[Act No. 742 respecting compulsory personal labour. Dated 1 July 1925.]

Decreto N. 22242, por el cual se reglamenta la Ley N. 742 del Trabajo Personal Obligatorio (T.P.O.). 13 de Noviembre de 1925. (Diario Oficial, 1925, No. 1192, p. 2.)

[Decree No. 22242 issuing Regulations in pursuance of Act No. 742 respecting compulsory personal labour. Dated 13 November 1925.]

PERU

Ley No. 5119 ampliando la Ley No. 4916 a favor de los empleados de comercio. 15 de junio de 1925. (El Peruano, 25 de junio de 1925, año 84, Tomo 1, Semestre 1, No. 136, p. 569.)

[Act No. 5119 to supplement Act No. 4916 (of 7 February 1924) for the benefit of commercial employees. Dated 15 June 1925.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Notice No. 626 (Department of Railways and Harbours) : Amendment of South African Railways and Harbours Sick Fund Regulations. Dated 11 April 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1925, Vol. LX, No. 1467, p. 104.)

Government Notice No. 640 (Department of Labour) : Apprenticeship in the printing industry. Dated 15 April 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1925, Vol. LX, No. 1467, p. 87.)

Government Notice No. 794 (Department of Public Health) : Regulations in respect of the establishment or carrying on of certain factories, businesses, trades or works. Dated 8 May 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1925, Vol. LX, No. 1474, p. 265.)

Government Notice No. 808 (Department of the Interior) : Amendments in Public Service Regulations. Dated 12 May 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1925, Vol. LX, No. 1474, p. 264.)

* Government Notice No. 2286 (Department of Labour) : Regulations dealing with first aid in factories. (Factories Act (No. 28 of 1918, Chapter VI).) Dated 21 December 1925. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1925, Vol. LXII, No. 1522, p. 746.)

VENEZUELA

* Ley de Minas. 9 de julio de 1925.
[Mines Act. Dated 9 July 1925.]

LEGISLATION OF 1926

TERRITORIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

Verordnung betr. die Erwerbslosenfürsorge im Saargebiet. Vom 2. Juni 1926. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1926, No. 22, p. 140.)

Erlass betr. Erhöhung der Versicherungsgrenze und des Grundlohns in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 7. Juni 1926. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1926, No. 21, p. 132.)

Genehmigung betr. Aenderung der Vorschriften zur Regelung des Lehrlingswesens in Handwerksbetrieben. Vom 15. Juni 1926. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1926, No. 25, p. 163.)

Geschäftsordnung der Arbeitskammer des Saargebietes. Vom 16. Juni 1926. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1926, No. 25, p. 167.)

Verfahrensordnung für die Kammern der Angestellten-Versicherung. Den 12. Juli 1926. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1926, No. 28, p. 195.)

Verordnung betr. Abänderung der Bestimmungen über das Wohnungswesen. Den 27. Juli 1926. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1926, No. 28, p. 182.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES

French Cameroon

Décret modifiant le décret du 9 juillet 1925 sur le régime du travail au Cameroun. Du 13 février 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 41, p. 2220.)

INTERNATIONAL

France-Belgium

Arrangement entre la France et la Belgique en vue de simplifier les formalités de transit pour les émigrants traversant leurs territoires respectifs. Signé le 27 janvier 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 93, p. 4675.)

ARGENTINA

Decreto (Ministerio de Obras Públicas) : Declárese que las mujeres que empleen como guarda-barreras las empresas ferroviarias, no estan comprendidas en las

disposiciones de la ley 11.317. 16 de Junio de 1926. (Boletín Oficial, 1926, No. 9666, p. 1143.)

[Decree of the Ministry of Public Works to provide that women employed by railways companies as level-crossing keepers shall not be covered by the provisions of the Act No. 11.317. Dated 16 June 1926.]

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales

An Act to amend the law relating to landlords and tenants ; to extend the provisions of the Fair Rents Act, 1915, as amended by the Fair Rents (Amendment) Act, 1920, to certain shops ; to impose certain restrictions on the recovery of possession of dwelling-houses and shops ; to amend the Fair Rents Act, 1915, the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and certain other Acts ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 8 February 1926. (No. 2, 1926.)

An Act to provide for the determination of fair rents for certain dwelling-houses ; to enforce such determination ; to amend certain Acts ; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. Assented to 8 February 1926. (Fair Rents (Amendment) Act, 1926, No. 2.)

An Act to provide for the accommodation of rural workers ; to repeal the Shearers' Accommodation Act, 1901 ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 5 March 1926. (No. 3, 1926.)

* An Act to provide for the care and well-being of juvenile assisted migrants ; to repeal the Juvenile Migrants Apprenticeship Act, 1923 ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 17 March 1926. (No. 8, 1926.)

* An Act to regulate the hours of work in certain industries, and payment of overtime ; to further regulate the making, varying, and amending of awards and industrial agreements ; to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and certain other Acts ; to repeal the Eight-hours Act 1916, and the Eight-hours (Amendment) Act, 1922 ; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 17 March 1926. (Forty-four Hours Week (Amendment) Act, 1926. No. 11, 1926.)

Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926. (Government Gazette, 1926, No. 49.)

Western Australia

Proclamation to extend the Workers' Compensation Act to certain diseases as from 15 June 1926. Dated 4 June 1926. (W.A. Government Gazette, 1926, No. 26, p. 1196.)

Regulations under section 10 of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1924. Dated 4 June 1926. (W.A. Government Gazette, 1926, No. 26, p. 1197.)

AUSTRIA

Bundesgesetz vom 30. Juni 1926 betreffend die Fortsetzung der ausserordentlichen Massnahmen der Arbeitslosenfürsorge (XVII. Novelle zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz.) (B. G. Bl., 1926, 36. Stück, No. 165, p. 670.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit den beteiligten Bundesministerien vom 14. Mai 1926 zur Durchführung des Artikels 3, Punkt I, Absatz 1 und 2, und Punkt VI, Absatz 1, des Bundesgesetzes vom 26. März 1926, B.G.Bl. Nr. 76 (II. Durchführungsverordnung zu Artikel 3 des Verwaltungsersparungsgesetzes). (B. G. Bl., 1926, 27. Stück, No. 121, p. 609.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 19. Juni 1926 über die Erhaltung des Arbeiterstandes in gewerblichen Betrieben. (B. G. Bl., 1926, 34. Stück, No. 157, p. 660.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 28. Juni 1926, betreffend die Erhöhung der Beiträge beim Pensionsverein der landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften in Oesterreich. (B. G. Bl., 1926, 34. Stück, No. 159, p. 660.)

Verordnung der Bundesregierung vom 28. Juni 1926 über die Anrechnung von Vordienstzeiten für die Erlangung höherer Bezüge. (B. G. Bl., 1926, 38. Stück, No. 174, p. 685.)

Kundmachung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 16. Juli 1926, betreffend die Festsetzung der Umlage zur Bestreitung der Zuschüsse zu den Provisionen der Bergwerksbruderladen. (B. G. Bl., 1926, 40. Stück, No. 183, p. 739.)

BELGIUM

Loi portant approbation de la convention concernant l'application du repos hebdomadaire dans les établissements industriels, élaborée à Genève par la Conférence internationale du Travail et signée à Paris, le 28 janvier 1924, par la Belgique et par la France. (Moniteur Belge, 1926, No. 234, p. 4572.)

* Loi du 10 juin 1926 modifiant l'article 4, 1, de la loi du 10 mars 1925 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 6, p. 1038.)

Arrêté royal du 20 avril 1926. Evaluation forfaitaire en vue de l'application de la loi du 10 mars 1925, des avantages en nature dont bénéficient les gens de mer en vertu du contrat d'engagement. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 5, p. 928.)

Arrêté royal du 30 avril 1926. Adaptation du régime de retraite des ouvriers mineurs aux ouvriers occupés dans les exploitations visées à l'article 1^{er} de la loi du 30 décembre 1924, établies dans les cantons d'Eupen, de Malmédy et de Saint-Vith. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 5, p. 922.)

* Arrêté royal du 3 mai 1926. Loi sur le travail des femmes et des enfants. Modification des arrêtés royaux des 19 février et 5 août 1895, réglementant le travail des personnes protégées dans diverses industries. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 5, p. 923.)

Arrêté royal du 23 novembre 1925 relatif aux travailleurs à domicile et aux travailleurs rémunérés à façon, aux pièces ou à la tâche : Limitation des versements personnels et de la cotisation patronale. Du 23 mai 1926. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 6, p. 1048.)

Arrêté royal : Cotisation de garantie à percevoir en 1926 pour l'exercice 1925 (Loi du 24 décembre 1903 sur la réparation des dommages résultant des accidents du travail). Du 7 juin 1926. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 6, p. 1049.)

Arrêté royal : Loi du 10 mars 1925 modifiée par celle du 10 juin 1926 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés : Exécution de l'article 57. Du 15 juin 1926. (R. d. T., 1926, No. 6, p. 1038.)

Arrêté : Loi du 10 décembre 1924 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré : Tarifs. Du 29 juillet 1926. (Moniteur Belge, 1926, No. 220, p. 4212.)

Arrêté : Loi du 10 mars 1925 modifiée par celle du 10 juin 1926 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des employés : Tarifs. Du 29 juillet 1926. (Moniteur Belge, 1926, No. 220, p. 4208.)

BRAZIL

Bahia

Decreto N. 4.225, de 4 de Janeiro de 1926 : Regulamento da Lei N. 1.729 sobre Imigração e Colonização. (Diário Oficial do Estado da Bahia, 1926, No. 53, p. 2499.)

Decree No. 4225 : Regulations under Act No. 1729 respecting immigration and settlement. Dated 4 January 1926.]

BULGARIA

Act to promote the construction of agricultural buildings in Bulgaria. Dated 10 April 1926. (Drj. Vest., 1926, No. 25.)

Act to supplement section 5 of the amendment to the Act respecting pensions to employees of the state and of local authorities for the year 1925. Dated 5 June 1926. (Drj. Vest., 1926, No. 56, p. 3.)

CHILE

Ministerio de Higiene, Asistencia, Previsión Social y Trabajo. Decreto numero 113, que aprueba el reglamento que se inserta para la aplicación del artículo 8° de la lei número 4053, sobre Contrato de Trabajo. (Diario Oficial, 1926, No. 14429, p. 686.)

[Decree No. 113 of the Ministry of Hygiene, Assistance, Social Welfare, and Labour to approve the Regulations appended thereto respecting the application of section 8 of Act No. 4053 respecting the contract of employment. (No date).]

CUBA

Decreto No. 562 de 29 de abril de 1926 [aprobando los enmiendas introducidos por el Colegio Notarial de la Habana en su reglamento interior]. (Gaceta Oficial, 1926, No. 104, p. 9317.)

[Decree No. 562 to approve the amendments made by the College of Notaries of Havana in its rules. Dated 29 April 1926.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Ausführungsbestimmungen zum Gesetz über Steuerbefreiung zur Erleichterung des Wohnungsbaues vom 9. Dezember 1925. Vom 19. April 1926. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1926, Teil I, No. 34, p. 171.)

Grundsätze über die Gewährung von Erwerbslosenunterstützungen an Tabakarbeiter und Tabakarbeiterinnen. Vom 17. Juli 1926. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1926, Teil I, No. 53, p. 229.)

DENMARK

Lov af 31. Marts 1926 om Ændring i Lov Nr. 101 af 29. April 1913 om Hjaelppekasser. (L.T. Nr. 87.) (Socialt Tidsskrift, 1926, II. Aarg., No. 5, p. B40.)

[Act to amend Act No. 101 of 29 April 1913 respecting relief funds. Dated 31 March 1926. (Increase of state grant in aid of communal contributions).]

Bekendtgørelse om ændret Affattelse af § 11 i Handelsministeriets Bekendtgørelse Nr. 106 af 28. Februar 1921 angaaende Tilsyn med Skibe. Den 31 Maj 1926. (Nr. 163.) (Lovtidenden A., No. 22, 1926, p. 898.)

[Notification to amend section 11 of Notification No. 106 issued by the Ministry of Commerce respecting the inspection of ships. Dated 31 May 1926. (No. 163).]

