



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

The Position of Social Insurance in Germany

Recent reports of the German Central Insurance Office¹ give information as to the general situation of German social insurance.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

Insured Persons

The total number of persons insured under the Social Insurance Code was about 20 million in 1925, composed exclusively of economically dependent persons. Since 1914 the number insured had increased by more than 3 million, in consequence of the growth of the working population and the reduction in the number of economically independent persons.

The proportion of the population insured rose from 25 per cent. in 1914 to 32 per cent. in 1925. As the great majority of the funds grant medical aid not only to the insured, but also to members of their families, sickness insurance at present provides medical care for about half the whole population.

Sickness Funds

In addition to the local funds and rural funds working on a territorial basis, there are also trade funds, establishment funds, and guild funds. There were more than 5,000 trade funds, while there were only 2,600 territorial funds; the latter, however, had the largest number of members. The membership of the local funds increased from 9.7 million in 1914 to 12.3 million in 1925, the increase being partly due to the rule that unemployed wage earners must become members of their local fund. The mutual funds, which act as substitute funds, were 40 in number, as against 67 in 1914, but their membership, which is mainly drawn from commercial and industrial employees, had risen from 400,000 in 1914 to a million in 1925.

Morbidity

The morbidity, as recorded by the sickness funds, showed a tendency to increase. The average number of days' sickness per insured person was 10.8 in 1924 and 12.5 in 1925, as against 8.7 in 1913 and 6.8 in 1900.

¹ Cf. *Ämliche Nachrichten des Reichsversicherungsamtes*, Feb. 1926.

The morbidity figures are obviously influenced by economic conditions. There was a slight reduction in the average length of each case of sickness, from 25.1 days in 1924 to 24.3 days in 1925.

On an average, in industry, one worker in two becomes ill and incapable of earning once a year and for 24 days, while in agriculture only one worker in three becomes incapable of earning once a year and for 23 days.

In 1925 the funds paid maternity benefit in 825,000 cases, or two-thirds of the total number of births during the year.

Receipts

The net receipts of the sickness funds amounted to 1,260 million marks, or 30 per cent. more than in 1924 and more than double the amount in 1914. Ninety-eight per cent. of this sum consisted of contributions of insured persons and employers.

Adding to the net receipts the subsidy of the Reich to maternity insurance, amounting to 20 million marks, and taking account of the net receipts of 93 million marks of the miners' sickness funds and of 75 million of the mutual funds, we reach a grand total of 1,450 million marks for the receipts of sickness insurance in 1925.

Expenditure

In 1925 the total expenditure of the sickness funds showed an increase of 37 per cent. on the preceding year. Benefits in kind were of increasing importance. In 1885, cash benefits were 116 per cent. of benefits in kind; in 1914 the proportion was only 76 per cent. and in 1924 it was 66 per cent. In 1925, however, there was a perceptible increase in cash benefits, which amounted to 77 per cent. of benefits in kind.

Complete reconstitution of the contingencies funds of the sickness funds had not yet been possible. These amounted to 105 million marks at the end of 1925, as against 63.6 million at the end of 1924 and 306 million at the end of 1914.

In 1925, administrative expenses were 6.8 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against 9.4 per cent. in 1914.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The system of cost-of-living bonuses was dropped in 1925, and pensions are again determined by the wage at the date of the accident.

Insured Persons

The number of wage earners in industry and commerce insured against industrial accidents was 10.8 million, distributed over 840,000 undertakings, or an increase of about 2 per cent. on 1913, in spite of the reduction of German territory. The number of insured workers in the 4.6 million agricultural undertakings was 14.2 million. If account is

taken of persons employed by the state and the communes, who are also compulsorily insured, the total number of insured persons amounts to 26 million; about 3 million of these, however, are counted twice over, as they are employed part of the time in industry and part of the time in agriculture.

The sum total of wages covered by insurance amounted to 11,500 million marks in 1913 and 16,700 million in 1925, or an increase of 45 per cent. The average wage per insured person working 300 days a year was 1,719 marks, as against 1,215 marks in 1913.

Insurance Institutions

Accident insurance was undertaken by 66 industrial and 45 agricultural associations; state and communal undertakings which act as their own insurer were 500 in number.

Accidents

The number of accidents for which compensation was paid for the first time was 107,000 in 1925, or 27 per cent. more than in 1924.

The total number of accidents compensated in 1925 was about 800,000, including 420,000 in industrial and 329,000 in agricultural insurance. Compared with 1913, there was a reduction of about one-fifth, which was largely due to the reduction of German territory.

Resources

The resources of accident insurance are almost solely composed of employers' contributions. The premiums fixed for 1925 amounted to 260 million marks, including 205 million for the industrial associations. The contributions are used solely for covering benefits and administrative expenses.

In 1925 the contingencies funds amounted to 24 million marks, 22.6 million of which belonged to the trade associations. The increase in the reserves as compared with the preceding year was only 8 million.

Expenditure

The expenditure on pensions to victims of accidents and their surviving relatives was 179 millions in 1925, or almost the same as in 1913. It should however be pointed out that while pensions were increased during 1925, the full effect of the increase was not felt during that year.

According to a provisional estimate, the total expenditure on benefits in cash and in kind amounted to 260 million marks in 1926. To this must be added the expenditure on the prevention of accidents, which brings the total expenditure up to 306 million marks.

WORKERS' INSURANCE AGAINST INVALIDITY, OLD AGE, AND DEATH

Insured Persons

The number of persons insured during 1925 and 1926 was 17.5 million ; 16.5 million of these were compulsorily insured. This is merely an estimate based on the weekly contributions paid — reckoned at 40 weekly contributions per head per year — and does not allow sufficiently for the changing situation of the labour market.

Insurance Institutions

Invalidity insurance for workers is undertaken by 29 territorial institutions. There are also 6 insurance institutions for special occupations, namely, 4 funds for railway staff, one for miners, and one for seamen.

Current Pensions

The number of persons in receipt of a pension has tripled since 1913. During the war there was a great increase in the number of widows' and orphans' pensions, and after the war a not less marked increase in the number of invalidity pensions. The following figures show the number of disabled workers in receipt of pensions :

Year	Disabled workers in receipt of pensions
1913	1,100,000
1918	1,234,000
1923	1,409,000
1926	1,762,000

The increase in the last few years in the number of persons in receipt of a pension seems to be primarily due to the increase in the real value of the pensions.

The period of stability is still far from being reached. In 1925 the excess of new pensions was 190,000, including 142,000 invalidity pensions.

Receipts

Contributions amounted to 550 million marks in 1925, as against 363 million in 1924 and 290 million in 1913. The average weekly contribution was 35.6 pfennigs in 1913, 57.9 in 1924, and 65.7 in 1925. Allowing for the increase in contributions since 1925, it may be estimated that the average weekly contribution is now about 90 pfennings.

The other receipts of the insurance institutions, apart from the subsidies of the Reich, are insignificant. The inflation all but wiped out their actuarial reserves, especially what was invested in securities and loans. At the end of 1913, the accumulated funds of the insurance institutions

amounted to about 2 milliard marks. According to the valuation made at the beginning of 1924, which took account of the various laws on revalorisation, the accumulated funds were then estimated at 125 million, or 6.3 per cent. of the pre-war figure. In 1913 the insurance institutions had at their disposal interest on capital amounting to 65 million marks; now, on the contrary, they are obliged to cover all their expenditure by current receipts.

At the end of 1925 there was an effective surplus of 101 million marks. The liquid assets of the funds amounted to 130 million marks in 1925 (as against 31 million in 1913), investments in securities and loans to 222 million (1,970 million in 1913), value of premises to 111 million (97), and furniture and equipment to 12 million (8).

Pensions

Since the period of stability was not yet reached, and since, further, pensions had been considerably improved in the last few years, the total expenditure on pensions increased from 188 million marks in 1913 to 348 million in 1924 and to 711 million in 1926.

The basic invalidity pension was 168 marks; to this was added the Reich subsidy of 72 marks, a supplement of 90 marks for each child under 18, and an increase of 20 per cent. for contributions paid later than 1 January 1924.

The widow's pension was six-tenths and the orphan's five-tenths of the basic pension plus the 20 per cent. increase; the Reich subsidy was 72 marks for a widow's and 36 marks for an orphan's pension.

If the pension for a disabled worker who has paid 1,500 weekly contributions is calculated, it is found that for 1925 the maximum pension was 390 and the minimum 240 marks, as against 330 and 155 marks in 1913; the reduction of purchasing power in 1925 as compared with the pre-war period must however be taken into account.

The cost of pensions, apart from the Reich subsidy, has to be distributed over all the insurance institutions in proportion to the contributions received by them during the year; it follows that the cost to any particular institution is independent of the value of the pensions granted by it during the year.

Benefits in Kind

In their early days the insurance institutions stopped short at the granting of pensions, but even before the war they had begun to organise preventive measures so as to reduce the burden of pensions. At the end of 1925 they had 98 hospitals, convalescent homes, etc., with 13,000 beds, including 51 sanatoria for the tuberculous. Over 81,000 insured persons were treated in these institutions during 1925. The total expenditure on medical treatment was 39 million marks.

On general preventive measures and the campaign for the improvement of the general health, the insurance institutions spent 7 million marks, or twice as much as in 1924.

EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE

Insured Persons

This branch of insurance covered 2.8 million persons in 1926, as against 1.5 million in 1913. The increase was apparently due to the removal of the minimum age limit, and the extension of compulsory insurance to commercial apprentices and to clerks; and also to the fact that the total number of employed persons had increased by 3.5 million as compared with the pre-war period.

Insurance Institutions

Employees' insurance is undertaken by a central institution. The employees in mining undertakings are the only group who have a special trade fund.

Pensions

The number of disabled employees in receipt of a pension rose from 1,400 in 1920 to about 50,000 at the end of 1926; the corresponding figures for survivors' pensions were 11,500 and 36,000.

Receipts

The total receipts of employees' insurance in 1926 were 287 million marks, including 246 million from contributions and 37 million from interest on capital. Since 1 September 1925 the average contribution to employees' insurance has been 5.3 per cent. of earnings. The Reich does not contribute to the cost of employees' insurance.

The assets at 31 December 1925 included investments amounting to 247 million marks (137 million in mortgages, 80 in loans, and 30 in securities). The liabilities included the actuarial reserve of 255 million marks, a contingencies fund of 39 million, and a special reserve of 29 million.

Pensions

In 1926 the expenditure on current pensions amounted to 4.7 million marks a month (3 million for invalidity pensions and 1.7 million for survivors' pensions). The average monthly invalidity pension was 60 marks, the survivors' pension 30 marks.

Benefits in Kind

In 1926 the Central Employees' Insurance Institution dealt with 87,000 requests for medical treatment, about two-thirds of which were declared admissible. The expenditure in 1926 on medical treatment amounted to about 16 million marks, or nearly a third of the expenditure on pensions.

The Final Report of the Australian Royal Commission on National Insurance

The fourth and final report of the Royal Commission on National Insurance appointed in 1923 has recently been published. Of the previous reports the first and most important recommended the principle of compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity, maternity and old age, proposed the rates of cash benefit, and advised that medical aid be administered by a national organisation quite separate from that by which the cash benefits would be provided¹. The subject of the second report was unemployment; preventive measures were put in the foreground of the recommendations and the advocacy of insurance appeared rather doubtful². The third report dealt with a proposal to provide allowances for the destitute; the Commission rejected the proposal but recommended that when the other branches of insurance had been put into operation a scheme of survivors' insurance should be introduced: a complete system of social insurance, it was urged, would render unnecessary the provision of destitute allowances³.

The final report⁴, which is here under consideration, returns to the subject of sickness, invalidity, and old-age insurance, certain aspects of which had not been discussed in the first report: these are the aspects of membership, finance, and administration. The final report takes the form of a presentation of alternative solutions, together with the relevant considerations for and against them; the final steps of the argument leading to the actual recommendations are, however, sometimes wanting. A remarkable feature of the report, as also of its predecessors, is the extensive use, for the guidance of the Commission, of generalisations from foreign legislative practice based upon a detailed acquaintance with the texts.

MEMBERSHIP

It is recommended that insurance should be compulsory for all wage earners, as in the principal European schemes. The Commission, however, would go further, and is hopeful that an effective accessory scheme of voluntary insurance may be created for persons working on their own account and small employers.

The imposition of an income limit was not expressly recommended. The Commission entertained a suggestion to prescribe a limit so high as

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Jan. 1926, pp. 69-82.

² Cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, 22 Nov. 1926, pp. 341-342.

³ Cf. bibliographical note in *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 7, July 1927, pp. 127-128.

⁴ COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: *Fourth and Final Report of the Royal Commission on National Insurance (Membership, Finance, and Administration)*. Green, Government Printer for the State of Victoria, 1926-1927. 20 pp.

to include the vast majority not only of manual but of non-manual workers. The proposal to exclude certain thinly populated areas was not accepted by the Commission, which felt that the inhabitants of such areas, far from being penalised, should receive special consideration.

On condition that they receive equivalent benefits it was recommended that members of mutual benefit associations and persons entitled to advantages in virtue of their employment should be exempted from compulsion to insure. The report does not say whether such exemption would be optional for the persons concerned or not, but one would suppose that persons thus exempted would not be entitled to the employers' and state's share of the contribution.

FINANCE

The recommendations of the Royal Commission concerning the sharing of the cost of a national insurance scheme were evidently inspired by the British Act, but at the same time they are intended to avoid its complication.

Insurance by industry and non-contributory schemes are examined and rejected in turn, and a scheme based on the tripartite contribution of insured persons, employers, and the state is recommended; the shares of the three parties, however, are not specified.

The first report had already decided in favour of a flat rate of benefit, i.e. a single rate of benefit payable to all insured persons, irrespective of wages. The contributions would therefore be fixed correspondingly at a flat rate. Nevertheless, although both sexes would be entitled to the same benefits, their sickness and mortality experience is different and therefore separate rates of contribution were proposed.

"Where membership is compulsory, individual variation of the rate of contribution in respect of age at entry into insurance is not necessary, as the average age of insured persons is generally maintained under such conditions. The average premium method, which assumes a constant age distribution of insured persons, has many advantages over other systems. If the total insured persons are to be considered as one group only for the Commonwealth, an average scheme with a flat rate of contribution would be equitable, but, on the other hand, such provisions have been found to be anomalous and inequitable in those schemes which permit insured persons to group themselves into special administrative and financial sections, each with a different experience, and with consequent variation in benefits available. Such sectional grouping is inconsistent with the basis of a national insurance scheme aiming at a pooling of risks."

In spite of the above considerations the Commission proceeded to recommend that the rate of contribution for each benefit should be "that actuarially calculated for entrants at age 16, together with provision for the accumulation of adequate reserves". Thus, the device of reserve values in respect of every insured person proportionately to his age would be utilised to secure actuarial soundness. If, however, the entire insured population forms a single insurance group, the administrative complications of transferring reserves when a person passes

from one society to another are avoided, and such national pooling of risks is in fact recommended by the Commission, for reasons which are discussed below among the recommendations on administration.

With regard to the investment of accumulated funds, a recommendation was made that "such funds should be invested in works which will extend the social institutions available to insured persons and in furtherance of the aims of the national insurance scheme". This policy may be contrasted with that of the British scheme, according to which security is the main, if not the only, criterion for the selection of investments.

For the rest, the ordinary method of collecting contributions by means of stamps affixed to cards is proposed, and it is required that an actuarial valuation of the scheme should be made at regular intervals.

ADMINISTRATION

Australia, like Great Britain, has a well-developed system of friendly societies, which provide for sickness insurance and in which about 9 per cent. of the population are at present insured. The problem before the Commission was to determine what relationship the proposed national insurance scheme should have to the societies. Two alternatives appeared possible: the one to follow the British example and administer compulsory insurance through the friendly and other approved mutual societies, and the other to have a centralised government scheme of administration in which the societies would have little or no share. The Commission decided in favour of the second alternative and supported their view by numerous arguments; some of these, it may be remarked, had already been considered and rejected by the British Royal Commission on National Health Insurance¹.

It was urged that

"The system of administration by approved societies is cumbersome and correspondingly expensive, as the societies' methods of administration, their administrative policies and their aims vary considerably. . . . Numerous societies may be operating in the same district, with numerous agents and officers, with consequent overlapping and unnecessary increase in the expense of administration of the scheme."

A centralised state system of administration, on the contrary, it was contended, could operate much more cheaply.

It was moreover objected that the approved society system leads to inequality of benefits. Good lives are segregated from bad, and for the same contribution the more fortunate societies are able to provide higher benefits. This result is regarded as incompatible with the very conception of a national insurance scheme.

Reference was made to the "danger of creating vested interests which are not of benefit to the national scheme". Moreover, the interests of the various societies themselves are divergent and cannot be co-ordinated.

The plea that administration by approved societies is more personal

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 1, July 1926, pp. 72-87.

and democratic than administration by a Government Department did not convince the Commission: "experience shows that the majority of members do not take any interest in the administration of their society and in many cases only know it through the society's local agent". The report proceeds to affirm that "the impersonal factor in government administration has many advantages".

Having concluded in favour of administration through a central organisation, the Commission outlined the structure of such a system. All contributions should be paid into the "National Insurance Fund", which should be controlled by the Commonwealth Government assisted by representatives of insured persons and employers. The country should be divided up into districts, in each of which should be instituted an office for the administration of the Fund, which itself remains undivided. Here, again, provision should be made for the participation of the interests concerned, a district advisory committee being created on which should be represented mutual benefit societies, employers' associations, trade unions, and medical practitioners, the post office being utilised for the payment of benefits. The Commission also recommended "that wherever practicable the administrative machinery of existing mutual benefit associations be availed of in the administration of each district", but no indication is given of the function which these associations should perform; it is not even clear whether the recommendation refers to local associations of friendly societies or to the societies themselves.

Although granting them an unimportant place in the administration of the proposed national insurance scheme, the Commission was fully aware of the value of the friendly society movement, and was anxious that its interests should in no way be prejudiced.

"The opinion has been expressed that a comprehensive system of national insurance will have an injurious effect on existing mutual benefit societies, but, although such predictions were made in England, experience has proved that the voluntary societies are now in a better numerical and financial position than they were prior to the inception of the national insurance scheme. National insurance will only provide certain assured minimum benefits and not adequate maintenance, and thus wage and salary earners will be enabled to provide additional benefits by means of voluntary mutual associations."

The national insurance scheme would provide cash benefits only, and, while the establishment of a National Health Scheme to afford adequate medical treatment for the people is advocated, no concrete plan is as yet forthcoming, so that the question of medical benefit is left in the air. Nevertheless, for the purpose of proving the incapacity for work indispensable for the granting of sickness and invalidity benefits, it is necessary to obtain medical certificates. It was therefore recommended that arrangements should be made with medical practitioners for this purpose and that in each district a medical officer should be appointed to supervise the working of such arrangements and to act as medical referee. It may be recalled that in Ireland at the present time a similar state of affairs exists.

Scientific Management in Agriculture

The application of the principles of scientific management to agriculture has already been the subject of an article in this *Review*¹. More recently, at the Thirteenth International Congress of Agriculture held in Rome in May 1927, the first really international discussion on the subject of agriculture itself took place². As evidence of the spread of practical interest in the subject, an account is given below of the starting of the movement in England, together with some further details of experiments in Germany, the first country to consider the question, showing the principal effects in practice up to the present of the application of scientific management to agriculture.

THE APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY TO ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology has recently published a report on the first attempt made in England to apply the point of view and methods of industrial psychology to agriculture, thus adding a new country to the rapidly growing list of States which are interested in scientific management in relation to agriculture³.

The result shown by many experiments in organising human labour, that mere rational observation of a process of labour is sufficient to render possible important improvements in output, was once more confirmed. In the county of Kent in England, two methods are employed in hop picking; one is distinctly superior to the other. According to the investigator, custom is stated to be the principal reason for the non-employment of the best system. Fruit picking is often badly arranged and collaboration with the pickers not sufficiently good to avoid waste of their time. In a packing shed all work was done on a level with the ground. On the suggestion of the investigator a bench was provided, with the result that the mean time for packing ten chips was reduced from 3 minutes 13 seconds to 2 minutes 31 seconds and much needless fatigue was saved. " 'I felt a different woman at the end of the week after the bench had been introduced', said a female packer⁴. "

The studies on the picking of bush fruit were done in a more detailed way and are therefore of special interest. The examination of individual differences of output between workers showed that these were fairly

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 3, March 1927, pp. 379-413: "The Science of Farm Labour: Scientific Management and German Agriculture".

² For a report of the proceedings of the Fourth Section of the Thirteenth International Congress of Agriculture (Rome, 1927), dealing with the Scientific Organisation of Agriculture, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, July 1927, pp. 131-133.

³ W. R. DUNLOP: *An Investigation of Certain Processes and Conditions on Farms*. London, National Institute of Industrial Psychology. 71 pp.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 34.

constant for different kinds of fruit. A very fast picker at one kind of fruit was usually very fast at other kinds of fruit also, and *vice versa*. The investigator wondered whether employers and pickers realised how wide individual differences in output were. In his opinion there must be some possibility of improving the slowest workers. Investigating the factors determining the speed of a worker, he found that fast picking was associated with constitutional energy, suitable fingers, and the responsibilities of mature age and economic pressure. Besides these personal qualifications, the methods of picking are of great importance. The methods of the pickers were observed. They varied considerably, but a study of the methods of the best pickers indicated that there was distinct scope for improvement even there. Mere instruction in black-currant picking of a slow and inefficient picker was sufficient to enable him to pick a bush in $10\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, instead of the $14\frac{1}{2}$ minutes hitherto taken. Again, in black-currant picking a few pickers sat down when the run of the fruit was good, but they used old boxes difficult to carry and not comfortable or suitable as regards height. The investigator constructed a box-stool, the three dimensions of which were different, thus allowing three different heights. Each pair of opposite sides consisted of one "slatted" side to rest on the ground and one covered with canvas to form the seat. The use of these stools definitely increased the output. "The most important result, however, was that pickers using the stools felt more comfortable and appreciated the saving in fatigue¹." It is very important in fruit-picking that the picker should be able to grade the fruit immediately and place the larger in one receptacle and the smaller in another. The investigator thinks it possible that greater skill could be obtained as a result of training young workers at home by means of artificial berries. Also the ability to decide when the receptacle has its proper weight — which even experienced pickers are often totally incapable of doing — is important. The investigator again proposes home training or the use of a small spring balance.

Careful attention was paid to the amount of unproductive time in strawberry picking. Productive time was considered to include the actual picking and grading of the fruit and the conveyance of the fruit to the nearest and most appropriate point for packing and despatch. It was found that in order to avoid unproductive labour, and so reduce productive time, it was important to have plants giving a good yield, a lay-out with the plants as close together as possible, and the packing sheds situated at the most convenient points in relation to the general lay-out of the beds.