ESTHONIA

Riigi asutustes ja ettevõtetes töötavate tööliste pensioni seadus. 4 Märtsil 1926. (Riigi Teataja, 1926, No. 23.)

[Act respecting pensions for persons employed in state institutions and undertakings. Dated 4 March 1926.]

Riigikogu poolt 26. märtsil 1926 a. wastuwõetud Eesti-Saksa konsulaarlepingu kinnitamise seadus. (Riigi Teataja, 1926, No. 39, p. 429.)

[Act to ratify the Consular Treaty between Esthonia and Germany. Dated 26 March 1926.]

FRANCE

Lois

Loi réglant, à partir du 1^{er} avril 1926, les rapports des bailleurs et des locataires de locaux d'habitation. (J. O., 1926, No. 78, p. 4090.)

Loi prorogeant de quatre années la loi du 15 juillet 1922, et les lois subséquentes qui l'ont modifiée ou complétée, instituant les allocations temporaires en faveur de certaines victimes d'accidents du travail. Du 30 juin 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 153, p. 7274.)

* Loi modifiant et complétant les lois des 15 juillet 1922, 30 juin 1924 et 11 juillet 1925 qui ont institué des allocations temporaires en faveur de certaines catégories de bénéficiaires de rentes au titre de la loi du 9 avril 1898 sur les accidents du travail. Du 15 juillet 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 166, p. 7906.)

* Loi prorogeant le délai prévu à l'article 7, paragraphe 2, de la loi du 25 octobre 1919 étendant aux maladies d'origine professionnelle la loi du 9 avril 1898 sur les accidents du travail. Du 15 juillet 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 166, p. 7906.)

Orders

Décret du 9 janvier 1926 modifiant le décret du 9 septembre 1906 relatif aux subventions accordées aux caisses de secours contre le chômage. (J. O., 14 janvier 1926, p. 589.)

Décret du 9 janvier 1926 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de l'article 25 de la loi de finances du 13 juillet 1925, relatif à la taxe d'apprentissage. (J. O., 15 janvier 1926, p. 620.)

Décret du 3 mars 1926 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application d'un régime de répartition du travail dans le commerce de détail de marchandises autres que les denrées alimentaires de la ville de Saint-Étienne. (J. O., 13 mars 1926, p. 3228.)

Arrêté du 9 mars 1925 pris pour l'application de la loi du 11 juillet 1925 dispensant de versements pendant la durée de leur séjour dans les centres de rééducation les assurés de la loi des retraites ouvrières et paysannes ainsi que les ouvriers, mineurs pensionnés de guerre. (J. O., 18 mars 1926, p. 3114.)

Décret relatif à la rééducation professionnelle et à l'Office national des mutilés et réformés de la guerre (exécution de la loi du 2 janvier 1918). Du 17 mars 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 78, p. 4105.)

Décret portant règlement sur les appareils à vapeur autres que ceux placés à bord des bateaux. Du 2 avril 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 94, p. 4708.)

Décret du ministère des Affaires étrangères en date du 16 avril 1926, portant promulgation de l'arrangement conclu à Paris le 27 janvier 1926 entre la France et la Belgique en vue de simplifier les formalités de transit pour les émigrants traversant leurs territoires respectifs. (J. O., 1926, No. 93, p. 4675.)

* Décret modifiant le décret du 15 août 1923 modifié par le décret du 3 avril 1925, portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans le commerce de détail de marchandises autres que les denrées alimentaires. Du 18 mai 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 118, p. 5704.)

* Décret du ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales modifiant le décret du 27 juillet 1923 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les banques et tous les établissements de finance, de crédit et de change. Du 5 juin 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 134, p. 6441.)

Décret relatif à l'application de l'article 4 de la loi du 14 avril 1924 portant réforme du régime des pensions civiles et des pensions militaires aux indemnités de direction allouées aux directeurs et aux directrices des établissements d'enseignement agricole visés par la loi du 2 août 1918 sur l'organisation de l'enseignement professionnel public de l'agriculture. Du 9 juillet 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 167, p. 7973.)

Décret relatif au comité consultatif des assurances contre les accidents du travail. Du 5 août 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 188, p. 9223.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'établissement d'un régime uniforme de répartition du travail dans les boucheries hippophagiques en gros et entreprises d'abatage en gros relevant de l'abattoir hippophagique de Vaugirard. Du 5 août 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 188, p. 9224.)

FRENCH COLONIES

French West Africa

Décret (ministre des Colonies) organisant le crédit agricole mutuel en Afrique occidentale française. Du 23 mai 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 122, p. 5885.)

New Caledonia

Décret (ministère des Colonies) réglementant pour la Nouvelle-Calédonie la saisie-arrêt sur les petits salaires et petits traitements des ouvriers et employés. Du 19 mai 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 121, p. 5845.)

Indo-China

Décret (ministère des Colonies) autorisant l'accèsion des indigènes indochinois à certains emplois publics locaux. Du 20 mai 1926. (J. O., 1926, No. 121, p. 5845.)

GERMANY*Laws*

Gesetz über den deutsch-estnischen Konsularvertrag. Vom 28. Mai 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, II, p. 327.)

Gesetz über Abänderung der Reichsverordnung über die Fürsorgepflicht. Vom 8. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 24, p. 201.)

Gesetz über eine Erhebung in der Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 25. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 209.)

* Gesetz über Abänderung des Reichsknappschaftsgesetzes. Vom 25. Juni 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, I, p. 291.)

Gesetz zur Abänderung des Mieterschutzgesetzes. Vom 29. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 26, p. 222.)

Gesetz zur Abänderung des Gesetzes über die Bereitstellung von Kredit zur Förderung des Kleinwohnungsbaues. Vom 1. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, I, p. 357.)

* Gesetz über das Übereinkommen zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und der Republik Oesterreich über die Durchführung der Sozialversicherung im zwischenstaatlichen Verkehre. Vom 8. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, II, p. 355.)

Gesetz über den deutsch-schwedischen Handels- und Schiffsfahrtsvertrag. Vom 10. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, II, p. 383.)

Verordnung über die Abkürzung der Wartezeit und den Einkauf von Beitragsmonaten in der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 14. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, I, p. 413.)

Gesetz über Änderung des Gesetzes zur Abänderung des Gesetzes über Einstellung des Personalabbaues und Änderung der Personal-Abbau-Verordnung. Vom 15. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, I, p. 411.)

Orders

Erllass d. M.f.H. vom 3. Mai 1926, Nr. III 4097, I 3957, betr. Ausführungsanweisung zum Gesetz betr. Kinderarbeit in gewerblichen Betrieben vom 30. März 1903 (R.G.Bl. Nr. 14, S. 113), abgeändert durch das Gesetz vom 31. Juli 1925 (R.G.Bl. I, Nr. 36, S. 162). (Ministerialblatt der Handels- und Gewerbe-Verwaltung, 1926, No. 10, p. 125.)

Erllass d. M.f.H. vom 7. Mai 1926 Nr. III 3733, V 5776, betr. Versorgung der Kraftfahrzeuge mit Betriebsstoffen. (Ministerialblatt der Handels- und Gewerbe-Verwaltung, 1926, No. 10, p. 123.)

Erste Verordnung über Änderungen der Reichsschiedsamsordnung und der Schiedsamsordnung. Vom 15. Mai 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 22, p. 176.)

Richtlinien über die Verwendung der Mittel des Reichswohnungsfürsorgefonds für Kriegsbeschädigte und Witwen der im Kriege Gefallenen in Preussen. Vom 22. Mai 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 22, p. 177.)

Bekanntmachung. Gewährung des Reichszuschusses zu Renten aus der saarländischen Invalidenversicherung. Vom 28. Mai 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, II, p. 373.)

Verordnung über die Abfindungen für Unfallrenten. Vom 14. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 213.)

Verordnung über Berechnung des Jahresarbeitsverdienstes in der Unfallversicherung. Vom 14. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 214.)

Verordnung über Kleinbetriebe der Fischerei in der See-Unfallversicherung. Vom 14. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 214.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung der Unfallversicherung. Vom 14. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 214.)

Bekanntmachung des Gesetzes über Mieterschutz und Mieteinigungsämter. Vom 30. Juni 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, I, p. 347.)

Anordnung über die weitere Geltung der bisherigen Höchstsätze in der Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 30. Juni 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 209.)

Anordnung über Ausdehnung und weitere Verlängerung der Kurzarbeiterfürsorge. Vom 1. Juli 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 25, p. 209.)

Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung des Reichsknappschaftsgesetzes. Vom 1. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., 1926, I, p. 369.)

Fünfte 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 3. Juli 1926. (R. Arb. Bl., 1926, No. 26, p. 220.)

GREAT BRITAIN

An Act to amend temporarily the Coal Mines Acts, 1887 to 1919, with respect to the hours of employment below ground. Dated 8 July 1926. (16 & 17 Geo. V, ch. 17.)

The Emigrant Ships (Food Scale) Regulations, 1926, dated 28 January 1926, made by the Board of Trade under section 17 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906 (6 Edw. VII, ch. 48). (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 67.)

The Merchant Shipping (Cardiff Seamen's Lodging-House Keepers) Order, 1926. Dated 1 February 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 96.)

The Pension Appeal Tribunals (England and Wales) Regulations, 1926, dated 19 February 1926, as to the Procedure of the Pensions Appeal Tribunals, established for England and Wales, made by the Lord Chancellor in pursuance of section 8 (2) and paragraph 8 of the Schedule to the War Pensions (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. V, ch. 53), as amended by section 8 (2) of the War Pensions Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 23), and sections 4 and 6 of the War Pensions Act, 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. V, ch. 49). (S. R. & O., 1926, No. ¹²⁹/_{L.4.})

The Public Service Commission (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1926, made 23 February 1926 by the Secretary of State for India in Council under sections 96 and 96b of the Government of India Act. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 239.)

The National Health Insurance (Deposit Contributors) Amendment Regulations, 1926, dated 31 March 1926, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health, acting jointly, under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 520.)

The Safety Lamps Order of 3 May 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 534.)

Order in Council under section 37 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 84). Dated 1 June 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 581.)

The Kenya Protectorate Maritime Order in Council, 1926. Dated 28 June 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 825.)

The Zanzibar Maritime Order in Council, 1926. Dated 28 June 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 826.)

Order in Council providing for the Re-assessment of Former War Disability Pensions of Seamen and Marines who served in the Great War. Dated 28 June 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 828.)

Order in Council providing for the Re-assessment of certain Injury Pensions of Seamen and Marines Disabled in consequence of Former Wars. Dated 28 June 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 829.)

The Safety Lamps Glasses Order of 30 June 1926. (S. R. & O., 1926, No. 811.)

Scotland

Regulations, dated 1 September 1925, under section 6 of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict., ch. 80), as applied by section 45 (4) (b) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. & O., 1926, No. $\frac{561}{8.26}$.)

The Notification of Deaths (Persons over 70) Regulations (Scotland), 1926, dated 10 June 1926, made under section 6 of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict., ch. 80), as applied by section 45 (4) (b) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. & O., No. $\frac{730}{8.28}$.)

The Town Planning Procedure Regulations (Scotland), 1926, dated 9 July 1926, made by the Scottish Board of Health under sections 5 (2) (a) and 6 of the Town Planning (Scotland) Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 17). (S. R. & O., 1926, No. $\frac{843}{8.32}$.)

GREECE

Legislative Decree respecting the abolition of the Ministry of National Economy and the Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Relief. Dated 12 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 11, p. 55).

Legislative Decree respecting the remuneration of pilots. Dated 16 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 24, p. 154.)

Legislative Decree respecting the Greek State Railways. Dated 22 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 32, p. 197.)

Legislative Decree respecting the assignment of the branches of the former Ministry of National Economy to other Ministries. Dated 30 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 35, p. 215.)

Legislative Decree respecting the establishment of a special Land Settlement Fund. Dated 30 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 35, p. 217.)

Legislative Decree to supplement certain provisions of the Legislative Decree of 26 February 1926, respecting the restriction of the scope of the moratorium, Dated 20 March 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 100, p. 757).

* Legislative Decree respecting arbitration in disputes to which salaried employees are parties, etc. Dated 21 April 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 142, p. 1061).

Decree to supplement section 11 of the Decree of 9 September 1925 respecting the composition of the pilot corps. Dated 5 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 15, p. 82).

Decree respecting the grant of percentages to salaried employees of the customs authorities and tobacco factories. Dated 12 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb. 1926, No. 13, p. 70).

Decree respecting the prohibition of the emigration of refugees. Dated 13 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 15, p. 79).

Decree respecting subsidiary payments to the staff of the Greek State Railways. Dated 14 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 26, p. 166).

Constitutional Decree respecting the reduction of the staff of public services Dated 25 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 31, p. 193.)

Decree to amend and supplement the Moratorium Decree of 30 March 1925, Dated 31 January 1926. (Eph. Kyb., 1926, No. 39, p. 257.)

GUATEMALA

Decreto número 1441 de la Asamblea Legislativa [No se aprueba el Decreto gubernativo No. 914, emitido con fecha 15 de febrero del corriente año, por el cual se penan las huelgas]. 3 de Mayo de 1926. (El Guatemalteco, 19 de Mayo de 1926, Tomo CXIV, No. 22, p. 125.)

[Decree No. 1441 of the Legislative Assembly (disallowing Governmental Decree No. 914 of 15 February 1926, by which strikes are penalised). Dated 3 May 1926.]

HUNGARY

* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszter 67798/1926. számú rendelte az ipari munka törvényes szünetének a szódavizgyártással foglalkozó üzemekre történő ideiglenes felfüggesztéséről. 1926. évi május hó 14-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1926, 108. szám, 1. lap.)

[Order No. 67798/1926 of the Minister of Commerce respecting the temporary suspension of the statutory rest day in soda-water works. Dated 14 May 1926.]

INDIA

* An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories. As modified up to 1 June 1926.

ITALY

Laws

Legge 31 gennaio 1926, n. 1119 : Conversione in legge del decreto-legge 14 marzo 1924, n. 342, che dà esecuzione al Trattato di commercio e di navigazione e alla convenzione doganale, stipulati in Roma il 7 febbraio 1924 fra l'Italia e l'Unione delle Repubbliche sovietiste socialiste. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1465.) (G. U., 1926, No. 160, p. 3026.)

[Act No. 1119 to convert into an Act Legislative Decree No. 342 of 14 March 1924 providing for the carrying out of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and the customs convention concluded in Rome on 7 February 1924 between Italy and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Dated 31 January 1926.]

Legge 15 aprile 1926, n. 1141 : Conversione in legge del R. decreto 15 ottobre 1925, n. 1856, che dà esecuzione al Trattato di commercio e di navigazione fra l'Italia e l'Albania e al relativo Protocollo finale, firmati entrambi in Roma il 20 gennaio 1924. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1479.) (G. U., 1926, No. 162, p. 3113.)

[Act No. 1141 to convert into an Act Royal Decree No. 1856 of 15 October 1926 providing for the carrying out of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between Italy and Albania and of the Protocol relevant thereto, both signed at Rome on 20 January 1924. Dated 15 April 1926.]

Legge 16 giugno 1926, n. 1184 : Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 7 febbraio 1926, n. 222, relativo al funzionamento del Provveditorato al porto di Venezia. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1487.) (G. U., 1926, No. 163, p. 3131.)

[Act No. 1184 to convert into an Act Legislative Decree No. 222 of 7 February 1926, respecting the working of the High Commissariat of the Port of Venice. Dated 16 June 1926.]

Legge 25 giugno 1926, n. 1190 : Conversione in legge del Regio decreto-legge 7 febbraio 1926, n. 187, contenente modificazione ed aggiunte alle disposizioni della legge sull' Opera di previdenza del personale delle Ferrovie dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1492.) (G. U., 1926, No. 163, p. 3137.)

[Act No. 1190 to convert into an Act Legislative Decree No. 187 of February 1926 to amend and supplement the provisions of the Act respecting the Welfare Fund for the staff of the State Railways. Dated 25 June 1926.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 16 maggio 1926, n. 897 : Aggiunte ai Regi decreti-legge 3 gennaio 1926, n. 37, e 7 febbraio 1926, n. 168, relativi alla costituzione dell' Istituto di assicurazione e previdenza per i titolari degli uffici secondari, per i ricevitori postali e telegrafici e per gli agenti rurali. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1204.) (G. U., 1927, No 129, p. 2283.)

[Legislative Decree No. 897, to supplement Legislative Decree No. 37 of 3 January and Legislative Decree No. 168 of 7 February 1926, respecting the establishment of the insurance and thrift institution for holders of secondary offices, postal and telegraphic receivers, and rural employees. Dated 16 May 1926.]

Regio Decreto-legge 16 maggio, 1926, n. 988 : Liquidazione degli istituti esercanti l'assicurazione pensioni nelle nuove Province, in base alla abrogata legislazione ex austriaca. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1232.) (G. U., 1926, No. 132, p. 2362.)

[Legislative Decree No. 908, respecting the winding up of the pension insurance institutions in the new provinces and under the Austrian legislation which has been repealed. Dated 16 May 1926.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 11 giugno 1926, n. 1045 : Modificazioni ai Regi decreti-legge 8 febbraio e 26 aprile 1923, nn. 323 e 999, circa i marittimi disertati o che disertano da navi mercantili. (Número di pubblicazione : 1354.) (G. U., 1926, No. 147 p. 2667.)

[Legislative Decree No. 1045, to amend Legislative Decrees No. 323 of 8 February and No. 999 of 26 April 1923, respecting seamen who have deserted or hereafter desert merchant vessels. Dated 11 June 1926.]

* Regio Decreto-Legge 30 giugno 1926, n. 1096 : Provvedimenti circa la disciplina di taluni consumi. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1377.) (G. U., 1926, No. 150, p. 2812.)

[Legislative Decree No. 1096, respecting the regulation of certain branches of consumption. Dated 30 June 1926.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 9 luglio 1926, n. 1271. Istituzione di un Ufficio centrale del Dopolavoro postelegrafonico. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1576.) (G. U., 1926, No. 174, p. 3386.)

[Legislative Decree No. 1271 establishing a central Workers' Leisure Office for the postal, telegraph, and telephone services. Dated 9 July 1926.]

Orders

Regio Decreto 11 aprile 1926, n. 1133 : Esecuzione dell' Accordo internazionale stipulato in Bruxelles il 1° dicembre 1924 fra Italia ed altri Stati, riguardo alle facilitazioni al personale della marina mercantile per la cura delle malattie veneree. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1452.) (G. U., 1926, No. 157, p. 2974.)

[Royal Decree No. 1133 providing for the carrying out of the International Agreement concluded in Brussels on 1 December 1924 between Italy and other States respecting facilities for persons employed in the mercantile marine for the treatment of venereal diseases. Dated 11 April 1926.]

Regio Decreto 6 maggio 1926, n. 888 : Modifiche alle norme sullo stato giuridico e il trattamento economico dei salariati statali. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1196.) (G. U., 1926, No. 129, p. 2278.)

[Royal Decree No. 888 to amend the rules concerning the juridical status and economic situation of wage-earning employees of the state. Dated 6 May 1926.]

Regio Decreto 22 giugno 1926, n. 1067 : Approvazione del regolamento per l'esecuzione della legge 11 marzo 1926, n. 416, relativa alle nuove disposizioni sulle procedure da eseguirsi negli accertamenti medico-legali delle ferite, lesioni ed infermità dei personali dipendenti dalle Amministrazioni militari e da altre Amministrazioni dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1376.) (G. U., 1926, No. 150, p. 2806.)

[Royal Decree No. 1067 to approve the Regulations for the administration of Act No. 416 of 11 March 1926, respecting the new provisions concerning the procedure for the medico-legal verification of injuries, lesions and infirmities suffered by persons employed by the military authorities and other state departments. Dated 22 June 1926.]

* Regio Decreto 1 luglio 1926, n. 1130 : Norme per l'attuazione della legge 3 aprile 1926, n. 563, sulla disciplina giuridica dei rapporti collettivi del lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1428.) (G. U., 1926, No. 155, p. 2930.)

[Royal Decree No. 1130, issuing rules for the administration of Act No. 563 of 3 April 1926, respecting the legal regulation of collective relations in connection with employment. Dated 1 July 1926.]

Regio Decreto 2 luglio 1926, n. 1132 : Abrogazione del regolamento industriale vigente nelle nuove Provincie e norme di coordinamento con la legge 3 aprile 1926, n. 563, sulla disciplina giuridica dei rapporti collettivi del lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1430.) (G. U., 1926, No. 155, p. 2941.)

[Royal Decree No. 1132, to repeal the industrial regulations in force in the new provinces, and to issue rules for co-ordination with Act No. 563 of 3 April 1926, respecting the legal regulation of collective relations in connection with employment. Dated 2 July 1926.]

LITHUANIA

Susirinkimu istatynio pakeitimas. 1926 m. liepos mėn. 6 d. (V.Z., Nr. 196, eil. 1333.) (Vyriausybės Žinios, 1926, No. 230, p. 2.)

[Amendment of the Assemblies Act. Dated 6 July 1926.]

Zemės reformos istatymo pakeitimas. 1926 m. liepos mėn 21 d. (V.Z., Nr. 158, eil. 1118.) (Vyriausybės Žinios, 1926, No. 232, p. 2.)

[Amendment of the Agrarian Reform Act. Dated 21 July 1926.]

Kariu pensijų istatymui vykdyti taisyklių pakeitimas. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 1926, No. 228, p. 4.)

[Amendment of the administrative provisions under the Act respecting soldiers' pensions. (No date.)]

LUXEMBURG

Arrêté grand-ducal du 11 juin 1926 concernant le règlement général d'exécution sur l'assurance-accidents obligatoire (loi de codification du 17 décembre 1925, livre II).

Grossh. Beschluss vom 11. Juni 1926 betreffend die allgemeinen Ausführungsbestimmungen zur obligatorischen Unfallversicherung. (Sozialversicherungsordnung vom 17. Dezember 1925, zweites Buch.)

(Mémorial, 1926, No. 22, p. 425.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 11 juin 1926 portant modification de l'article 2 de l'arrêté grand-ducal du 26 mars 1926 concernant la composition, les attributions et le fonctionnement du Comité central des caisses de maladie.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 11. Juni 1926, wodurch Artikel 2 des Grossh. Beschlusses vom 26. März 1926 über die Zusammensetzung, die Aufgaben und die Wirkungsweise des Zentralausschusses der Krankenkassen abgeändert wird.

(Mémorial, 1926, No. 22, p. 436.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 11 juin 1926 concernant le mode de rémunération des fonctionnaires et employés intérimaires de l'administration des postes et des télégraphes. (Mémorial, 1926, No. 23, p. 457.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 17 juin 1926 portant fixation du maximum du salaire normal en matière d'assurance-maladie.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 17. Juni 1926, betreffend Festsetzung des Höchstgrundlohnes in Sachen der Krankenversicherung.

(Mémorial, 1926, No. 23, p. 459.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 22 juin 1926 concernant la majorisation des traitements et salaires du personnel des chemins de fer luxembourgeois. (Mémorial, 1926, No. 23, p. 458.)

MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)

Ley de Credito Agrícola. 12 de febrero de 1925. (El Democrata, 10 de Marzo de 1926.)

[Agricultural Credit Act. Dated 12 February 1926.]

* Ley de Migración de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. 12 de marzo de 1926. (Diario Oficial, 1926, Aleance al Núm. 12, p. 1.)

[Migration Act of the United States of Mexico. Dated 12 March 1926.]

Reglamento de las Juntas de Conciliación y Arbitraje del Distrito Federal. 8 de marzo de 1926. (Diario Oficial, 1926, No. 18, p. 463.)

[Regulations for the Conciliation and Arbitration Committees in the Federal District. Dated 8 March 1926.]

PERU

Ley No. 5363 contratando con la compañía Marconi la administración de los servicios Postal, Telegráfico y Radiotelegráfico de la Republica. 1 de Febrero de 1926. (El Peruano, 18 de Febrero de 1926, año 84, Tomo 1, No. 37, p. 153.)

[Act No. 5363 to conclude a contract with the Marconi Company for the administration of the postal, telegraph, and wireless services of the Republic. Dated 1 February 1926.]