The report states that raspberry-picking is a general annoyance to the pickers. The work is mentally fatiguing and needs great care. It is as a general rule not popular at the rate usually paid for this work, though the rates for picking vary with the kind of fruit. Apparently, however, the difference is not sufficient to overcome the special reluctance of the workers to undertake raspberry-picking, which is a hindrance to the good utilisation of labour.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 22.

PAYMENT BY RESULTS IN GERMAN AGRICULTURE

In Germany, where efforts have already been made for some time to carry out in practice the idea of a more rational organisation of agricultural labour, it is the proposals for a closer relationship between wages and the task performed that have especially gained ground. In Silesia, in particular, the organisations of agricultural employers have eagerly promoted the idea of payment by results, and for this purpose have on various occasions published information on the results obtained in practice by their more advanced members.

From one of these publications¹ a typical case may be selected which at the same time shows the leading ideas in this system, the complicated nature of these problems, and the necessity of collaboration between all persons working in the field of scientific management in agriculture. The example deals with seed drilling with a three-metre machine with four horses, two drivers, and a woman under 17 years of age, during a working day of ten hours net. For an output up to 25 morgen² per day, or 2.5 morgen per hour, only the ordinary time wage was paid, but every excess over this minimum was remunerated according to the following scale of premiums:

For an output of between 2.5 morgen and 3.0 morgen per hour	15 pfennigs per hour
For an output of 3.0 to 3.5 morgen per hour	a further 30 p'ennigs per hour
For each further tenth of a morgen	a further 10 pfennigs per hour.

The division of the premium among the members of the gang is not indicated.

The table below shows the effect of these premiums:

EFFECT OF PREMIUMS ON DAILY OUTPUT

Length of field	Output per day			Total premium paid
	On time wages	On premium wages		
		Amount	Amount	
Metres	Morgen	Morgen		R.Mks.
700	25	47	88	16.50
700	25	46	84	15.50
700	25	42	68	11.50
400	25	44	76	13.50
400	25	41	64	10.50
400	25	40	60	9.50
400	25	38	52	7.50
250	25	35	40	4.50

¹ LAND- UND FORSTWIRTSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITGEBERVERBAND FÜR DIE PROVINZ SCHLESSEN: *Zusammenstellung von Leistungsloöhnen im Kreise Schweidnitz*. Schriftenreihe des betriebswirtschaftlichen Ausschusses beim land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverband für die Provinz Schlesien. Schweidnitz, L. Heege. 1927. 20 pp.

² 1 morgen = 0.631 acres = 25.53 ares.

It will be seen that in all fields the effect of a premium wage was great, but it varied widely from field to field. The table shows a rather high correlation between the length of the field and the output on premium wages. This is in agreement with the results obtained at the Pommritz Experimental Station in Saxony¹, that in draught work with horses the output per hour is greater the longer it is possible to drive without turning. In other words, the minimum output before any premium was paid was, in fact, more difficult to reach for the workers drilling on a field 250 metres long than for those on a field 700 metres long. The former workers were handicapped, which may have weakened the effect of the premium offered, more particularly because it was on a progressive scale. When, however, at some future date, the experiments at Pommritz and similar institutions have resulted in an easily applied formula allowing for the effect of the length of the field, it will be possible to fix the premium rates for work done on a system of payment by results in such a way as to secure fuller results from their application.

Co-operation in Japan²

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CITIES

The Central Union of Co-operative Societies (*Sangyo Kumiai Chuokai*) has recently published a report on the results of an investigation of the situation, at the end of 1925, of 129 consumers' co-operative societies established in cities throughout the country.

The growth of these societies is shown by the following table :

STATISTICS OF CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CITIES, 1906-1925

Year	Societies		Shares Issued		Total sales
	Number	Membership	Number	Value	
				Yen	Yen
1906	2	2,184	2,214	22,140	230,599
1911	19	9,629	11,805	126,505	1,243,599
1916	27	14,086	17,494	208,110	1,489,436
1921	85	59,142	127,178	2,072,914	10,384,184
1922	101	68,468	139,120	2,317,936	11,924,331
1923	111	102,675	185,482	2,645,104	14,426,220
1924	120	116,784	211,641	2,699,268	18,558,524
1925	129	119,946	220,222	2,849,456	21,372,081

These figures show that a rapid increase took place in the number of societies during the seven years from 1916 to 1922. This may be attrib-

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, loc. cit.

² Communication to the International Labour Office.

uted to business prosperity in the country during and immediately after the war.

The 119,946 members of the societies at the end of 1925 may be classified as follows according to the nature of their employment :

Category	Number	Per cent.
Wage earners	43,765	36.5
Salaried employees	50,433	42.0
Other persons engaged in :		
Agriculture	664	0.6
Industry	5,516	4.6
Commerce	10,497	8.7
Miscellaneous	9,071	7.6
Total	119,946	100.0

Salaried employees, who amounted to 42 per cent. of the total number of members of these societies, included those employed in government offices, companies, schools, etc. Wage earners, who came next in number, consisted of workers in factories, mines, transport undertakings, etc.

The 129 societies at the end of 1925 may be classified as follows according to their nature and membership :

STATISTICS OF CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CITIES IN 1925

Nature of society	Societies		Shares issued		Total sales
	Number	Membership	Number	Value	
For general public	66	43,432	96,759	Yen 1,892,803	Yen 7,098,890
For salaried employees	21	8,811	13,178	150,240	1,545,935
For wage earners	7	2,815	3,798	37,980	404,252
In companies	17	43,281	67,520	370,193	10,295,565
In government offices and schools	18	21,607	38,967	398,240	2,027,439
Total	129	119,946	220,222	2,849,456	21,372,081

The financial and business situation of the 129 societies at the end of 1925 is shown by the following figures :

	Yen
Paid-up capital	1,780,668
Reserve funds	597,300
Deposits	1,251,578
Loans	3,098,408
Buildings and fixtures	1,358,269
Profits	273,168

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE SILK-SPINNING INDUSTRY¹

According to the latest investigation (at the end of 1924) about 3,000 factories in all are engaged in the silk-spinning industry, one of the most important industries in Japan, employing about 300,000 women workers, and with a total annual output amounting to about 760 million yen. The factories may be classified in two categories according to the mode of management: factories under personal or corporative management carried on for profit, and factories run by co-operative societies on the principle of mutual aid.

Japanese farmers have generally various subsidiary occupations in addition to the principal one of raising cereals, of which sericulture is the most important. The farmers usually sell the silk cocoons they have raised to persons engaged in the reeling of cocoons. Some more enlightened farmers, however, realised the advantage of themselves reeling the silk cocoons and selling raw silk instead of cocoons. They organised a producers' co-operative society, established and financed a silk-spinning factory, and started a silk-spinning industry with cocoons they had themselves produced. This was the origin of co-operation in the silk-spinning industry, an ideal form of enterprise for harmonising the closely related interests of the sericultural and silk-spinning industries.

Although the origin of this form of co-operation goes back as much as 50 years, it is only of late years that it has attained any considerable development. In many cases the results obtained in these co-operative factories are better than those of the ordinary silk-spinning factories, and they now attract much attention, official as well as private. The following table, giving the total number of silk-spinning factories and the number under co-operative management, together with the number of cocoon sinks² in each case, shows the growth of the co-operative movement in this industry since 1900:

¹ On co-operative cocoon-drying establishments in Italy, cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XIV, No. 5, p. 166. Concerning the production and marketing of silk on a co-operative basis in Japan, cf. also *Memorandum on the Part Played by Co-operative Organisations in the International Trade in Wheat, Dairy Produce and some other Agricultural Products*, published by the League of Nations (International Economic Conference, Document C.E.I. 14).

² The sink is a receptacle containing very hot water in which the cocoons are kept prior to the unravelling of the silk. About 30 kan of raw silk are produced per sink. 1 kan = about 3.75 kg. = 8¼ lbs.

SILK-SPINNING FACTORIES AND COCOON SINKS, 1900-1924

Year	Factories (machine operated)		Cocoon sinks	
	Total	Under co-operative management	In all factories	In co-operative factories
1900	2,072	1	122,166	30
1908	2,385	25	153,771	1,313
1915	2,260	319	197,335	20,958
1918	2,680	496	268,356	38,126
1921	2,693	418	293,214	33,515
1924	2,488	400	259,842	26,545

The special characteristics of the co-operative silk-spinning industry can be seen in the three spheres of labour, rural economy, and the raw silk industry. With regard to labour, it is observed that while in the ordinary silk-spinning factories established for profit, many abuses are found in regard to hours of work, wages, the establishment of welfare provisions for workers, and other points, the workers in co-operative spinning factories generally enjoy better treatment, morally as well as materially, since they come from the families of members of the societies. It must be remembered that in Japan the workers employed in the silk-spinning industry are mostly women.

With regard to rural economy, the farmers who sell cocoons to the ordinary silk factories are at a disadvantage in various ways; for example with regard to fluctuations of prices of cocoons. But if the cocoons they produce are sent to the co-operative factories and made into raw silk, they can profit by facilities for storage, choice of time and price in selling the product, etc. A further advantage in the latter case is the enriching of the rural communities by the existence among them of locally managed factories.

There are also various advantages to the raw silk industry itself. For example, in 1913 the cost of production of raw silk in the Nagano prefecture (where the silk-spinning industry is most flourishing) was about 430 yen per 100 kin¹ of raw silk in the co-operative factories, but about 460 yen per 100 kin in the ordinary factories carried on for profit. The reason for this advantage of about 30 yen per 100 kin of raw silk in favour of the co-operative factories is attributed to the low cost both of recruiting women workers and of buying cocoons, since in this case the women workers come from the families of members of the co-operative societies, and the cocoons are produced by these members themselves. Both quantity of the product and efficiency are reported to be excellent in the co-operative factories.

¹ 1 kin = about 300 gr. = 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

Conditions of Agricultural Workers in Japan

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan has recently issued "An Outline of Agriculture in Japan"¹ in typescript, which, though short, gives some information on the position of the wage-paid agricultural worker which is not usually available in writings on Japan. The Introduction gives a description of the situation, area, population, climate, and general conditions of Japanese agriculture, and the statistics quoted from official publications² serve to bring out the known facts of the large size of the rural population (nearly one-half of the whole population of the country), and the density of that population, leading to an average unit of cultivation per family which is very small. At the same time, it is noted that, where the staple crop is rice, the intensity of cultivation is such that subsistence is possible on an area much smaller than that usually quoted for minimum subsistence in other countries.

The small size of the unit cultivated by each cultivator, or each family group of cultivators, makes necessary a system of cultivation which dispenses with power and sometimes dispenses even with the simplest machinery; in fact, there is a considerable amount of cultivation by hand. Horse and cattle power is used for ploughing on 63.84 per cent. (2,067,077 hectares) of paddy fields and on 36.16 per cent. (1,171,039 hectares) of upland fields; on the remaining area of paddy and upland fields cultivation is done by means of hand tools, although in Hokkaido (northern island) there are a number of farms of considerable size using modern farm machinery. (Paddy fields are irrigated fields for rice cultivation; upland fields are non-irrigated fields on which rice and general crops can be grown.) In the paddy fields young plants, which have previously been grown in specially prepared nursery beds, are transplanted solely by hand and the amount of labour involved is very great.

The number of days on which a peasant farmer works during the year on his own holding varies with the circumstances of the holding, its locality, size, etc., but generally speaking 200 working days can be regarded as the average year's work of the ordinary adult farmer. The farmer's wife or daughter works approximately 150 days, not including domestic work.