Decreto aprobando el Reglamento para oficiales de cubierta y máquinas della marina mercante fluvial de la Región Oriental del Peru. 1 de Marzo de 1926. (El Peruano, 22 de Marzo de 1926, año 84, Tomo 1, No. 63, p. 257.)

[Decree approving the Regulations for deck and engine-room officers of the mercantile marine (inland navigation) in the Eastern District of Peru. Dated 1 March 1926.]

Resolución del Ministerio de Gobierno y Policía [declarando que la ley No. 4916 del empleado (de 7 de Febrero de 1924) no comprende a los empleados de Correos y Telégrafos]. 22 de Marzo de 1926. (El Peruano, 20 de Abril de 1926, año 84, tomo 1, No. 86, p. 349.)

[Resolution of the Ministry of the Interior and Police (declaring that the Salaried Employees Act, No. 4916 of 7 February 1924, does not apply to postal and telegraph employees). Dated 22 March 1926.]

POLAND

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 20 maja 1926 r. w sprawie wykluczenia od prawa do świadczeń zabezpieczeniowych osób zabezpieczonych na wypadek bezrobocia, pozostających bez pracy na skutek choroby, inwalidztwa, strajku lub też przewinien, które na mocy obowiązujących ustaw powodują wydalenie z pracy. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1926, No. 57, Poz. 336, p. 699.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Assistance to exclude from insurance benefits the persons insured against unemployment who are out of work owing to sickness, invalidity, a strike, or any reason which entails dismissal under the laws in force. Dated 20 May 1926.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 11996 : Faz uma nova distribuição, pelos Ministérios das Finanças, Comércio e Comunicações e Instrução Pública, dos organismos e serviços dependentes que em 25 de Novembro de 1925 constituíam o Ministério do Trabalho. 29 de Julho de 1926. (Diário do Governo, 1926, I Série, No. 166, p. 898.)

[Decree No. 11996 respecting the redistribution among the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Communications, and Public Instruction of the bodies and services which on 25 November 1925 constituted the Ministry of Labour. Dated 29 July 1926.]

Decreto no. 12121 : Manda submeter a novas juntas médicas de revisao os antigos operários de fábrica de fósforos que, nos termos do artigo 1º do decreto no. 10757, foram presentes às juntas médicas e que pelas mesmas foram julgados aptos e esperados. 6 de Agosto de 1926. (Diário do Governo, 1926, I Série, No. 179, p. 1021.)

[Decree No. 12121 providing that former workers in match factories who have been examined by medical boards under section 1 of Decree No. 10757 and declared fit shall be re-examined by the new medical boards. Dated 6 August 1926.]

Decreto no. 12110 : Extingue o Conselho Colonial e cria junto do Ministério das Colónias o Conselho Superior das Colónias.- Regula a sua constituição, atribuições e funcionamento. 13 de Agosto de 1926. (Diário do Governo, 1926, I Série, No. 177, p. 1011.)

[Decree No. 12110 abolishing the Colonial Council, establishing a Superior Colonial Council attached to the Ministry of the Colonies, and regulating the constitution, attributes and working of the said Council. Dated 13 August 1926.]

ROUMANIA

Decizie Ministrului muncii, cooperatiei si asigurarilor sociale [se revine la ora-riul fixat prin deciziunea ministeriala, publ. in Monitorul Oficial No. 144 din 4 Iulie 1925, prevazând ora de închidere a stabilimentelor in cursul saptamânii.] No. 18967. 8 Iulie 1926. (Monitorul Oficial, 1926, No. 152, p. 10412.)

[Order No. 18967 of the Minister of Labour, Co-operation, and Social Insurance (return to the time-table laid down by the Ministerial Order published in Monitorul Oficial, No. 144, of 4 June 1925, fixing the closing hours for establishments in the course of the week). Dated 8 July 1926.]

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs to amend the wage classes fixed for the purposes of old-age insurance for salaried employees in Slovenia and Dalmatia. Dated 11 May 1926. (*Sluzbene Novine*, 1926, No. 107-XXX).

SPAIN

Real decreto-ley estableciendo un servicio de proteccion familiar, que se denominara "Subsidio a las familias obreras numerosas". 21 de junio de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 173, p. 1714.)

[Legislative Decree to establish a system of family assistance entitled "grants to large working-class families". Dated 21 June 1926.]

Real orden relativa a modificaciones en el régimen de inversiones sociales. 11 de junio de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 188, p. 158.)

[Royal Order to amend the regulations for investments of a social character. Dated 11 June 1926.]

Real decreto aprobando el Reglamento provisional para la aplicacion del Estatuto de Enseñanza Industrial de 31 de octubre de 1924, a las Escuelas provinciales, municipales y privadas. 18 de junio de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 175, p. 1756.)

[Royal Decree to approve the provisional regulations for the application of the Technical Education Code of 31 October 1924 to provincial, municipal and private schools. Dated 18 June 1926.]

Real Orden exceptuando al gremio de industriales de frutas y hortalizas del cumplimiento del horario oficial. 25 de junio de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 177, p. 1823.)

[Royal Order to exempt the guild of fruit and vegetable dealers from observance of the officially fixed hours of work. Dated 25 June 1926.]

Real orden (rectificada) relativa a las cuotas anuales que en concepto de patente han de satisfacer las Compañías navieras, los consignatarios autorizados para el tráfico de la emigracion y las oficinas de informacion y despacho de pasajes de emigrantes. 5 de julio de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 195, p. 314.)

[Royal Order (rectified) respecting the annual licence fees to be paid by navigation companies which are authorised agents for emigration business and by emigrants' information and ticket offices. Dated 5 July 1926.]

Real orden resolviendo consulta sobre facultades de las Delegaciones locales del Consejo de Trabajo, acerca de pactos entre patronos y obreros, no previstos por la legislación social. 19 de julio de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 217, p. 860.)

[Royal Order issued in response to a question raised, to define the competency of the local delegations of the Labour Council with respect to agreements between employers and employees not provided for in social legislation. Dated 19 July 1926.]

Real orden dictando adiciones a las normas sobre distribucion de bonificaciones del Estado. 6 de agosto de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 222, p. 944.)

[Royal Order to supplement the rules governing the payment of state bonuses (to persons in receipt of old-age or invalidity pensions). Dated 6 August 1926.]

Real orden aclarando, a instancia de la Sociedad de Servicios Maritimos, las disposiciones vigentes sobre recargos obligatorios en el pago de horas extraordinarias de trabajo. 6 de agosto de 1926. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1926, No. 219, p. 899.)

[Royal Order issued at the instance of the Maritime Services Company to explain the provisions in force concerning the compulsory payment of supplements for overtime. Dated 6 August 1926.]

SWEDEN

* Lag om arbetstidens begränsning. Den 4 juni 1926. (*Svensk Författningssamling*, 1926, No. 162, p. 219.)

[Act respecting the limitation of hours of work. Dated 4 June 1926.]

SWITZERLAND

Verfügung des Eidgenössischen Volkswirtschaftsdepartements [betr. Vollzug des Fabrikgesetzes, gestützt auf Artikel 41 des Fabrikgesetzes vom 18. Juni 1914, Artikel 136 und 137 der Vollzugsverordnung vom 3. Oktober 1919, 7. September 1923]. Vom 16. Juni 1926. (Bundesblatt, 1926, Bd. I, No. 25, p. 932.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

* An Ordinance to provide for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. No. 8. Dated 11 May 1926.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Laws

Act to amend section four of the Mines and Works Act, 1911 (Act No. 12 of 1911). Assented to 24 May 1926. (No. 25, 1926.) (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, 1926, Vol. LIV, No. 1555, p. LXVI.)

Act to amend the law in force in the Provinces of the Transvaal and Natal relating to masters and servants. Assented to June 1926. (No. 26, 1926.) (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, 1926, Vol. LIV, No. 1557, p. II.)

Act to amend in certain respects the Railways and Harbours Service Act, 1925, and the Railways and Harbours Superannuation Fund Act, 1925. Assented to June 1926. (No. 30, 1926.) (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, 1926, Vol. LIV, No. 1557, p. XXXII.)

Act to provide for the formation, registration, management and control of agricultural loan companies and rural credit societies, and to extend the powers of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa. Assented to 8 June 1926. (No. 40, 1926.) (Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, 1926, Vol. LXIV, No. 1560, p. XLV.)

Orders

Government Notice No. 26 (Department of Labour). [Amendment of No. 5 of the Regulations (under section 23 of the Industrial Conciliation Act, No. 11 of 1924) published in Government Notice No. 1244 of 1924.] Dated 6 January 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1524, p. 11.)

Proclamation No. 29. [Wage Act, 1925 (No. 27 of 1925) to come into operation on 12 February 1926.] Dated 5 February 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1532, p. 242.)

Government Notice No. 278 (Department of Railways and Harbours): Officers' Staff Regulations. Dated 15 February 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1534, p. 1, Supplement.)

Government Notice No. 279 (Department of Railways and Harbours): Employees' Staff Regulations. Dated 15 February 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1534, p. 51, Supplement.)

Government Notice No. 346 (Department of Labour): Regulations under section 12 of the Wage Act, No. 27 of 1925. Dated 17 February 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1536, p. 354.)

Government Notice No. 411 (Department of Mines and Industries). [To add the occupations of surface stonemason and surface bricklayer to the occupations mentioned in paragraph (b) of the Fourth Schedule to the Miners' Phthisis Acts Consolidation Act, 1925 (No. 35 of 1925).] Dated 8 March 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1539, p. 468.)

Government Notice No. 505 (Department of Labour). Amendment of Regulation 26 of Regulations (published under Government Notice No. 88 of 1925) under the Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation Act, No. 11 of 1924. Dated 23 March 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 154 p. 551.)

Government Notice No. 533 issued by the Department of Labour to amend No. 13 of Chap. I of the Regulations framed under the Factories Act, 1918 (No. 28 of 1918). Dated 24 March 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIII, No. 1541, p. 551.)

Government Notice No. 914 (Department of Railways and Harbours): Amendment to Employees' Staff Regulations dated 15 February 1926 (Government Notice No. 278). Dated 4 June 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIV, No. 1558, p. 430.)

Government Notice No. 925 (Department of the Interior): Amendment to Regulation No. 24 (a) of the Regulations issued under the Immigrants' Regulation Act, 1913. Dated 4 June 1926. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. LXIV, No. 1558, p. 423.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

* Act to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, and other purposes. Approved 20 May 1926. (Monthly Labour Review, 1926, No. 6, p. 32.)

URUGUAY

Ministerio de Industrias. Resolución. Se declara la situación, respecto a la jornada obrera, de los menores, hijos de comerciantes, que ayudan a los padres. 21 de Mayo de 1926. (Diario Oficial, 1926, No. 6008, p. 368-A.)

[Order of the Ministry of Industry respecting the hours of work of children of persons engaged in commerce who assist their parents. Dated 21 May 1926.]

Decreto ampliando el capitulo correspondiente a construcciones y demoliciones del decreto reglamentario de la ley sobre Prevención de Accidentes del Trabajo. 4 de junio de 1926. (Diario Oficial, 1926, No. 6017, p. 458-A.)

[Decree to supplement the chapter on constructional work and demolition in the Decree issuing regulations under the Industrial Accidents Prevention Act. Dated 4 June 1926.]

Decreto. Se declara que el personal de las Estaciones de Ferrocarril en campaña puede trabajar sin normalidad de horario, pero dentro de los limites de la ley de Horario Obrero. 18 de junio de 1926. (Diario Oficial, 1926, No. 6029, p. 559-A.)

[Decree providing that employees of railway stations in rural districts may work without a regular timetable, subject to observance of the limits laid down in the Hours of Work Act (of 21 May 1920). Dated 18 June 1926.]

Decreto. Se reglamenta lo que se relaciona con el trabajo del personal empleado en cuidar los generadores de vapor. 16 de julio de 1926. (Diario Oficial, 1926, No. 6055, p. 162-A.)

[Decree to regulate the work of persons employed as steam generator attendants. Dated 16 July 1926.]

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Labour Office. *International Labour Directory, 1925. Part II. Employers' Organisations.* Geneva, 1926. 225 pp. 3.50 Swiss francs ; 10 French francs ; 3s. ; 75 cents.

A revised and enlarged edition of that part of the International Labour Directory which relates to Employers' Organisations. It contains information regarding international organisations of employers, as well as upon the unions or associations which are characteristic of the employers' movement in the various countries. The form of this part of the Directory has been improved and rendered more elastic ; it has been found in practice that employers' organisations in many cases differ so greatly as between one country and another as to render it almost impossible to classify them in accordance with any rigid system laid down in advance. In compiling this volume, therefore, no attempt has been made to adopt a uniform method of nomenclature for all countries.

The present part completes the publication of the International Labour Directory for 1925, which consists of the following : Part I : The International Labour Organisation and the League of Nations ; Government Services dealing with Labour Matters ; Part II : Employers' Organisations ; Part III : Workers' Organisations ; Part IV : Intellectual Workers' Organisations ; Part V : Ex-Service Men's Organisations ; Part VI : Co-operative Organisations ; Part VII : Miscellaneous International Organisations.

Bureau de l'Union internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle. *Rapport de gestion, quarante-deuxième année, 1925.* Berne, 1926. 13 pp.

Report of the International Office for the Protection of Industrial Property for 1925.

Bureau de l'Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques. *Rapport de gestion, trente-huitième année, 1925.* Berne, 1926. 6 pp.

Report of the International Office for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works for 1925.

International Federation of Trade Unions. *Fourth Year-book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1926.* Amsterdam, 1926. 686 pp.

The complexity of the international workers' movement, both as regards the structure of the various trade union organisations and the diversity of aim which is developing among them in many countries, makes it difficult at times to understand the problems to which trade union activity gives rise, both from the professional and from the economic standpoint.

An endeavour to collect available information on the international organisation of the workers in a form of practical utility was made by the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1923, when it published its year-book for the first time. The effort has been continued during succeeding years and the Federation's object — that of placing a clear and complete work of reference within reach of all who are interested in the social movement — would now appear to have been realised. The book gives the names and addresses, membership, and publications of organisations affiliated to the Federation itself, and to the International Trade Secretariats, together with lists of workers' educational bodies, of organisations affiliated to the Labour and Socialist International, the International Co-Operative Alliance, and the Young Workers' Socialist International. These lists are followed by reports on the activity of National Centres and International Trade Secretariats. An entirely new departure is the devotion of a section of the year-book entirely to the various tendencies of the international trade union movement.

The constitution and rules of the International Trade Union Federation are reprinted in full, together with the principal rules of the National Centres and International Trade Secretariats. Statistical tables and graphs are utilised to

demonstrate fluctuations in membership, the financial position of the organisations, the percentage of trade unionists distributed according to tendency compared with the total population of each country, and so forth. The text is given in French, English, and German.

The Year-Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions constitutes a collection of documents which is all the more authoritative in view of the fact that the figures, information and reports contained in it upon the position and development of the international trade union movement are supplied by the trade union organisations themselves. It is well printed and arranged, and carefully annotated; and will doubtless be appreciated not only by workers' organisations but in general by institutions and individuals who may desire information upon such points as the structure of the international trade union organisation, its membership and its aims.

International Migration Service. *Social Problems of Migrating Children. Report read at the First General Congress of Child Welfare, Geneva, August 1925.* Geneva. 11 pp.

— *The International Migration Service at Work in Four Different Countries. First Conference, Geneva, September 1925. Reports submitted by the Directors of the Branches in Greece, Poland and the United States, and the Port Secretary for Marseilles, France.* Geneva. 31 pp.

Union Interparlementaire. *Compte rendu de la XXIII^e Conférence tenue à Washington du 1er au 7 octobre et à Ottawa le 13 octobre 1925.* Lausanne, Payot et C^e, 1926. xix + 829 pp.

Report of the proceedings of the thirteenth Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held at Washington 1-7 October, and at Ottawa 13 October 1925. The agenda and resolutions of the Conference are given in French, English and German.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations. Seventh Session held at Geneva, 19 May to 10 June 1925. Reports of the Australian Delegates. Melbourne, Government Printer for the State of Victoria, 1926. 38 pp. 1s. 6d.

Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Nauru during the year 1925. Melbourne. 53 pp., illustr.

QUEENSLAND

Prickly Pear Land Commission. *Second Annual Report of the Prickly Pear Land Commission, being for the Year ended 30 June 1926.* Brisbane, Govt. Printer 1926. 138 pp., illustr., map.

CANADA

Department of Labour. *Labour Legislation in Canada, 1925. Legislation affecting Labour enacted by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislatures of the several Provinces.* Ottawa, Govt. Printer, 1926. 87 pp.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of Labour. *Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the Year ended 31 December 1925.* Victoria, Govt. Printer, 1926. 75 pp.

Ministry of Education. *Fifty-fourth Annual Report of the Public Schools 1924-1925. By the Superintendent of Education.* Victoria, Govt. Printer, 1925. 181 pp.

The Report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1924-1925, supplemented by the reports of inspectors and directors of elementary schools, high schools, technical, agricultural and normal schools, and by statistical information.

SASKATCHEWAN

Department of Agriculture. *Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Cooperation and Markets for the Twelve Months ended 30 April 1926.* Regina, Govt. Printer, 1926. 64 pp.

FRANCE

Rapport annuel adressé par le Gouvernement français au Conseil de la Société des Nations sur l'administration sous mandat du territoire du Togo pour l'année 1925. Paris, Imprimerie générale Lahure, 1926. 228 pp., map.

Annual report submitted by the French Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the Mandated Territory of Togoland during 1925.

GREAT BRITAIN

Board of Education. Welsh Department. *Education in Wales. Report of the Board of Education under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, 1889, for the Year 1925.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 20 pp. 6d.

Board of Trade. Mines Department. *Fourth Annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, including a Report of Matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee, 1925.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 63 pp. 1s.

— — — **Safety in Mines Research Board.** *Some Problems connected with the Determination of the Fineness of Coal Dust.* By E. F. GRIG. Paper No. 25. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 31 pp. 1s.

— — — — *The Ignition of Firedamp by Momentary Flames.* Part I, by N. S. WALLS and R. V. WHEELER; Part II, by W. RINTOUL and A. G. WHITE. Paper No. 24. London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1926. 18 pp. 9d.

Bristol Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment. *Annual Report, 1925.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 27 pp. 9d.

Colonial Office. *Report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Iraq for the Year 1925.* Colonial No. 21. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 184 pp. 6s.

— — — *Report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the British Cameroons for the Year 1925.* Colonial No. 22. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 132 pp., map. 4s. 6d.

Home Office. *Fencing and other Safety Precautions for Laundry Machinery.* Safety Pamphlet No. 11. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 63 pp. 1s. 3d.

Medical Research Council. *Poverty, Nutrition and Growth. Studies of Child Life in Cities and Rural Districts of Scotland.* By D. Noël PATON and Leonard F. NDLAY. Child Life Investigations, Special Report Series No. 101. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 333 pp. 10s.

In this study, which the authors themselves regard as preliminary, an endeavour is made to determine the influence of various factors, including environment, upon the nutrition and growth of poor children in Scotland. Two special chapters deal respectively with the children of rural miners and those of agricultural labourers.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Report on Wool Marketing in England and Wales.* Economic Series No. 12. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 66 pp. 1s 6d.

This Report is the result of an investigation into wool marketing, conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1925.

Wool marketing has its own special difficulties due, in the main, to the multiplicity of distinguishable types of wool, but, on the other hand, the economic distance from producer to "consumer" is in this trade comparatively short, and this, of itself, should facilitate organisation.

Chapters VII and VIII deal with the various types and management problems of co-operative organisation.

Ministry of Health. *Seventh Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1925-1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. xiv + 204 pp. 3s. 6d.

Ministry of Labour. London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. *Second Annual Report, 1925-1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 22 pp. 6d.

Describes the activities of the local juvenile advisory committees in the County of London in assisting boys and girls to find and retain suitable employment and in following up their industrial careers. Interesting statistical information on juvenile employment and unemployment in the London area is given in an appendix.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Board of Health. *Seventh Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1925.* Edinburgh, H.M. Stationery Office, 1926. 326 pp. 5s. 6d.

HUNGARY

Magyar kir. Népolyélti és Munkügyi Miniszterium. *Magyarország halálözsi és természetes szaporodási viszonyai 1920-1923.* By Dr. Pfeiffer Miklós. Special number of the Review *Népegészségügy.* Budapest, 28 Aug. 1926. 212 pp.

A study published by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour on average birth and death rates in Hungary. It includes an analysis of the natural movement of the population, distributed by communes, at the same time indicating in detail the birth and general mortality rates, infantile death rate and mortality due to tuberculosis.

IRISH FREE STATE

Department of Industry and Commerce. *Census of Population of Irish Free State on 18 April 1926. Preliminary Report.* Dublin, Stationery Office, 1926. 28 pp. 3d.

JAPAN

Annual Report to the League of Nations on the Administration of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate for the Year 1925. Prepared by the Japanese Government. 394 pp., tables, illustr. and map.

NEW ZEALAND

Pensions Department. *Twenty-eighth Annual Report for the Year ended 31 March 1926.* Wellington, 1926. 9 pp.

ROUMANIA

Ministerul Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor sociale, Directia generala a Muncii. Directia de Studii si Statistica. *Conflictele colective de munca din 1925.* Bucarest, Institutul de arte Grafice si Editura "Curierul judiciar", 1926. 150 pp.

Statistics of collective labour disputes during 1925.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Public Health. *Report of the Central Housing Board, for the Calendar Year ended 31 December 1925.* Cape Town, Cape Times Ltd., Government Printers. 11 pp. 9d.

Department of Mines and Industries. Witwatersrand Rock Burst Committee. *Report 1924.* Cape Town, Cape Times, Ltd., Government Printers, 1925. 65 pp. 5s. 6d.

UNITED STATES

Department of Commerce. *Thirteenth Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce for the Fiscal Year ended 30 June 1925.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. v + 213 pp. 20 cents.

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Laws relating to the Payment of Wages.* Bulletin No. 411. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1926. iv + 157 pp.

This Bulletin presents the legislation of the various States and of the United States that bears upon the payment of wages, with some account of the decisions construing those laws.

— — — *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Rochester, N. Y., 15-17 September 1925.* Bulletin No. 414. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1926. 42 pp. 10 cents.

The annual meetings of the above-mentioned Association, which exists to promote employment exchanges in the United States and Canada, are the occasion of a fruitful exchange of experiences and ideas among those engaged or interested in employment exchange work, and their importance certainly warrants the regular publication of the proceedings by the Bureau of Labour Statistics¹. At the meetings are discussed not only the technical organisation and procedure of employment exchanges but also special types of placing work and the wider problems of employment and unemployment. The series of bulletins as a whole forms a valuable source of information on the status, methods, and tendencies of employment exchanges in America.

Under the technical heading there may be noted, at the 1925 meeting, a paper on co-operation between the Federal or Dominion employment service and the State or Provincial service and another on uniformity of procedure and statistics. The latter subject was considered so important that a special committee has been appointed to study it. A further group of papers dealt with vocational guidance from the point of view of the young worker, the employment exchange, and industry; a resolution was adopted in favour of co-operation between the schools and the employment exchanges but urging that the placing of juvenile workers should be entrusted solely to the latter.

"What industry expects from a public employment office" was the title of a paper read by an employers' representative, and the Association expressed itself in favour of closer co-operation with both employers and workers. Discussion of wider problems was initiated by the Secretary of Labour's address on "educating human nature how to cure unemployment" and a paper on unemployment insurance in the New York cloak, suit, and skirt industry.

— — — *Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held at Salt Lake City, Utah, 17-20 August 1925.* Bulletin No. 406, Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1926. 218 pp.

The Association whose proceedings are the subject of this Bulletin comprises representatives of all the workmen's compensation authorities in the United States and Canada. The annual proceedings have been published as Bulletins of the Bureau of Labour Statistics every year since 1916. At the meetings papers are read on every aspect of workmen's compensation and administration by experts and are then discussed.

The present report deals with the following, among other matters: promptness of compensation payment, medical problems, re-marriage experience, premium rate-making.

— — — *Unemployment in Columbus, Ohio, 1921-1925.* By Frederick E. CROXTON. Bulletin No. 409, Employment and Unemployment Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1926. 35 pp. 10 cents.