The population of Japan is congregated in large villages and the distance from the dwelling place to the area to be cultivated is often considerable. This has had an important bearing on the development of rural life, and a regular custom of mutual help obtains between the small cultivators.

¹ MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: *An Outline of Agriculture in Japan*. Tokyo, 1927. 23 typescript pages.

² Corrected figures for the period 1915-1925 will be found in *The Statistical Abstract of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry*, 1925, pp. 1-3. Tokyo, 1927.

HIRED LABOUR

The peasant farmer does not, as a rule, employ any outside help, but he in his turn offers his services for hire on a larger farm. Taking an average of all farms throughout the country, the number of days' labour required per year per farm was 802 in 1915, and of these 699 were supplied by hired labour. Taking this in conjunction with the admitted fact that a large number of farmers do not employ any hired labour, it is clear that there must be certain groups of farms which use a considerable amount. It is stated, however, that the total amount of hired labour is less than the total amount of non-hired labour in Japanese agriculture.

Amongst hired labour the following three types can be distinguished :

(1) *Permanent farm servants resident on their employer's farm.* Male farm servants are known as *Saku-otoko*, and female farm servants as *Saku-onna*. The contract is usually from early spring to late in the autumn, a total period of about ten months in the year. Farm servants are employed on all the work of the farm, and, if women, share in the domestic work of the household. They are mostly unmarried persons living and boarding in their employer's house and sharing in the life of the family, though there are some married employees who live in their own homes. No sharp distinction is made between the work of male and female workers, except that ploughing and other heavy work is done by men, while women are called on for work about the house. On medium-sized farms, however, the woman worker is employed wholly on agricultural work, the household work being done by the women of the employer's household.

The age of farm servants is usually somewhere between 16 and 30 years of age and the system occasionally amounts to something like an apprenticeship system, the farm servant taking service in order to learn the business of farming.

The difference between men's and women's wages is very considerable. A large part of the wages is given in the form of board and lodging; the cash wage, at any rate of the male servant, is sufficient to enable him sometimes to save and acquire a small plot of land in tenancy later on.

(2) *Seasonal workers.* These are hired for certain operations during the busiest seasons, such as transplanting rice plants, harvesting, tending silkworms, picking tea leaves, etc., for periods of a week, ten days, or a month. Like the permanent farm servants, most of the seasonal workers live in the house of their employer and share the family meals. A large number of seasonal workers are engaged in sericultural districts, where the work is very heavy during certain seasons of the year, and may continue far into the night, as the silkworms have to be fed at stated intervals. The seasonal workers come from different parts of the country and go back to their homes, i.e. to their own holdings, when their contracts are finished.

(3) *Day labourers.* These are holders of very small farms in the neighbourhood who hire themselves out for service on other holdings in order to supplement their income; they are usually married and

their average age is higher than that of the permanent farm servant or seasonal worker. It would appear that the farm servant, when he has saved a little money and married, must very often enter the ranks of the day labourers.

It is interesting to note that there is a special drain of female farm labour away from the country to the town on account of the employment of women in textile and other factories.

There are no fixed hours of labour and the working day is long, but is by custom interrupted by siestas at certain hours. The following are cited as average hours of agricultural labour throughout the country : 8 to 10 hours in spring, 9 to 10 hours in summer, 8 to 9 hours in autumn, and 7 to 8 hours in winter. At certain seasons, such as the transplanting of the rice plants, harvesting, etc., the working day often exceeds 12 hours, and in sericulture, as already mentioned, work may continue into the night during certain seasons.

The following table is given of the daily area covered by ten hours' work of an adult male worker.

AVERAGE AREA OF ONE DAY'S WORK

Nature of work	Tools used	Average area covered per man per day
Tillage of paddy field	" Kuwa " (mattock)	Hectare 0.06
" " "	" Fumi-guwa " (heavy spade)	0.1-0.15
Transplanting rice plants	Hand work	0.07-0.1
Weeding	Sickle and weeding tools	0.1
Cutting the rice crop	Sickle	0.1-0.15
Mowing grass	Sickle (long handle)	0.5
" "	Scythe	0.5

Wages are paid partly in cash and partly in kind, the tendency being to substitute cash for wages in kind. Wages fluctuate a good deal according to the period of employment, the nature of the job, the sex, and the district : they are higher in the neighbourhood of urban and industrial centres. The following table of comparative index numbers of wages applying to certain groups of agricultural workers is given, the year 1913 being the base (= 100).

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES IN AGRICULTURE

(Base : 1913 = 100)

Year	Permanent workers		Day labourers		Sericultural workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1923	—	—	343	414	336	443
1924	141	171	330	407	358	471
1925	150	180	328	417	—	—

Wages are paid daily to day labourers, but weekly, monthly, or at the end of the season to seasonal workers, while the permanent farm servants receive their wages usually at the end of the year or at the end of six months; a portion is, however, sometimes paid to them when the contract is first made, and even seasonal workers occasionally draw wages in advance. It is stated that the living conditions of agricultural workers are not inferior to those of the industrial workers except in respect of diet, the food of the agricultural worker being less good. Nevertheless, the health of army recruits drawn from rural districts is stated to be always superior to that of recruits drawn from urban districts. Agricultural workers are sometimes engaged through the services of a middleman. Public employment exchanges have been established recently in many districts, but they seldom deal with agricultural labour.

Nearly all contracts are verbal. Complaints of breach of contract, whether on the part of the worker or of the employer, are rare, nor has there been anything approaching a strike on the part of hired agricultural workers in Japan. No organisation of such workers exists.

TENANCY DISPUTES

The existence of disputes turning on tenancy contracts, in which these workers are also interested on account of their own holdings, is one of the principal difficulties of the Japanese agricultural situation; the existence of legislation to deal with such disputes and enable them to be settled with due regard to justice has already been noted in these pages¹. Special annual reports are issued on the subject; the remainder of the present article gives a summary of the last issue, covering the year 1926².

The increase in the number of tenancy disputes per year is shown in the following table :

Year	Disputes	Year	Disputes
1917	85	1922	1,578
1918	256	1923	1,917
1919	326	1924	1,532
1920	408	1925	2,206
1921	1,680	1926	2,008

The increase in the number of disputes is due to the general change in social and economic conditions in Japan since the end of the war. On the one hand, there has been great economic pressure on farmers, who have barely been able to make farming pay and have therefore found difficulty in fulfilling their obligations to their landlords; and, on the

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 3, Sept. 1923 : "Disputes between Landowners and Tenant Farmers in Japan"; and Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1925 : "A New Method of Tenancy Disputes Adjustment in Japan".

² MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY : *Annual Report on Tenancy Disputes, 1926*. Tokyo, 1927.

other hand, there has been a distinct growth of social ideas, which has profoundly affected the relations between landowners and tenants. This is certainly proved by the continuous interest taken in the tenancy question by the organisations of Japanese cultivators. It was stated above that there are no organisations of agricultural hired workers; but that there is a continuous growth and movement of organisation among cultivators is obvious. These organisations are usually definitely allied to certain political parties or certain political ideas, ranging from the extreme left to the extreme right, but only those on the extreme left disavow interest in the status of tenancy; all the other organisations agree in taking up the cause of the tenant and maintaining his right to protection.

The largest number of demands are for temporary decreases in the rent of the holding due to economic pressure, but there are some demands for a permanent decrease of rent and on some other points, as is shown in the following table.

Nature of demand	Number	Disputes	
			Per cent.
Temporary decrease in farm rent	1,419		70.67
Permanent decrease in farm rent	205		10.21
Continuation of tenancy contract	160		7.97
Recognition of tenancy rights or payment of damages	91		4.53

Tenancy disputes ended in the following manner in 1926 :

Result	Number	Disputes	
			Per cent.
Compromise	868		43.22
Demand granted	57		2.84
Demand withdrawn	7		0.35
Return of farm land	12		0.60
Died out naturally	3		0.15
Unsettled	1,061		52.84
Total	2,008		100.00

The large number of disputes unsettled merely indicates that sufficient time had not elapsed to enable a settlement to be reached.

An interesting feature is the number of suits brought by the landowners themselves, as shown by the following figures: 1923, 1,696 cases; 1924, 1,984 cases; 1925, 2,329 cases; 1926, 4,184 cases. Of the 4,184 suits brought during 1926 by landowners, 2,582 were demands for payment of rent, and 1,346 were demands for resumption of holdings¹.

¹ Communication to the International Labour Office.

STATISTICS

Employment and Prices

In the tables below are given for various countries the most recent statistics of employment and unemployment and of the cost of living 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 later months 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		Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1926											
April	655,587	18.6	673,993	19.1	1,781,152	*	*	7,395	1.2	11,803	2.0
May	639,751	18.1	641,780	18.2	1,744,126	*	*	6,075	1.1	12,643	2.1
June	627,196	18.1	591,536	17.1	1,740,754	24,920	6.7	5,200	0.9	13,148	2.2
July	599,617	17.7	563,823	16.6	1,652,281	*	*	5,158	0.9	10,233	1.7
Aug.	567,541	16.7	511,685	15.0	1,548,138	*	*	7,268	1.2	16,530	2.8
Sept.	513,864	15.2	427,380	12.7	1,394,062	32,871	7.6	6,818	1.1	14,821	2.5
Oct.	476,952	14.2	343,303	10.2	1,308,293	*	*	8,088	1.4	13,295	2.2
Nov.	484,078	14.2	284,774	8.3	1,369,768	*	*	8,217	1.4	14,907	2.5
Dec.	572,653	16.7	249,628	7.3	1,748,597	25,351	5.7	15,804	2.6	17,889	3.0
1927											
Jan.	585,687	16.5	234,368	6.6	1,827,200	*	*	15,920	2.6	31,288	5.1
Feb.	559,621	15.5	210,724	5.8	1,695,515	*	*	13,856	2.3	22,321	3.6
March	420,550	11.5	160,080	4.4	1,121,150	26,280	5.9	11,294	1.8	18,888	3.1
April	826,786	8.9	136,338	3.7	870,378	*	*	10,947	1.8	27,351	3.5
May	262,302	7.0	109,246	2.9	648,606	*	*	9,146	1.5	22,963	3.8
June	239,597	6.3	101,378	2.7	540,703	29,217	6.4	8,323	1.4	20,098	3.3
July	211,380	5.5	99,225	2.6	452,127	*	*	7,850	1.3	23,953	3.9
Aug.	181,437	4.0	102,070	2.8	403,949	*	*	7,515 ¹	1.2 ¹	25,062 ¹	4.1 ¹
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	3,678,569				*	455,133		607,189			

¹ Provisional figures.

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

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Estonia	Finland	France
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists		Trade union unemployment funds		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unem- ployed registered	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit
	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.			
1926								
April	173,115	11,093	7.3	44,983	16.5	2,249	1,961	442
May	154,821	7,442	4.9	40,302	14.7	1,839	1,273	386
June	150,981	5,965	4.1	42,993	15.6	1,051	924	489
July	162,495	3,226 ¹	2.3	46,191	16.8	893	949	342
Aug.	151,054	3,384 ¹	2.6	46,117	16.8	731	1,212	369
Sept.	148,111	4,837	3.3	44,677	16.3	811	1,325	335
Oct.	151,183	3,929 ¹	2.6	50,388	18.3	2,309	1,813	429
Nov.	168,757	7,032 ¹	4.7	61,467	22.4	4,157	2,330	571
Dec.	205,350	9,319	5.9	88,854	32.2	3,807	2,172	17,178
1927								
Jan.	235,464	9,748	6.4	87,100 ¹	31.4	4,718	3,633	56,275
Feb.	244,257	10,596	6.5	87,100 ¹	30.7	4,743	3,029	80,941
March	208,346	8,975	5.7	72,900 ¹	25.5	4,405	2,104	70,381
April	181,175	9,871	6.0	64,800 ¹	23.6	2,943	1,702	58,482
May	158,332	8,515	5.2	55,200 ¹	18.5	2,336	1,239	39,555
June	145,136	5,410	3.2	50,700 ¹	18.5	1,907	1,130	23,710
July	136,909	—	3.3	47,500 ¹	17.3	729	882	16,994
Aug.	135,938	—	3.7	45,300 ¹	16.5	809	1,221	14,825
Sept.	129,948	—	—	—	16.2	—	—	11,272
Number on which latest percentages are based	.	167,648		272,372		.	.	.