In October 1921 the Ohio State University undertook a house-to-house investigation in certain districts of the town of Columbus to ascertain the actual severity of unemployment. The results of the investigation revealed the need of comparable data for other years and the investigation was therefore repeated in October of

¹ First, second and third annual meetings, Bulletin No. 192; fourth, No. 220; ninth, No. 311; tenth, No. 337; eleventh, No. 355; twelfth, No. 400. The proceedings of the eighth annual meeting were published by the Canadian Department of Labour (Ottawa, 1921).

each of the ensuing four years. The survey covered about 10 per cent. of the employed persons in the city in 1921, and may be taken as fairly representative of the whole working population, except that the proportion of coloured workers is rather too low.

The definition of unemployment adopted covers lack of work due to any cause, since strikes, sickness, and old age or retirement are included together with "slack work". The object was apparently to measure the total amount of idleness in the community which might call for relief measures rather than unemployment in the technical sense.

All the data collected are carefully analysed by age, sex, industry, cause and duration of idleness, though unfortunately these details are not always available for unemployment in the strict sense of the word. As might be expected, unemployment was most severe in 1921. The duration of unemployment also appears to have been considerably less on the average in the years subsequent to 1921. Employment was most stable in retail and wholesale trade and in printing, paper and publishing, and most unstable in the iron and steel industry.

It is hoped to continue the survey for another five-year period and thus gradually to provide a sound basis for social and industrial planning, the stabilisation of unemployment, and the provision of relief in Columbus.

— **Women's Bureau.** *Women in Illinois Industries. A Study of Hours and Working Conditions.* Bulletin No. 51. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1926. v + 108 pp.

This survey was prepared by the Women's Bureau at the suggestion of the Illinois League of Women Voters, and contains interesting data on hours, wages and welfare in that State. The information was collected by means of investigations in shops, laundries, factories, hotels and restaurants in 50 cities and towns, and in most cases was copied from the written records of the firms, 429 establishments employing a total of 142,745 workers being visited. 59.7 per cent. of the women actually covered by the survey were employed in Chicago, this being a normal figure on account of the preponderance of wage earners employed in that centre. Extensive tables on hours, rest periods, overtime, etc., in various industries are included in the brochure.

Department of the Interior. *Annual Report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior for Fiscal Year ended 30 June 1925.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. iv + 122 pp., map.

Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Vocational Education for those engaged in the Retail Grocery Business. The programme developed in co-operation with the National Association of Retail Grocers.* Bulletin No. 107, Commercial Series No. 5. Washington, 1926. 179 pp.

This Bulletin shows how industrial organisations and public education authorities of the United States have collaborated with a view to affording adequate trade instruction to young persons intending to enter the retail grocery business.

War Department. *Report of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, 1925, in two parts.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1925. 2,045 and 1,275 pp.

ILLINOIS.

Department of Mines and Minerals. *Forty-fifth Coal Report of Illinois, 1925.* Springfield, 1926. 235 pp.

NEW YORK.

Bureau of Statistics and Information. *Compensation Awards, Year ended 30 June 1924. Compensated Accidents, July 1914 to June 1922.* Special Bulletin No. 142. Albany, 1926. 189 pp.

Department of Labour. Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. *Silicosis in New York State. A Study of Fifteen Cases of Silicosis from the Standpoint of Compensation.* By M. R. MAYERS. New York, 1926. 29 pp.

The first chapter of this study summarises succinctly the main information available upon pneumoconiosis and pulmonary tuberculosis, especially as regards differential diagnosis of these two diseases. The second chapter is devoted to a detailed description of fifteen cases of silicosis which have been under observation in New York ; and the third, which is by far the most interesting, gives a summary of the conclusions arrived at and the discussions which have taken place in regard to silicosis, under the following heads : definition ; industries in which the disease occurs ; injurious dusts ; industrial nature of the disease ; average time taken to acquire it ; period of incapacity ; factors upon which extent of incapacity depends ; curability ; relation of pneumoconiosis to pulmonary tuberculosis and to myocarditis respectively ; effect upon the economic and social position of workers who have contracted the disease ; and the question of compensation for all cases of pneumoconiosis or for certain forms only.

— **Bureau of Women in Industry.** *Some Recent Figures on Accidents to Women and Minors.* Special Bulletin No. 144. Albany, 1926. 70 pp.

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Labour and Industry. *Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour.* 1925. By William J. MAGUIRE. Special Bulletin No. 9. Harrisburg, 1926. 62 pp.

Statistics are given for 10 important industries for which union scales of wages have been established. Comparisons are made of average wage rates during each year from 1920 to 1925 inclusive. Rates by occupation and district in 1924 and 1925 are also shown.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Austin, B. and Lloyd, W. F. *Das Rätsel hoher Löhne.* Translated into German by Carl TRAPP. Braunschweig, F. Vieweg und Sohn, 1926. ix + 83 pp.

A translation of *The Secret of High Wages*, which was analysed in the July 1926 issue of the *International Labour Review*, p. 142.

Balás, Karl v. *Die Grundlage der Sozialpolitik.* Jena, G. Fischer, 1926. v + 138 pp. 6 marks.

The title of this book may be misleading. Its aim is to show the economic fallacies of Marxian socialism. In pleading for the "freedom of labour" the author demands that "the state and the conservative classes of society shall no longer permit the terror of trade unions to trample down public interests".

Barker, W. R. *The Superannuation of Teachers in England and Wales, to which is appended the Burnham Salary Scales.* London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1926. viii + 245 pp.

Barnes, George N. *History of the International Labour Office.* Preface by Emile VANDERVELDE. London, Williams and Norgate, 1926. xv + 106 pp., illustr.

In this little book the author describes the origin, constitution, and achievements of the International Labour Organisation with lucidity and conciseness and a clear-sighted sympathy which should go far to ensure the attainment of its object, namely, to secure for the Organisation a wider and more cordial measure of support from public opinion. The more detailed chapters of the book are those relating to the modern development of the idea of international labour regulation and the early history of the International Labour Office. To the part played by Mr. Barnes, as a vice-chairman of the Labour Commission, in framing the scheme of the International Labour Organisation, the foundations of which were laid at the Paris Peace Conference, an eloquent tribute is paid in the preface contributed by Mr. Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who took such a prominent share himself in the proceedings. Mr. Barnes gives a broad outline of the work of the first seven Sessions of the Conference and of the progress of ratification of the Conventions adopted. To this he adds some considerations on the application of the principles of the International Labour Organisation in various countries, more particularly those of the East. The problems with which the Organisation is

confronted are shrewdly discerned. The book ends on a note of appeal "for reasoned support of an organisation which has already done much and may do much more to lift labour into the enjoyment of those amenities of life which should be the common heritage of all those who work".

The volume contains, as appendices, the text of Part XIII of the Peace Treaty, a list of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the first seven Sessions of the International Labour Conference, and a reproduction of the diagram showing the state of progress of ratifications as published monthly in *Industrial and Labour Information*.

Canadian Co-Operative Wheat Producers. Department of Publicity and Statistics. *The Canadian Wheat Pool Year-Book, 1925.* Winnipeg, Man. 108 pp.

This year-book gives detailed information upon the origin, statutes, methods, and the result of the working of the co-operative marketing organisations (commonly known as "Wheat Pools") set up in 1923 and 1924 by wheat producers in the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These organisations have a common selling agency, known as "the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.," which during the year 1924-1925 effected sales of wheat totalling 81,400,000 bushels. It was estimated that some 200,000,000 bushels would be handled during 1925-1926.

Civil Service Confederation. *Fifth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, 1925-1926.* London. 40 pp.

Condliffe, J. B. *The Third Mediterranean in History. An Introduction to Pacific Problems.* Foreword by Dr. John R. Morr. Waikanae, N.Z., Student Christian Movement, 1926. 40 pp.

The author, who is Professor of Economics at Canterbury College, New Zealand, discusses the situation created in the Pacific as a result of the advance of Western civilisation, including the problems arising from the rapidity with which Western industrial methods are being introduced into the East.

A list of sources is given for the study of the problems of the Pacific.

Condliffe, J. B. and Beishaw, H. *Brief Survey of Rural Credit.* From the *New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology*, Vol. VI, No. 6, 1925. Wellington, Govt. Printer, 1925. Pp. 334-452.

Confédération générale de la production française. *Conférence patronale de l'apprentissage, 10, 11 et 12 décembre 1925. Compte rendu des travaux.* Paris. Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey, 1926. 375 pp.

In addition to information upon the organisation of the Employers' Apprenticeship Conference, this publication contains the text of the reports submitted to the Conference and of the resolutions passed by it, together with the minutes of the meetings.

Divisia, François. *L'indice monétaire et la théorie de la monnaie.* Reprinted from the *Revue d'Economie politique*, 1925 and 1926. Paris, Société anonyme du Recueil Sirey, 1926. viii + 111 pp.

An original and scientific study on the construction of an index of the purchasing power of money. The author explains trade cycles by monetary phenomena, and acknowledges the importance of a policy of credit control.

Emmerson, H. C. and Lascelles, E. C. P. *Guide to the Unemployment Insurance Acts.* London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1926. viii + 172 pp.

The British system of unemployment insurance, first established in 1911 and given its widest scope in 1920, has been the subject of a mass of legislation. The 13 Acts alone, with their repeated amendments, are sufficiently complicated, but when to these are added the innumerable Orders, Regulations, decisions of the Ministry of Labour, the Umpire, and the courts, which have a very considerable influence on the working and effects of the Acts, the system becomes of almost bewildering complexity, especially, perhaps, to those most affected -- the insured workers. Hitherto there has been no short and comprehensive statement of the main features and conditions of the system, but this serious need has now been met by the excellent little volume here noted. While some parts of the scheme, notably

the financial provisions, are touched on very lightly, the matters of chief interest to those benefiting by the scheme are described concisely yet in considerable detail. The great value of the book lies in the fact that it covers not only the provisions of the various Acts but also the interpretations placed on them by the chief administrative authorities.

The subject matter is excellently set forth in 18 chapters dealing with each of the principal points, such as scope, contributions, general statutory conditions for the receipt of benefit, disqualifications, claim for benefit, proof of unemployment, etc. Each chapter is in turn divided under headings and sub-headings, making reference particularly easy. An appendix gives the text of the main provisions of the Acts, Regulations and Orders in force at the beginning of 1926, with all amendments. Less important sections are summarised. All sources are carefully quoted, and use of the book is still further facilitated by cross references, footnotes, a detailed table of contents, and a good index.

The book is not only the first of its kind, but reaches a high standard of accuracy and thoroughness. It should be of great value to all who are in any way concerned with the working of the British system and to students of unemployment insurance in other countries.

Erdos, Dr. Jozsef. *A Betegségi biztosítás szabályai. Munkásbiztosítási kézikönyv.* Budapest, 1925. 336 pp.

A manual of sickness insurance, which reproduces parts of the Hungarian Acts of 1891 and 1907 dealing with insurance against sickness of wage earners in industry and commerce; together with subsequent Orders and amendments.

Each article is followed by a brief and useful commentary.

Ermanski, J. *Wissenschaftliche Betriebsorganisation und Taylor-System.* Translated from the Russian by Dr. Judith GRÜNFELD. Berlin, J. H. W. Dietz, 1925. 552 pp.

This work, the first edition of which appeared in 1918, was intended by the author principally for Russian readers. Those of other nationalities, therefore, will not be surprised to find that the problems arising out of the scientific management of industrial undertakings are here dealt with from a viewpoint differing entirely from that usually adopted in western countries. Both the style and the tone of the book, adapted as they are to Soviet tastes, may fail to meet with a sympathetic reception in certain circles. With this reservation, however, it must be admitted that Professor Ermanski's study is one of the most complete, instructive and original works available on the question of the rationalisation of labour. The author bitterly attacks the methods laid down by Taylor; and, relying upon information culled from an enquiry conducted by Professor Hoxie into conditions of work in thirty-five "Taylorised" undertakings, he seeks to show that the Taylor system in its original form was utterly inadequate. He denounces the atmosphere of fetishism by which the system is surrounded; and satirises the "efficiency engineers" who are compared to "commercial travellers in Taylorism". He consistently condemns Taylor's purely capitalistic conception of the scientific organisation of industrial undertakings.