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Hungary		Irish Free State		Italy	
	Compulsory insurance				Trade unionists		Compulsory insurance		Number of unem- ployed registered	
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unempl.	Partially unempl.
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.						
1926										
April	916,567	7.7	177,262	1.5	28,776	18.8	32,935	13.0	98,216	6,793
May	1,045,470	8.8	673,899	5.7	27,598	18.5	32,668	12.8	98,490	8,600
June	1,082,656	9.1	668,477	5.6	25,558	16.7	31,248	12.3	83,264	6,650
July	1,068,513	9.0	668,747	5.6	24,041	15.7	27,740	11.3	79,678	26,756
Aug.	1,087,366	9.1	597,141	5.1	22,756	15.0	25,390	10.3	83,090	26,634
Sept.	1,087,473	9.1	560,849	4.8	19,849	13.1	25,063	10.2	89,434	14,519
Oct.	1,123,394	9.3	512,492	4.3	18,680	12.4	25,499	10.4	112,922	10,839
Nov.	1,134,137	9.4	496,005	4.1	18,576	12.3	26,084	11.0	148,821	6,618
Dec.	1,099,850	9.1	331,990	2.8	20,712	13.0	27,014	11.0	181,493	12,216
1927										
Jan.	1,139,634	9.5	311,460	2.6	20,420	13.4	29,046	11.8	225,346	63,716
Feb.	1,054,317	8.8	261,127	2.1	19,542	12.8	28,704	11.7	259,059	53,113
March	947,189	7.9	240,593	2.0	15,978	11.8	27,105	11.0	227,947	61,599
April	861,629	7.2	271,461	2.2	17,120	11.1	25,939	10.5	215,316	54,730
May	803,701	6.7	255,090	2.1	13,552	8.8	24,940	10.1	216,441	59,091
June	787,215	6.5	282,171	2.4	11,836	7.8	22,776	9.3	214,603	46,796
July	789,179	6.6	315,784	2.7	11,701	7.7	22,571	9.2	263,091	125,376
Aug.	821,904	6.8	308,409	2.6	11,247	7.4	22,122	9.0	291,821	134,251
Sept.	841,652	7.0	284,615	2.4	—	—	—	—	305,930	133,568
Number on which latest percentages are based		12,041,000			152,000 ¹		245,613		.	.

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	Norway		New Zealand		Netherlands	
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists (10 unions)		Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1926							
April	2,000	9,212	26.0	24,645	•	18,414	6.5
May	1,383	8,316	23.7	21,791	3,049	17,904	6.3
June	936	7,751	22.1	19,300	•	16,983	5.9
July	722	7,137	20.4	16,344	•	19,683	6.9
Aug.	897	7,462	21.4	16,658	3,912	20,805	7.2
Sept.	932	7,719	22.3	20,168	•	20,695	7.2
Oct.	2,480	8,425	24.4	23,676	•	21,341	7.4
Nov.	5,149	—	25.0	27,261	3,712	25,899	8.9
Dec.	5,234	—	29.6	30,558	•	35,689	12.1
1927							
Jan.	5,026	10,290	30.2	29,271	•	45,658	15.6
Feb.	4,596	10,618	31.1	30,837	4,222	41,142	13.9
March	4,028	9,879	28.2	29,112	•	26,949	9.1
April	2,687	9,352	27.4	27,406	•	22,154	7.5
May	1,621	8,797	25.8	23,811	4,406	18,661	6.3
June	882	7,655	22.5	19,854	•	17,736	6.0
July	1,278	—	20.9	15,936	•	20,593	6.9
Aug.	944	—	—	15,727	—	18,844 ¹	6.6 ¹
Sept.	1,422	—	—	18,915	•	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	•	34,053	•	45,192	•	278,666 ¹	•

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Poland	Russia	Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	
	Number unemployed registered	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists		Unemployment Funds		Trade union insurance funds	
			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed		Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Per cent.
					Wholly	Partially		
1926								
April	320,520	1,070,900	29,220	12.3	•	•	30,056	2.7
May	303,720	1,114,200	22,413	9.9	•	•	33,670	3.0
June	288,510	1,065,500	22,715	9.6	2.4	3.7	40,034	3.4
July	263,540	1,030,100	20,206	8.6	•	•	46,052	4.1
Aug.	241,790	1,023,700	19,511	8.3	•	•	46,129	4.0
Sept.	213,690	1,070,990	22,114	9.1	2.8	4.5	42,601	3.7
Oct.	196,586	1,163,400	28,390	11.4	•	•	35,948	3.1
Nov.	200,570	1,254,800	33,193	13.0	•	•	29,020	2.5
Dec.	236,060	1,289,600	47,614	19.1	5.6	4.6	29,295	2.5
1927								
Jan.	251,702	1,350,400	39,344	16.3	•	•	33,279	2.8
Feb.	212,948	1,407,000	39,772	15.6	•	•	31,431	2.7
March	208,267	1,477,900	36,103	14.1	2.8	3.0	27,074	2.5
April	189,998	1,392,800	31,882	12.3	•	•	22,356	2.1
May	176,884	—	25,460	10.0	•	•	18,057	1.6
June	164,161	—	21,999	9.4	1.6	1.7	13,833	1.3
July	148,277	—	21,254	8.2	•	•	11,845	1.1
Aug.	137,889	—	20,163	7.7	•	•	10,032	0.9
Sept.	125,037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	•	•	260,498	•	242,378	•	1,086,586	•

¹ Provisional figures.

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

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany ¹	Canada ¹	Estonia	United States	Switzerland
	Index number of employment				
	Membership of sickness funds in Dec. 1921=100	Number employed on 17 Jan. 1920=100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927=100	Average number employed in 1923=100	Number employed in Sept. 1924=100
1920 April	97.7	94.3	•	92.8	•
May	98.8	101.0	•	91.7	•
June	98.9	103.7	•	91.3	96.5
July	99.2	104.2	•	89.8	•
Aug.	99.8	104.9	•	90.7	•
Sept.	100.4	105.2	•	92.2	95.3
Oct.	101.2	102.8	•	92.5	•
Nov.	101.2	101.1	•	91.4	•
Dec.	96.4	94.8	•	90.9	93.6
1927 Jan.	95.2	95.4	100.4	89.4	•
Feb.	96.5	96.3	103.9	91.0	•
March	102.2	96.2	106.8	91.4	94.8
April	106.2	100.6	107.4	90.6	•
May	109.4	105.9	114.5	89.7	•
June	110.4	108.4	116.2	89.1	93.1
July	111.0	109.2	112.8	87.3	•
Aug.	111.5	109.7	110.6	87.4	•
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	14,669,835	903,060	36,035	3,028,729	197,588

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

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

COST OF LIVING AND RETAIL PRICES

Tables I to V give for a number of countries index numbers of the cost of living, 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. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria ¹	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile ³	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	9	72	6	Vienna	59	12	60	Chile	100	Danzig	Cairo
1926 Sept.	130	142	159	99	179	2677	156	187	•	135	160
Oct.	131	142	•	99	188	2662	•	180	•	135	161
Nov.	131	144	•	99	196	2093	•	184	•	136	156
Dec.	129	144	158	100	190	2672	157	182	•	139	156
1927 Jan.	130	145	•	101	202	2659	158	176	181	136	155
Feb.	130	145	•	100	204	2642	158	176	•	136	156
March	131	145	156	100	200	2604	157	175	•	136	155
April	181	146	•	100	199	2548	155	179	178	135	154
May	132	147	•	101	197	2704	155	181	•	141	152
June	132	148	153	102	210	—	155	182	•	141	152
July	132	150	•	102	204	—	155	186	176	146	151
Aug.	131	147	•	101	201	—	155	187	•	142	151
Sept.	—	147	—	101	201	—	—	—	•	—	—

Country	Estonia ⁴	United States ⁵	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary ⁶	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania ⁷
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	Riga	84
1926 Sept.	130	•	1203	539	174	1833	14,593	155	•	647	117	139
Oct.	129	•	1197	•	179	1862	14,883	154	189	672	117	139
Nov.	129	•	1193	•	179	1895	15,293	156	•	657	116	141
Dec.	130	176	1197	545	176	1889	15,204	156	•	657	122	143
1927 Jan.	132	•	1187	•	172	1900	106 ⁸	155	182	655	116	142
Feb.	132	•	1189	•	171	1896	108	155	•	667	114	141
March	180	•	1183	524	165	1898	108	153	•	663	116	143
April	181	•	1173	•	164	1911	111	152	171	651	118	144
May	131	•	1166	•	163	1938	113	154	•	612	119	145
June	132	173	1184	525	166	1951	113	156	•	586	122	148
July	138	—	1203	•	164	1960	110	157	171	548	130	143
Aug.	136	—	1237	•	165	1951	112	154	•	543	115	139
Sept.	131	—	1230	507	167	1955	113	—	•	—	116	135

Country	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands ⁹	Peru ¹⁰	Poland	Rumania	Russia ¹¹	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	Whole country	229	40	38	Prague
1926 Sept.	711	217	•	164	190	189	3460	203	171	161	722
Oct.	727	•	•	•	188	193	3690	204	•	161	726
Nov.	734	•	162	•	189	197	3700	208	•	161	734
Dec.	746	213	•	168	189	199	3760	207	171	161	736
1927 Jan.	756	210	•	•	189	202	3661	210	•	160	741
Feb.	758	208	162	•	193	201	3758	209	•	160	740
March	761	203	•	166	187	200	3814	202	170	159	738
April	766	201	•	•	189	203	3787	203	•	158	743
May	769	201	161	•	188	205	3743	199	•	159	750
June	781	201	•	167	186	205	3714	—	169	160	755
July	784	208	•	•	186	199	3900	—	•	160	747
Aug.	793	203	—	•	188	201	3807	—	•	160	733
Sept.	804	197	•	—	187	202	3766	—	172	161	730

¹ 1926 = 100. ² 1921 = 100. ³ 1913 = 100. ⁴ 1922 = 100. ⁵ 1913 = 1. ⁶ New series in pengö.
⁷ 1911-1913 = 100.

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

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria ¹	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	Estonia ³
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	100	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn
1926 Sept.	117	150	156	98	186	2680	149	*	157	187	128
Oct.	120	145	*	98	197	2662	*	*	160	190	127
Nov.	119	148	*	99	206	2693	*	*	167	191	127
Dec.	117	150	152	100	208	2669	152	*	154	193	128
1927 Jan.	116	151	*	100	208	2657	155	156	153	196	131
Feb.	117	152	*	100	212	2638	153	*	154	190	132
March	118	151	152	99	205	2603	151	*	154	194	129
April	119	150	*	97	204	2546	147	152	152	196	130
May	121	151	*	100	201	2716	147	*	149	179	130
June	120	153	153	102	207	—	148	*	149	181	131
July	118	157	*	102	210	—	149	153	147	189	134
Aug.	118	150	*	100	204	—	149	*	145	221	130
Sept.	—	161	—	100	207	—	—	*	—	—	122

Country	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary ⁴	India	Irish Free State	Italy
Towns and localities	51	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
1926 Sept.	155	1137	590	163	1890	16,189	153	*	652
Oct.	156	1126	624	169	1933	16,431	152	178	654
Nov.	158	1114	628	169	1986	16,783	154	*	630
Dec.	158	1110	599	167	1973	16,622	155	*	631
1927 Jan.	156	1092	592	164	2002	117 ⁵	152	178	625
Feb.	152	1095	585	162	1995	121	152	*	642
March	150	1086	581	155	1997	123	151	*	635
April	150	1069	580	154	2021	128	151	165	617
May	152	1053	589	151	2063	129	150	*	565
June	155	1072	580	159	2063	130	154	*	541
July	150	1102	557	156	2059	126	155	166	524
Aug.	149	1159	539	157	2044	126	151	*	518
Sept.	—	1146	532	161	2070	126	—	*	—

Country	Latvia ⁶	Norway	New Zealand	Peru ⁷	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Lima	Warsaw	49	33	Prague
1926 Sept.	132	193	148	167	227	156	158	816
Oct.	135	191	147	164	232	155	160	823
Nov.	135	186	146	166	244	155	159	837
Dec.	137	184	149	167	247	155	159	840
1927 Jan.	137	180	148	165	247	153	158	849
Feb.	138	177	146	173	248	150	157	848
March	133	173	146	169	243	149	156	844
April	131	169	145	171	245	148	156	853
May	131	169	145	168	250	147	156	865
June	130	172	144	167	251	148	157	878
July	134	175	144	167	247	148	157	863
Aug.	134	175	144	170	247	150	157	849
Sept.	—	174	143	167	247	156	159	840

¹ 1925 = 100. ² 1921 = 100. ³ 1922 = 100. ⁴ 1913 = 1. ⁵ New series in pengö. ⁶ 1913 = 100. The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLES III TO V. INDEX NUMBERS OF CLOTHING, HEATING AND LIGHTING, AND RENT

Country	Ger- many	Aus- tria	Nel- gium	Canada	Denmark	Spain	Greece	United States	Fin- land	France	Great Britain	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Latvia	Nor- way	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Swit- zerland	Czech- oslovakia
Towns and localities	72	Vienne	69	60	100	Madrid	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	680	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	Riga	31	4	Warsaw	49	33	Praga

TABLE III. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

1926 Sept.	160	98	178	156	•	•	118	•	1039	635	220	17,915	159	•	492	132	200	•	256	184	172	984
Oct.	160	98	186	•	•	•	118	•	1087	•	218	17,915	159	•	711	132	•	•	256	•	166	982
Nov.	158	98	101	•	•	•	118	•	1085	•	218	17,915	148	•	709	132	•	154	256	•	166	982
Dec.	158	98	199	166	•	•	118	•	1085	616	218	17,915	148	•	709	122	191	•	256	182	166	982
1927 Jan.	157	98	203	•	•	•	116	•	1085	•	215	124	148	•	705	•	•	152	256	•	166	975
Feb.	157	97	207	156	•	•	116	•	1085	•	215	124	148	•	705	•	•	•	252	•	166	975
Mar.	156	97	210	156	•	•	116	•	1085	565	215	124	148	•	705	•	176	•	252	181	166	975
April	156	97	212	154	•	•	116	•	1085	•	215	124	147	•	705	•	•	•	252	•	161	975
May	156	98	215	154	•	•	116	•	1085	•	218	124	147	•	648	•	•	149	252	•	161	975
June	156	99	215	154	•	•	116	•	1085	665	218	124	147	•	648	•	•	•	252	180	161	975
July	156	99	217	154	•	•	118	•	1085	•	218	124	152	•	610	•	•	•	252	•	161	975
Aug.	158	99	219	154	•	•	118	•	1085	•	218	124	152	•	610	•	•	•	275	•	161	975
Sept.	100	103	223	154	•	•	118	•	1080	568	216	125	153	•	697	•	•	•	294	181	161	1005

TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

1926 Sept.	143	100	168	160	•	172	95	•	1257	641	230	17,506	164	•	612	367	208	•	162	166	144	810
Oct.	144	103	179	•	•	172	95	•	1276	•	225	17,506	164	•	665	358	•	•	166	170	145	814
Nov.	144	105	197	•	•	182	96	•	1346	•	225	18,394	166	•	665	359	•	177	168	188	146	814
Dec.	144	105	206	161	•	182	96	•	1380	677	215	18,394	166	•	665	410	237	•	188	186	146	814
1927 Jan.	145	107	204	161	•	189	96	•	1400	•	210	131	160	•	627	•	•	•	192	184	140	814
Feb.	145	108	197	161	•	179	98	•	1400	•	208	120	166	•	661	•	199	•	189	181	144	814
Mar.	146	108	189	161	•	179	98	•	1400	670	190	126	166	•	661	•	•	•	187	180	144	814
April	143	106	184	160	•	170	98	•	1409	•	185	125	166	•	661	•	•	•	187	180	143	814
May	141	106	184	159	•	192	98	•	1405	•	176	124	166	•	661	•	•	177	186	177	142	820
June	140	106	185	158	•	167	99	•	1388	580	170	121	166	•	546	•	165	•	183	176	142	820
July	142	105	186	158	•	201	99	•	1386	•	170	121	166	•	546	•	•	•	184	175	141	820
Aug.	143	105	184	158	•	202	99	•	1371	•	170	121	166	•	546	•	•	•	183	175	141	814
Sept.	145	105	184	•	•	•	97	•	1392	643	170	121	166	•	546	•	•	•	167	171	141	814

TABLE V. RENT INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)

1926 Sept.	105	118	164	156	•	175	150	•	1334	250	150	7,975	172	•	477	70	179	•	76	188	167	256
Oct.	105	118	165	•	•	175	150	•	1334	•	150	7,975	172	•	477	78	•	•	76	•	167	256
Nov.	105	118	166	•	•	175	150	•	1334	•	150	8,700	172	•	638	78	•	182	76	•	167	256
Dec.	105	118	167	156	•	175	150	•	1334	250	151	8,700	172	•	638	78	179	•	76	188	167	256
1927 Jan.	105	118	180	156	•	185	•	•	1334	•	151	60	172	•	638	•	•	•	92	•	167	256
Feb.	105	121	181	156	•	•	•	•	1334	•	151	60	172	•	638	•	•	•	92	•	167	256
Mar.	105	121	182	156	•	•	•	•	1334	250	151	60	172	•	638	•	185	•	92	•	167	256
April	115	121	182	156	•	•	•	•	1384	•	151	60	172	•	638	•	•	•	98	198	167	251
May	115	121	182	156	•	•	•	•	1384	•	151	60	172	•	638	•	•	•	98	•	167	251
June	115	121	183	156	•	•	•	•	1384	•	151	65	172	•	638	•	185	•	98	198	167	251
July	115	121	183	156	•	•	•	•	1411	260	151	65	172	•	638	•	181	•	98	198	167	251
Aug.	115	121	183	156	•	•	•	•	1411	•	151	65	172	•	400	•	•	•	79	•	174	251
Sept.	115	121	183	•	•	•	•	•	1411	•	151	70	172	•	•	•	•	•	79	•	174	251
	115	121	183	•	•	•	•	•	1411	275	151	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	79	198	174	251

1925 = 100.

* 1921 = 100.

* 1913 = 100. * 1922 = 100.

* 1913 = 1. * New series in pencil.

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

Wage Rates and Retail Prices in Various Cities

Tables I and II below, giving wage and price statistics in various cities at 1 August 1927 or the nearest date for which figures are available, are in continuation of corresponding tables published in the October number of the *Review*¹ which gave data generally for 1 July 1927. Information is given for 16 cities for wages and 18 for prices, the figures generally having been supplied to the International Labour Office by the Department of the Central Government or of the Municipality which compiles these data. In certain cases figures have been taken from official publications.

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

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

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 4, Oct. 1927, pp. 557-558.

TABLE I. MONEY WAGES CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF 48 HOURS' WORK AT ORDINARY TIME RATES AT 1 AUGUST 1927

Industry and occupation	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels ¹	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Madrid	Milan	Ottawa	Phila- delphia ²	Riga	Rome	Stock- holm ³	Sydney ⁴	Vienna ¹	Warsaw
Building Industry:	Gulden	R. Mks.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	s. d.	Pesetas	Lire	Dollars	Dollars	Lats	Lire	Kronor	s. d.	Schillings	Zloty
Bricklayers or masons	38.40	63.84	178.80	120	67.20	85 0	60.00	172.80	57.60	78.00	41.22	170.40	76.80	123 4	71.04	64.56
Carpenters	38.40	64.32	210.00	120	67.20	85 0	78.00	181.44	40.80	60.00	27.30	170.40	76.80	137 0	75.84	62.88
Joiners	38.40	—	238.80	—	—	85 0	84.00	168.48	40.80	60.00	32.04	156.00	76.80	—	55.68	—
Plumbers	38.40	67.68	192.00	—	—	85 0	64.50	—	43.20	55.20	30.84	153.60	66.24	127 8	55.10	—
Painters (general)	36.00	63.36	174.00	108	—	81 0	62.40	182.40	31.20	50.40	35.28	216.00	81.60	128 0	81.60	64.08
Labourers (general)	80.00	49.44	188.00	60	86.00	65 0	45.00	112.32	21.60	40.80	22.08	134.40	63.60	113 0	55.20	39.36
Engineering Trades:																
Fitters	28.32	—	200.64	—	39.36	64 3	72.00	154.26	28.80	48.00	32.22	153.60	—	115 6	—	43.63
Ironmoulders (sand)	28.32	—	201.12	120	39.36	64 3	72.00	165.30	28.32	48.50	33.48	153.60	—	123 3	—	43.63
Patternmakers	28.32	—	253.24	120	39.36	68 10	90.00	—	33.60	48.00	37.08	—	—	124 6	—	43.68
Turners	28.32	—	206.40	108	39.36	64 3	78.00	166.80	28.80	38.40	28.86	141.60	—	115 6	53.30	43.68
Labourers	24.96	33.60	145.92	—	25.44	46 3	42.00	123.60	19.20	31.20	18.84	108.00	—	96 0	36.52	28.32
Furniture Trades:																
Cabinet-makers	38.60	53.28	250.49	120	—	84 0	72.00	187.50	25.20	—	34.14	109.20	57.50	120 0	52.80	—
Labourers	—	44.64	—	—	—	—	42.00	132.60	16.80	—	20.88	115.20	51.84	—	25.04	—
Printing and Bookbinding Trades:																
Hand compositors (book and job)	35.04	51.50	265.00	120	76.95	89 0	73.50	262.80	37.50	43.20	49.80	176.00	66.55	124 4	62.50	114.24
Machine " "	39.36	61.80	277.00	120	109.56	96 0	81.00	283.20	37.50	45.17	66.84	205.00	66.40	137 5 ⁵	74.60	159.84
Machine minders	35.04	51.80	265.00	—	75.66	89 0	88.50	259.26	35.20	43.82	57.84	176.00	60.55	124 4	62.50	114.24
Bookbinders	35.04	47.52	261.00	—	75.66	80 0	70.50	262.80	35.50	41.00	49.80	165.00	55.20	103 8	51.25	—
Labourers	28.08	45.06	—	—	26.06	71 0 ⁵	48.00	176.82	—	—	26.88	127.00	49.60	—	43.60	57.12

¹ Figures for 15 August.² Warehouse porters.³ Figures for 15 May.⁴ For certain occupations the figures are minimum rates fixed by collective agreements and skilled workers are frequently paid at higher rates.⁵ Figures for 31 December 1926.⁶ Linotype operators.