On the other hand, he recognises the constructive side of Taylor's method, and praises the work of such men as Gilbreth, who, raising the Taylor system above its original level, have given to the human factor the preponderance which properly belongs to it.

The book is not, indeed, an expression of pedantic bolshevism, but the revelation of a keen social sense, thanks to which the author in studying various problems perceives first of all their repercussion upon the worker as a human being. From this point of view, the part of Chapter III entitled "Human Labour" and the appendix devoted to problems of fatigue are characteristic, as also is the distinction made from the very commencement of the book between the productivity and the intensity of labour, and between maximum effort and optimum effort. These conceptions bring into relief the tasks which are involved in the scientific organisation of undertakings. A further chapter is devoted to the psychological methods, extolled by Taylor, of influencing the worker; and the final chapter is a study of the rationalisation of labour in relation to the working class, capitalism, and socialism, with some original views regarding the choice of a calling.

The principal interest of the book, placing it far in advance of many others dealing with the same subject, lies in the fact that the reader is kept in constant touch, as it were, with the ideal aspect of scientific management; his attention is unceasingly drawn to the part played by the "human factor".

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Commission on the Church and Race Relations. *Toward Inter-racial Co-operation. What was said and done at the First Inter-racial Conference held under the auspices of the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches and the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation. Cincinnati, Ohio, 25-27 March 1925.* Book No. 1, 1925. vii + 192 pp.

The report of a conference on inter-racial co-operation in the United States of America at which delegates from both the white and negro races were present. The conference dealt with race relations from the point of publicity, health, housing, social agencies, the churches, justice, education and industry. The discussion on industry and race relations shows that the present restrictions on immigration into the U.S.A. are increasing the industrial opportunities of the negro, and that the negro workers must organise themselves in order to improve their conditions.

Federation of British Industries. *Year-Book and Register, 1926.* Edited by W. S. BARCLAY and E. A. NASH. London, 1926. 444 + 244 pp.

Fisher, Irving. *Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices.* New Haven, U.S.A., Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, 1926. xiii + 126 pp.

This book, a reprint of a thesis first published in 1892, is a study by means of mathematical analysis of the determination of value and prices. The author endeavours to measure "utility" statistically, assuming, in Part I, that the utility of a commodity depends only on the quantity of that commodity, and in Part II that it is a function of the quantities of all commodities.

General Federation of Trade Unions. *Report of the Twenty-seventh Annual General Council Meeting held at Dover, 8-9 July 1926.* London, 1926. 46 pp.

Giezendanner, Paul. *Die Vertretung der Arbeitnehmer in den Organen der Aktiengesellschaft.* Zurich, A. Rudolf, 1925. xviii + 211 pp.

A study dealing with the representation of staffs on the boards and committees of joint-stock companies.

"Hangya" (Ameise) Produktions-, Verwertungs- und Konsumgenossenschaft, Genossenschaftszentrale des Bundes ungarischer Landwirte. *Generalversammlungsbericht der Direktion und des Aufsichtsrates der "Hangya" über die Schlussrechnung des Jahres 1925.* Budapest, 1926. 48 pp.

Report and financial statement of "The Ant", the Co-operative Wholesale Society of the Alliance of Hungarian Farmers, for 1925.

Hasigannu, Dr. D. D. *Problema Asigurărilor Sociale în România continuând și Studiul Critic al Proiectului de Unificare al Asigurărilor Sociale în România.* Bucarest, Tipografia "Lupta", 1926. 162 pp.

This thesis, written for the degree of doctor, is devoted to the study of social insurance in Roumania. The following problems are examined in turn: the evolution of insurance in general, especially workers' insurance; sickness, maternity, invalidity, old-age and life insurance; workers' accident insurance; the administrative organisation and jurisdiction of insurance; unemployment insurance; and the special insurance system of the petroleum companies.

Hirst, F. W. and Allen, J. E. *British War Budgets. Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series.* Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History. London, Humphrey Milford; New Haven, U.S.A., Yale University Press, 1926. xiv + 495 pp.

Institute of International Education. *Fellowships and Scholarships open to American Students for Study in Foreign Countries.* Sixth Series, Bulletin No. 1. New York, 1926. 64 pp.

Jèze, Gaston. *Les dépenses de guerre de la France.* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale (série française). Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la paix internationale, Section d'économie et d'histoire. Paris, les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, U.S.A., Yale University Press, 1926. xii + 229 pp. 20 frs.

Study on French war expenditure.

Kessiakoff, Dr. B. D. *Prinos kam diplomaticheskata istoria na Bulgaria, 1878-1925.* Sofia, "Rodopi", 1925-1926. 3 vols. 334, 192, and 274 pp.

The first volume (the publication of which was noted in the *International Labour Review* for June 1925) of this extensive general survey of the diplomatic history of Bulgaria during the past half-century reproduces the texts of all the treaties, conventions, agreements, protocols and acts, whether of a political, economic, financial, commercial or other character, executed between Bulgaria and other States from 1878 to 1925. The second and third volumes are devoted to the Treaty of Neuilly. The textual translation of Part XII, relating to the International Labour Organisation, is accompanied by abundant explanatory notes by Mr. Nikoloff, Chief of the Labour Section of the Bulgarian Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour. These commentaries are intended to give the Bulgarian reader an exact idea of all that concerns the origin and working of the International Labour Office, the development of international labour legislation, the Bulgarian workers' movement and Bulgarian social policy.

Kühne, Dr. and Thomas, Dr. *Das deutsche Berufsschulwesen und seine Beziehungen zur Wirtschaft.* Zwei Vorträge. Berlin, Arbeitsausschuss für Berufsausbildung, 1926. 16 pp.

Two lectures upon the relations existing in Germany between trade schools and industry.

Leveau, Léon. *Les allocations familiales dans l'industrie du bâtiment et des travaux publics en France et à l'étranger.* Thèse pour le doctorat, Université de Paris, Faculté de droit. Paris, Société anonyme du Recueil Sirey, 1926. 180 pp.

Mr. Leveau's book gives a general review of the family allowance system in France, its origin and the legal character of allowances. Then follows a description of the system established for building and public works undertakings. The third part of the book deals with the possible future of the family allowance system. The author discusses the question whether the family allowance system in France is likely to remain in the hands of the employers or will be administered jointly by employers, workers and the state. In this connection it is noted that although as a general rule employers are opposed to legislative interference, those in building and public works undertakings have asked for and secured a certain degree of legislative regulation.

Lhéritier, Michel and Chaumets, Camille. *Tours et la guerre. Etude économique et sociale.* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale (série française). Etudes d'histoire locale. Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la paix internationale, Section d'économie et d'histoire. Paris, les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, U.S.A., Yale University Press, 1926. xii + 71 pp. 8 frs.

A study of economic and social conditions in Tours during the war.

Lott, M. R., Redding, C. S., Eastman, H. K., Zoeller, L. J., Wissler, W. *Planning and Maintaining a Regular Flow of Work and Employment.* Production Executives' Series No. 37. New York, American Management Association, 1926. 40 pp.

A series of papers read at the annual convention of the American Management Association in March 1926. Their interest lies in the fact that they embody the experience of various companies which have actually tried to regularise production and employment. For some of the firms represented seasonal fluctuation is the main problem, for others the cyclical depression. While certain firms have been highly successful in securing regular production and guaranteeing continuity of employment to their workers, the concluding symposium on the regularisation of industry tends to show that much still remains to be done in the United States, not only to secure continuity of employment but to convince employers of its desirability.

Magyar gyáriparosok országos szövetsége. *XXVI. évi jelentése az 1924-évi rendes közgyűléshez.* Budapest, 1926. 261 pp.

Twenty-fourth annual Report of the National Federation of Hungarian Manufacturers, giving details of its industrial, commercial and social activities.

Magyar vasművek és gépgyárak országos egyesülete. *Evkönyv.* 1925. 165 pp.

The year-book of the Hungarian Iron and Steel Industrial Association, which is the most powerful employers' organisation in Hungary. Graphs and statistics are given, relating to wages, cost of living, and total number of workers employed.

Martinaeche, A.M. *A travail égal, genre de vie égal. Les tendances modernes de la rémunération du travail. Salaire vital. Salaire familial.* Thèse de doctorat, Faculté de droit de Paris. Gentilly, Imprimerie nouvelle, 1926. 121 pp.

A review is given of various methods of labour remuneration including the living wage and profit sharing. Special attention is given to the family allowance system. The writer points out the relation between the standard of living and hours of labour. He agrees that the 12-hour day, which was formerly common, is excessive, but considers that the progressive reduction of the hours of labour, e.g. to a day of 4 hours, would be undesirable. Instead, a higher standard of living is to be preferred.

Mullenbach, H. *Gesundheitstechnische Anlagen im Fabrikbetriebe. Ein praktisches Hilfsbuch für Fabrikbesitzer und Betriebsingenieure.* Second revised edition. Edited by Erick KELLER. Halle, Carl Marhold, 1926. 197 pp. 5 marks.

This purely technical work contains the most up-to-date information on fire-fighting apparatus, heating, ventilation, and drying installations, systems for the elimination of damp vapours and dust, for humidification of the air, and distribution of hot and drinking water respectively, conservation of heat, and bathing, washing, and sanitary accommodation in factories and workplaces. The two closing chapters deal respectively with the destruction of refuse and factory installations for the purpose of promoting individual hygiene, e.g. cloak-rooms, dining rooms, and so forth. A classified index is provided, with the help of which any desired information can be speedily found.

Münchener Hochschulführer Sommer 1926. Munich, Verein Studentenhaus, 1926. 208 pp.

A guide for university students containing information on different courses, associations of students, and especially on social conditions and relief agencies established for students.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Wages in the United States.* New York, 1926. x + 153 pp. \$2.50.

Statistics of actual earnings and hours of labour are given for twenty-five important industries in the United States. The data were obtained from representative undertakings in different parts of the country, the total number of workers covered being nearly three quarters of a million. For each industry statistics are given of average hourly and weekly earnings for skilled and unskilled male workers and women. Averages are also given for all male workers and for all wage earners. The statistics cover the period 1914 to the first quarter of 1926. Index numbers are calculated on the 1914 base, and the movement of earnings compared with that of the cost of living. This permits of conclusions being reached regarding changes in real wages. The movements of money and of real earnings are shown in the form of graphs. In addition to the figures for each industry, combined averages are calculated for the twenty-five industries together, the results showing the trend of real earnings and hours of labour in the United States as a whole.

National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. *Governing Council Report, 1926, including Annual Report of Executive Council and Accounts for 1925.* London. 48 pp.

Near East Rellei. *Report to Congress for 1925.* New York, 1926. 63 pp.

Nederlandsch Instituut voor Volkshuisvesting en Stedebouw en Groep Groot Amsterdam. *Het Uitbreidingsplan van groot Amsterdam.* Haarlem, 1926. 29 pp.

Four studies and notes on the development of Amsterdam published by the Netherlands Institute for Workers' Dwellings and Town Planning.

Országos mezőgazdasági Kamara. *Evi jelentése 1925.* Budapest, 1926. 94 pp.

Annual report issued by the Hungarian National Chamber of Agriculture for the year 1925.

Parsons, D. J. F. *Electricity.* Foreword by J. ROWAN. Studies in Labour and Capital, No. X, prepared for the Labour Research Department. London, Labour Research Department, 1926. 64 pp. 1s.

Mention may be made of pages 44-50 devoted to trade unionism.

Parti ouvrier belge. Conseil général. *Les intellectuels et le Parti ouvrier belge.* Brussels, 1926. 48 pp., illustr.

The aim of this little book, the secretary of the Belgian Workers' Party says in the preface, is to assist in dissipating the old prejudices which have stood in the way of collaboration between intellectual and manual workers; and to enlighten intellectual workers as to the history, attainments and aims of the Belgian Workers' Party, which "has never ceased to proclaim that it meant to be the Labour Party in the widest acceptance of the term".

The book consists of two parts. In the first, Mr. Vandervelde traces the development of socialism in Europe during the last ten years. He takes the opportunity of discussing the vitality of Marxist doctrines, and gives the total membership of the various European workers' parties. He comes to the conclusion that the workers' movement is progressing towards power.