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES¹ OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AT 1 AUGUST 1927

Commodity	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels ²	Lisbon	Łódź	London	Madrid	Milan	Oslo ³	Ottawa	Paris	Prague	Riga	Rome	Stock- holm	Tallinn	Vienna ⁴	Warsaw
	Gulden	R. Mk.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	Pence	Pesetas	Lire	Kroner	Cents	Francs	Koruny	Lats	Lire	Kronor	E. Mk.	Schillinge	Zloty
Bread																		
White	0.25	0.78	2.65	24.00	0.70	5.1	0.65	2.16	0.86	17.0	2.20	3.44	0.72	2.17	0.74	50.1	1.65	0.70
Black or rye	0.18	0.47	2.60	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	—	—	3.13	0.33	—	0.64	21.0	0.67	—
Flour (wheaten).	0.29	0.58	3.56	4.00	0.94	6.0	0.80	2.47	0.51	13.1	3.20	4.25	0.74	2.30	0.48	40.3	0.72	1.03
Butter																		
Fresh	1.07	3.70	26.65	24.00	6.87	46.5	5.00	17.05	4.32	90.2	21.15	27.44	3.29	18.50	—	244.2	6.40	6.04
Salt	—	3.50	25.75	26.00	—	46.1	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	2.89	9.00	3.03	207.6	—	—
Margarine	1.20	1.86	11.98	—	—	15.4	5.00	10.17	1.50	—	10.20	16.08	1.96	12.50	1.50	—	2.80	—
Beef (home produce)																		
Ribs	1.50	—	25.44	10.00	2.95	41.2	5.40	13.15	2.83	53.6	23.35	16.10	1.18	6.80 ⁵	2.09	109.9	3.30	3.39
Thin flank	1.10	2.30	13.00	—	—	17.4	4.10	6.77	2.33	25.6	9.80	13.62	—	6.00	1.49	73.3	—	—
Beef (chilled or frozen)																		
Ribs	1.10	1.30	15.00	—	—	22.9	3.40	6.70	—	—	15.00	—	—	9.50 ⁶	—	60.6 ⁵	2.40	—
Thin flank	0.60	—	7.00	—	—	9.0	1.80	2.20	—	—	6.50	—	—	4.00	—	58.7 ⁵	—	—
Mutton (home produce)																		
Leg	2.20	2.70	19.00	9.00	2.85	39.7	4.00	—	2.87	62.0	22.20	—	1.17	—	2.76	105.0	—	3.00
Breast	1.20	2.40	8.50	—	—	18.3	2.80	—	2.54	—	8.75	—	—	—	—	95.2	—	—
Mutton (frozen)																		
Leg	—	—	13.00	—	—	25.1	—	—	2.50	—	11.60	13.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	6.17	—	—	9.7	—	—	—	—	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	1.00	2.60	17.08	10.00	4.10	35.3	3.20	7.32	—	77.0	10.05	—	1.78	8.25	2.23	109.0	3.00	3.03
Potatoes	0.11	0.16	0.87	0.75	0.25	3.1	0.27	0.93	0.66	8.1	1.10	1.26	0.45	1.00	0.15	7.0	0.26	0.10
Sugar (white granulated)	0.50	0.68	3.78	3.00	1.40	7.0	1.60	0.67	0.70	17.0	4.25	5.93	0.71	7.00	0.63	46.4	1.04	1.48
Coffee	1.50	6.70	21.18	10.00	8.20	—	9.00	31.83	3.41	140.0	24.00	45.60	7.87	20.00	3.50	390.7	9.60	10.73
Coffee substitute	—	0.52	—	—	2.50	—	3.50	14.90	—	—	7.17	4.24	1.38	10.00	1.60	97.7	1.50	2.74
Tea	3.00	9.60	35.67	40.00	23.50	52.9	18.00	—	—	139.6	43.00	—	11.66	60.00	—	586.1	16.00	28.60
Cheese	1.20	1.40	—	—	1.80	27.1	5.00	24.71	0.70	67.5	17.65	6.24	1.35	13.50	1.80	195.4	5.60	1.98
Milk (unskimmed)	0.14	0.28	1.70	2.20	0.45	5.3	0.80	1.09	0.30	8.8	1.40	2.16	0.24	1.50	0.24	15.4	0.52	0.50
Eggs (not new-laid or preserved)	0.07	0.12	0.96	6.40	0.19	1.8	0.20	6.00	0.10	3.6	0.80	0.85	0.11	0.55	0.10	6.1	0.16	0.16
Rice	0.25	0.68	5.31	2.70	1.23	6.4	1.00	1.40	0.89	24.5	5.00	4.83	0.84	2.35	0.52	48.8	1.00	1.26

¹ Prices are per kilogramme, except for milk (per litre) and eggs (per unit).

² Figures for 15 August.

³ Best parts with bone.

⁴ Best parts boned.

⁵ Veal.

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

Latvia-Japan

Tirdzniecības un kugniecības līgums starp Latviju un Japanu. 1925. g. 4. jūlijā. (Lik., 1927, No. 14. p. 515.)

[Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Republic of Latvia and the Empire of Japan. Dated 4 July 1925.]

United Kingdom-Denmark

* Convention between the United Kingdom and Denmark respecting compensation to workmen for accidents arising out of their employment. Dated 18 November 1925. (Ratifications exchanged at London, 5 April 1927.) (Treaty Series, No. 12 (1927).)

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; C. S. R. = Commonwealth Statutory Rules; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; Drj. Vest. = Drjaven Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tēs Kybernésēos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Ministru Kabineta Noteikumu Krājums; 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 narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

LEGISLATION OF 1926

CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

Verordnung betr. Verlängerung der Geltungsdauer der Verordnung betr. Abänderung der Bestimmungen über das Wohnungswesen. Vom 27. Juli 1926. (Amtsblatt, 1927, No. 21, p. 138.)

MANDATED TERRITORY

Ruanda-Urundi

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INTERNATIONAL

Germany-Latvia

Sanitätsabkommen zwischen Deutschland und Lettland. Vom 9. Juli 1926. (R. G. Bl., II, 1927, No. 29, p. 444.)

Sanitarkonvencija starp Latviju un Vaciju. 9. jūlija 1926.

Guatemala-Italy

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[Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Guatemala and Italy, signed 15 September 1926.]

MEXICO

Veracruz-Llave

Ley (reformando la Ley Inquilinaria). 15 de Octubre de 1926.
[Act (to amend the Rent Act). Dated 15 October 1926.]

TURKEY

Instructions concerning the transport and loading of coal on ships in the wharves of the Eregli coal basin. Dated 21 February 1941 (1926).

LEGISLATION OF 1927

CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

Erlass betr. die Bildung und Aufgaben der Beamtenausschüsse im Bereich der Verwaltung des Innern. Vom 1. Juli 1927. (Amtsblatt, 1927, No. 27, p. 169.)

MANDATED TERRITORY

New Guinea

* An Ordinance to amend the Native Labour Ordinance 1922-1926. No. 21. Dated 1 June 1927. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1927, No. 65, p. 1326.)

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INTERNATIONAL

Germany-Poland

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Układ pomiędzy Rządem Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej a Rządem Rzeszy Niemieckiej w sprawie pomocy dla pozbawionych zarobku i ubezpieczenia na wypadek bezrobocia. 14 lipca 1927 r. (R. G. Bi., II, 1927, No. 33, p. 493.)

United Kingdom-Latvia

Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Latvian Republic relating to tonnage measurement certificates. Dated 24 June 1927. (Treaty Series, No. 17 (1927).)

ARGENTINA

Decreto relativo a los gastos de servicios médicos y farmacéuticos prestados en caso de accidentes del trabajo. 7 de Marzo de 1927. (Crónica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo, 1927, No. 109, p. 1953.)

[Decree respecting the expenses of medical attendance and medicines in cases of industrial accidents. Dated 7 March 1927.]

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth

An Act relating to sections eighteen, eighteen A, twenty-one, and twenty-eight A of the War Service Homes Act, 1926. No. 17 of 1927. Assented to 8 April 1927. (Title in : Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1927, No. 38, p. 789.)

An Act to grant and apply out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum for invalid and old-age pensions. No. 11 of 1927. Assented to 8 April 1927. (Title in : Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1927, No. 38, p. 789.)

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[Notification concerning a Convention respecting workmen's accident compensation concluded between Denmark and Great Britain including Northern Ireland. Dated 19 April 1927.]

FINLAND

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[Order respecting the coming into operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Czechoslovakia. Dated 21 July 1927.]

FRENCH COLONIES

Martinique

Arrêté promulguant à la Martinique le décret du 25 mai 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application à la Martinique, à la Guadeloupe et à la Réunion de la loi du 15 décembre 1922 étendant aux exploitations agricoles la législation sur les accidents du travail. No. 711. Du 30 juin 1927. (J. O. de la Martinique, 1927, No. 28, p. 381.)

GREAT BRITAIN

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LUXEMBURG

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Grossh. Beschluss vom 23. Mai 1927, betreffend Reorganisation des Zentral-ausschusses der Krankenkassen.

(Mémorial, 1927, No. 29, p. 414.)

NETHERLANDS

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[Act to approve the Geneva Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Dated 30 June 1927.]

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[Act to approve the Geneva Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents. Dated 30 June 1927.]

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Order in Council issuing additional Regulations under the Immigration Restriction Acts. Assented to 11 July 1927. (New Zealand Gazette, 1927, No. 50, p. 2433.)

NORWAY

* Lov om endringer i lov om sykeforsikring av 6 august 1915 med tilleggslover. Nr. 1. 3 juni 1927. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1927, No. 23, p. 497.)

[Act (No. 1) to amend the Sickness Insurance Act of 6 August 1915 and the supplementary Acts. Dated 3 June 1927.]

* Lov om forandringer i lov om ulykkesforsikring for sjömenn av 18 august 1911 med tilleggslover. Nr. 12. 4 juli 1927. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1927, No. 31, p. 623.)

[Act (No. 12) to amend the Act of 18 August 1911 respecting the accident insurance of seamen and the supplementary Acts. Dated 4 July 1927.]

* Lov om brigde i lov um ulukketrygding for fiskarar fra 10 desember 1920 med tilleggslov fra 17 juli 1925. Nr. 13. 4 juli 1927. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1927, No. 31, p. 624.)

[Act (No. 13) to amend the Act of 10 December 1920 respecting fishermen's accident insurance and the supplementary Act of 17 July 1925. Dated 4 July 1927.]

PANAMA

Ley 15 de 1927 por la cual se reforma la Ley 6a de 1926. De 27 de Enero de 1927. (Gaceta Oficial, 1927, No. 5058, p. 17095.)

[Act No. 15 of 1927 to amend Act No. 6a of 1926. Dated 27 January 1927. (Employment of a certain percentage of Panamanian citizens to be compulsory.)]

PERU

Resolución de la Dirección General de Instrucción aprobando el reglamento para las escuelas vocacionales de la República. 5 de Marzo de 1927. (El Peruano, 1927, No. 73, p. 313.)

[Resolution of the General Directorate of Education to approve the Regulations for vocational schools in the Republic. Dated 5 March 1927.]