In the second part, Mr. P. H. Spaak gives an outline of Belgian socialism in 1925. He emphasises the possibilities which the movement offers, not only to manual workers but more especially to intellectual workers, to whom vast fields of activity are open in all directions. He then describes the efforts of the Belgian Workers' Party in the different spheres of politics, trade unionism, co-operation, mutual assistance and intellectual development. The work is completed by illustrations showing a number of buildings housing workers' co-operative societies, associations, schools and so forth.

Pavel, A. *Les bases et les effets de la réforme foncière en Tchécoslovaquie.* Prague, Orbis, 1925. 52 pp.

In this study (intended to form part of an encyclopædia prepared for the International Social Political Congress of 1924) the author, by the aid of statistical and historical records, shows that the need for agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia was acutely felt. He analyses the fundamental legislation upon which the reform is based, and gives a description of the successive stages of its application up to the end of 1924, with special reference to the effects resulting from the parcelling-out of estates, the transfer of forests to state ownership and home colonisation. Special chapters deal respectively with the problem of finding employment for the staffs heretofore occupied on the large estates now expropriated, the part to be played in agrarian reform by the co-operative system, and the question of credits.

Statistical data are given which emphasise the scope of the reform; 500,000 hectares of cultivable land have already been distributed. The author remarks in conclusion that agrarian reform is a task of social and economic reconstruction, at once urgent, necessary and wholesome.

An English edition of the study has also been published.

Phelan, E. J. *The International Labour Organisation. Its Ideals and Results.* Reprinted from *Studies*, December 1925. 622 pp.

Plunkett, Horace. *The Horace Plunkett Foundation, its Origin, Principles and Programme.* London, The Horace Plunkett Foundation, 1926. 16 pp. 6d.

Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society. *Report for the Year from 1 January to 31 December 1925.* Edinburgh, 1926. 78 pp.

Socialist Labour Party. *The Socialist Labour Party and the Third International.* New York, 1926. 64 pp.

A brief examination of the effects of the Russian revolution on the American Labour movement and of the activities of the Third International on the socialist

movement of the world leads to the conclusion that "the revolutionary socialist movement cannot in any country be conducted in disregard of the economic, political and historic conditions prevailing" in that country but must be "shaped in consonance therewith".

Skutečná mzda dělníků u nás a v cizině. Lidová knihtiskárna v Praze. Prague, 1926. 99 pp.

This publication contains a summary of the debates, held at the Prague Social Institute during 1925, on workers' wages in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. In particular, the statements made on the subject by Messrs. Sterum, Reif, Kollar and Hotowetz are reproduced.

Smidek, Vladimír. *Prehľad delníckeho úrazového poistenia na Slovensku a v Podkarparské Rusi v otázkach a odpovediach.* Prague, Státní tiskárna v Praze, 1925. 121 pp.

The author, who is Chief of a Section of the Ministry of Social Welfare at Prague, has issued an explanation in question and answer form of the legal and judicial provisions at present in force in Czechoslovakia concerning accident insurance. The work is written with the object of spreading information on the subject.

Soukop, Dr. F. *Priručka k Živnostenskému Radu, Český Odbor ženské rady živnostenské v Brně.* Brunn, 1925. 321 pp. 15 Czech crowns.

In this book the Director of the Artisans' Institute of the province of Moravia summarises the provisions of the Czechoslovak Industrial Code, with a view to facilitating their enforcement.

Svenska Arbetsgivarföreningen. *Kalender 1926.* Stockholm 1926. 352 pp. Year-book of the National Federation of Swedish Employers for 1926.

Szakszervezeti Tanács. *A Szakszervezeti mozgalom Magyarországon 1923-1925 függetlenül az 1926-március 25-29-én tartott VIII szakszervezeti kongresszus jegyzőkönyve.* Budapest, 1926. 137 pp.

Report of the General Council of the Hungarian Trade Union Federation on the trade union movement in Hungary from 1923 to 1925; with the Record of the Eighth Trade Union Congress held on 28 and 29 March 1926.

Tehou, M. Thomas. *Outline of Plan for Model Villages for Working People.* Shanghai, National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China, Industrial Department. 13 pp., illustr.

——— *Outlines of Report on Housing and Social Conditions among Industrial Workers in Shanghai.* Shanghai, National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China, Industrial Department. 19 pp., illustr.

——— *The Present-Day Industrial Situation and the Labour Movement in China.* Shanghai, National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China, Industrial Department. 11 pp.

Transvaal Chamber of Mines. *Thirtieth Annual Report, 1925.* Johannesburg. 180 pp.

Contains the annual reports of the Executive Committee, the Gold Producers' Committee and the Collieries Committee, and the Presidential Address at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. The former give a statement of the work done by the Chamber during 1925 and the latter reviews the position of the mining industry in the Transvaal.

Truchy, Henri. *Les finances de guerre de la France.* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale (série française). Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la paix internationale, Section d'économie et d'histoire. Paris, les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, U.S.A., Yale University Press, 1926. xii + 171 pp. 15 francs.

Study on French war finance.

United Mine Workers of America. *Report of International Secretary-Treasurer, 1 December 1925 to 1 June 1926.* Indianapolis. 50 pp.

Ustredni jednoty hospodarskych druzstev v Praze. *Vyroční správa Ustřední jednoty hospodářských družstev v Praze za dvacátýdevátý správní rok 1925.* Prague, 1926. 26 pp.

Report of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies (Prague) for 1925.

Villari, Luigi. *The Fascist Experiment.* London, Faber and Gwyer, 1926. xi + 253 pp.

Mr. Villari is an able exponent of the Fascist case. He explains, for the enlightenment of the foreign reader and particularly of British public opinion, the history of the Fascist movement, the services rendered by Fascism to Italy, the political methods employed and the aims pursued in various branches of state activities and in economics. He devotes a special chapter to labour policy and labour organisation. While labour is recognised as the foundation of human welfare and progress, "the Nation", he writes, "as the supreme synthesis of all moral and spiritual values of the race, is above individuals, categories, and classes". Trade union interests, therefore, must be sub-ordinated to national necessities in peace and war. Fascism excludes international undertakings, but "does not exclude international contacts wherever there is an opportunity of defending Italian labour", as at the International Labour Conference in Geneva. The Fascist Government, he points out, has ratified most of the international labour Conventions. One of the aims of Fascism is to eliminate class warfare and labour conflicts. Mr. Villari describes in great detail the origin, development and present organisation of the Fascist Corporations, and discusses the Act of 3 April 1926, whereby the trade unions are legally recognised and compulsory arbitration in labour disputes is established. He devotes a few pages to the welfare work instituted or developed by the Fascist Government and deals at some length with the sweeping reforms instituted in the educational sphere. The book includes an index.

Vitta, Cino. *L'ordinamento internazionale del lavoro e il diritto italiano.* Pubblicazioni della Facoltà di Giurisprudenza della R. Università di Modena, Num. II. Modena, 1926. 61 pp.

The author of this brochure, who is a professor at the University of Modena, describes with minute care the principles upon which international labour legislation is based, the institutions to which this legislation has given rise, the functioning of the international organs set up by the Peace Treaties, and the contents of the decisions adopted by the International Labour Conference. He examines the manner in which the Conventions and Recommendations are applied in Italian law, in each case comparing the Italian with international legislation. He arrives at the conclusion that, in the matter of labour legislation, Italy ranks with the foremost of the great powers; her laws in some respects are in advance of international standards, while in others she constantly strives to bring them into conformity with the international model. In the rare instances in which divergencies exist, these are apparent rather than actual, for amendments to national social legislation intended to put an end to such differences are now under examination. Regarding the special precautions which it has been found necessary to take in respect of the adoption of the fundamental principle of the eight-hour day, these only result from difficulties which have also arisen in almost all the other countries concerned.

This explanation, amplified by numerous references to official sources of information, is the first complete study specially devoted in Italy to the International Labour Organisation and international labour legislation. It bears witness to a growing interest among Italian students of social affairs in international social law.

Wauters, J. *Les Conséquences de la loi des 8 heures et la ratification de la convention de Washington.* Abonnement de l'Eglantine, Nos. 7-8 (1926). Brussels, Maison nationale d'édition l'Eglantine, 1926. 63 pp.

A reprint of the speech addressed to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives by Mr. J. Wauters, Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, on 3 June 1926, during the debate on the Washington Convention.

Mr. Wauters showed, by figures produced in support, that the Belgian Act of 14 June 1921, far from having the disastrous effect upon production which had been prophesied, actually resulted in increased national effort, more especially

in the direction of improved machinery and plant, and better organisation of labour. He demonstrated, by a series of examples, that the eight-hour day has been an essential element of technical progress; and, moreover, that the Act has had an excellent influence upon social conditions — e.g. general and vocational education, physical culture, and family life. He then described the movement observed in various countries in favour of ratification of the Washington Convention; and came to the conclusion that Belgium ought to ratify unconditionally and immediately.

An appendix contains economic and statistical documents which were utilised in the preparation of the speech, but were not specifically referred to in the course of the debate.

Wiehen, Dr. J. *Die Bodenreform der Tschechoslowakischen Republik.* Berlin, Verlag für Sozial-Wissenschaft, 1924. 87 pp.

A thorough analysis of Czechoslovak land reform written in German from an objective point of view. In dealing with this problem the writer devotes special attention to the conditions that led to agrarian reform in a number of European countries. He divides countries now carrying out agrarian reform into three groups, the first represented by Soviet Russia, the second by Germany where reform is of a non-compulsory character, and the third comprising practically all central and eastern European States. Czechoslovak land reform is a typical example of the land reform of the third group, and the author describes at length the legislation enacted and the results achieved up to the end of 1924. He analyses the reform from the national, economic, political and social point of view, giving special attention to the question of credit co-operative societies, agricultural industries, reclamation, and the taking over of forests by the state. His views are founded on reliable statistics, and a lengthy bibliography is added to the booklet. The author shows a clear understanding and just appreciation of the good results of land reform without omitting notice of its drawbacks.

Wirtschaftshilfe der Deutschen Studentenschaft. *Hochschulführer, Lebens- und Studienverhältnisse an den Hochschulen Grossdeutschlands.* 8. Ausgabe; Sommer-Semester 1925. Leipzig and Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1925. 148 pp.

Włoszczewski, Stéphane. *L'Organisation nationale de l'indemnité de chômage.* Paris, A. Pedone, 1926. 172 pp.

After a preliminary survey of the definition, causes and consequences of unemployment, the author expresses a pessimistic view of the preventive or curative remedies which are at present being utilised; and thus comes to the conclusion that it is the duty of the state to mitigate the consequences of the evil by organising "national unemployment indemnity". The system which he proposes is that of compulsory insurance, for the purpose of which the worker, the employer and the public authorities would all be called upon to contribute.

Women's National Republican Club. State Affairs Committee. *Do Women who work in Factories and Mercantile Establishments in New York State want a Law Limiting Their Week to 48 Hours? Report of an Investigation under the Direction of the State Affairs Committee of the Women's National Republican Club.* 42 pp.

On the several occasions when 48-hour Bills were introduced before the New York legislature, the Women's Party, together with the Employers' Associations, was in the forefront of the opposition. As a 48-hour week for women workers figured in the Republican programme for 1924, it became necessary for the Women's National Republican Club to find out the actual viewpoint of the only group of workers who would actually be affected, i.e. the unorganised women workers of New York State. Questionnaires were sent out, and the results are published in the above brochure, which contains summaries of the views of 483 women employed in 13 towns and cities. The preponderance of opinion registered was overwhelmingly in favour of a 48-hour week.

Związek Rewizyjny Spółdzielni Wojskowych. *Statystyka Spółdzielni Wojskowych za rok 1924.* Warsaw, 1926. 40 pp.

Report with statistics for 1924 published by the Auditing Union of the Polish Army Co-operative Societies.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Barbusse, Henri. *Les bourreaux.* Paris, Flammarion, 1926. 282 pp. 10 fr.

En marche vers la cité future. Almanach socialiste, 1927 (Sixième année). La Chaux-de-Fonds, Imprimerie coopérative, 1926. 96 pp.

Béraud, Henri. *Ce que j'ai vu à Moscou.* Paris, Les Editions de France, 1925. 250 pp. 7.50 francs.

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