POLAND

Ustawa z dnia 24 czerwca 1927 r. w sprawie ratyfikacji konwencji o traktowaniu pracowników obcych narowni z krajowymi w zakresie odszkodowania za nieszczęśliwe wypadki przy pracy, przetej jako projekt na VII Sesji Międzynarodowej Konferencji Pracy dnia 10 czerwca 1925 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 65, poz. 573, p. 852.)

[Act to ratify the Draft Convention respecting equality of treatment for national and foreign workers with respect to compensation for industrial accidents, adopted at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference on 10 June 1925. Dated 24 June 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 17 maja 1927 r. o rozszerzeniu uprawnień Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z ustawy o zabezpieczeniu na wypadek bezrobocia. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 46, poz. 404, p. 564.)

[Order of the President of the Republic to extend the powers of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare under the Unemployment Insurance Act. Dated 17 May 1927.]

* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 18 maja 1927 r. o kaucjach składanych w związku z umowa o prace. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 46, poz. 409, p. 571.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting the security to be given in connection with the contract of employment. Dated 18 May 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 1 czerwca 1927 r. o przekazaniu dotychczasowej kompetencji Ministra Przemysłu i Handlu w sprawach bractw

gorniczych Ministrowi Pracy i Opieki Społecznej, a kompetencji urzędów gorniczych w tychże sprawach urzędom wojewodzkim. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 51, poz. 454, p. 675.)

[Order of the President of the Republic to transfer to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare the attributes formerly belonging to the Minister of Industry and Commerce, with respect to miners' benefit societies, and to transfer to the provincial offices the attributes of the mining offices in this connection. Dated 1 June 1927.]

* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 4 czerwca 1927 r. o ochronie rynku pracy. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 54, poz. 472, p. 741.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting the protection of the labour market. Dated 4 June 1927.]

* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 7 czerwca 1927 r. o prawie przemyslowem. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 53, poz. 468, p. 697.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting industrial rights. Dated 7 June 1927.]

* Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 15 czerwca 1927 r. w porozumieniu z Ministrem Skarbu w sprawie zawieszenia w stosunku do pracowników-umysłowych ustępu pierwszego art. 2 ustawy o zabezpieczeniu na wypadek bezrobocia oraz przedłużenia do 26 tygodni okresu zasiłkowego. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 56, poz. 497, p. 782.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, to repeal subsection (1) of section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act and to prolong the payment of benefit to 26 weeks in the case of intellectual workers. Dated 15 June 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 17 czerwca 1927 r. w sprawie rozciągnięcia na obywateli polskich, którzy wrocili do Polski po 1 lipca 1926 r., mocy ustawy o zasiłkach dla osób, którym niemieckie instytucje wstrzymały renty z tytułu ubezpieczeń społecznych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 64, poz. 564, p. 844.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers to extend to Polish citizens who have returned to Poland since 1 August 1926 the benefits of the Act respecting the allowances payable to persons to whom German institutions have ceased to pay social insurance pensions. Dated 17 June 1927.]

PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Cape Verde Islands

* Diploma legislativo colonial No 12 de 27 Abril de 1927, promulgando un diploma sobre desastres no trabalho e aprovando o respectivo regulamento. (Boletim Oficial do Governo da Provincia de Cabo Verde, 1927, No. 18, p. 191.)

[Legislative Decree No. 12, to promulgate an Order respecting industrial accidents and to approve Administrative Regulations under the said Order. Dated 27 April 1927.]

* Portaria No 33, determinando varias providencias na distribuição dos dinheiros que o Estado tem aplicado a trabalhos de fomento destinados a obstar ás consequências da crise de produção agricola. 17 de Fevereiro de 1927. (Boletim Oficial do Governo da Provincia de Cabo Verde, 1927, No. 8, p. 87.)

[Order respecting the moneys allotted by the State for relief works intended to alleviate the results of the agricultural crisis. Dated 17 February 1927.]

S. Tomé and Príncipe Islands

Portaria Núm. 43 : Determinando que dos salarios dos serviaes angolas contratados nos termos do *modus vivendi* vigente, descontar-se haio 50 % para bonús de repatriação, que darao entrada no Cofre de Trabalho e Repatriação. 5 de Maio de 1927. (Boletim Oficial de S. Tomé e Príncipe, 1927, No. 19, p. 242.)

[Order No. 43 to provide that a deduction of 50 per cent shall be made from the wages of Angola workers engaged in conformity with the provisions of the existing *modus vivendi* with a view to their repatriation, and that the proceeds of this deduction shall be paid into the Labour and Repatriation Fund. Dated 5 May 1927.]

RUMANIA

Lege pentru desfiintarea subsecretariatului de Stat al C. F. R., abrogarea legii din 2 Februarie 1927 si repunerea in vigoare a legii pentru organizarea si exploatarea cailor ferate, promulgata cu decretul regal No. 1964/925, cu adausele facute prin legea promulgata cu decretul regal No. 1497/926. 3 August 1927. (Monitorul Oficial, 1927, No. 178, p. 10887.)

[Act to abolish the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Rumanian State Railways, to repeal the Act of 2 February 1927, and to re-enact the Act respecting the organisation and operation of the railways promulgated by Royal Decree No. 1964/925 with the additions thereto promulgated by Royal Decree No. 1497/926.]

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Amendments and supplements to the Decree concerning the division of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes into ten labour inspection districts, eight steam boiler inspection districts, and two shipping inspection districts. Dated 29 March 1927. (Sluzbene Novine, 1927, No. 77-XVII, p. 3.)

Order respecting the employment of national labour for the purpose of repairing old provincial roads and constructing new ones in the Province of Kossovo. Dated 2 April 1927. (Sluzbene Novine, 1927, No. 135-XL, p. 7.)

Order respecting the payment of pensions in dinars to state pensioners receiving pensions in crowns. (No date.) (Sluzbene Novine, 1927, No. 167-XLIX.)

SPAIN

Real decreto-ley disponiendo quedo redacto en la forma que se indica el artículo 12 de la ley Penal de la Marina mercante. 19 de Julio de 1927. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1927, No. 204, p. 466.)

[Royal Legislative Decree to amend section 12 of the Mercantile Marine Penal Code. Dated 19 July 1927.]

Real orden dictando las reglas que se indican relativas a las diligencias de la Cartera de identidad de los emigrantes. 6 de Julio de 1927. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1927, No. 203, p. 452.)

[Royal Order laying down rules respecting the visa of emigrants' identity cards. Dated 6 July 1927.]

Real orden dictando las normas, que se insertan, para el cumplimiento del régimen obligatorio de retiro del personal marítimo. 29 de Julio de 1927. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1927, No. 218, p. 779.)

[Royal Order issuing rules for the administration of the seamen's compulsory insurance system. Dated 29 July 1927.]

SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:ts förordning angående fartygs byggnad och utrustning. Den 20 maj 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 184, p. 261.)

[Royal Order respecting the construction and equipment of ships. Dated 20 May 1927. (Chapter 4: Special safety measures).]

* Kungl. Maj:ts förordning angående bostäder m. m. a faryg for ombord anställda. Den 20 maj 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 185, p. 289.)

[Royal Order No. 185 respecting accommodation for persons employed on board ship. Dated 20 May 1927.]

* Kungl. Maj:ts Kungörelse angående ändrad lydelse i vissa delar av förordningen den 23 december 1915 (nr. 515) angående vissa säkerhetsåtgärder vid nyttjande av fartyg. Den 20 maj 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 186, p. 296.)

[Royal Notification No. 186 to amend the Order of 23 December 1915 (No. 515) respecting certain safety measures in connection with the use of vessels. Dated 20 May 1927.]

Kungl. Maj:ts Kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av § 1 i kungörelsen den 18, uni 1920 (nr. 308) angående tjänstgöringstiden för viss personal vid statens vattenfallsverk. Den 27 juni 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 259, p. 437.)

[Royal Notification to amend section 1 of Notification No. 308 of 18 June 1920 respecting the hours of work of certain groups of the staff of the state waterworks. Dated 27 June 1927.]

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av §§ 3 och 6 i kungörelsen den 21 december 1917 (nr. 911) angående anmälan om olycksfall i arbete m. m. Den 12 juli 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 303, p. 551.)

[Royal Notification No. 303 to amend sections 3 and 6 of the Notification of 21 December 1917 (No. 911) respecting notifications of industrial accidents. Dated 12 July 1927.]

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Government Notice No. 1089: Determination (No. 5) under section seven of Act No. 27 of 1925. Wage Act, 1925: Furniture industry (including bedding-making, mattress-making, and upholstery). Dated 1 July 1927. [Wages, hours, etc.] (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1927, Vol. LXIX, No. 1644, p. 8.)

Government Notice No. 1147, under section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919, and under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the said Act, to amend section 1 (a) of the Regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 2014 of 12 December 1921, by the addition to the list of offensive trades enumerated therein of the following businesses, trades, works, or establishments, viz.: Premises used for storing, sorting, or dealing with hides, skins, and wool; and premises used for storing or mixing of manure superphosphate or fertilisers. Dated 8 July 1927. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1927, Vol. LXIX, No. 1647, p. 120.)

Government Notice No. 1178: Regulations under section seventeen of the Immigration and Indian Relief (Further Provision) Act, 1927 (Act No. 37 of 1927), Dated 15 July 1927. (Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1927, Vol. LXIX No. 1647, p. 118.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Collection of Judgments.* Judgment No. 8. *Case Concerning the Factory at Chorzow (Claim for Indemnity).* (Jurisdiction.) Publications Series A. No. 9. 26 July 1927. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1927. 44 pp.

International Landworkers' Federation. *Secretary's Report for the period from September 1924 to September 1926. Notes of the 4th Congress, Geneva, 27-29 September 1926.* Berlin. 49 pp.

Attention was drawn to the German edition of this report in the July issue of the *International Labour Review*. Extracts from the report and information relating to the proceedings of the Congress were published in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XX, No. 5, 1 November 1926.

International Law Association. *Report of the Thirty-fourth Conference held at Vienna, 6-11 August 1926.* London, Sweet and Maxwell, 1927. cxcix + 742 pp. £2.

International Union of Wood Workers. *Wages and Working Conditions of Wood Workers in Various Countries. Second Report. 1 October 1926.* Amsterdam, 1927. 33 p.p

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES

Departamento del Trabajo. *Departamento del Trabajo 1922-1926.* La Plata, 1927. 332 pp.

The report on the activities of the Department of Labour of the province of Buenos Aires for the period 1922-1926 indicates the scope of the labour legislation enacted; it also gives statistics relating to working conditions and information on the labour supply and the enforcement of labour laws.

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

Board of Health. *Studies in Industrial Hygiene.* Extract from the *Report of the Director-General of Public Health, New South Wales, for the Year ended 31 December 1925.* Sydney, 1927. 96 pp.

Contains three interesting studies. The first and most important deals with the standards to be used in diagnosing lead poisoning, the second with a sugar dust explosion, and the third with the degree of comfort produced by admitting with the plenum air of a theatre a mixture of ozone and an essential oil vapour (thyme oil).

BELGIUM

Conseil provincial de Liège. *Session de 1927. Rapport de la Commission spéciale des loisirs de la classe ouvrière.* Huy, Imprimerie coopérative, 1927. 48 pp.

During the period reviewed the Liège Provincial Committee on the Utilisation of Workers' Spare Time and local committees organised 365 meetings for purposes of education and recreation, which were attended by 134,704 persons. The dramatic clubs, the courses in dramatic art and choral training, the itinerant libraries and the encouragement of small-scale farming started under the auspices of the Committee were continued and developed.

Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Hygiène. *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo belge 1924-1925.* Cinquante-quatrième année. Tome L. Brussels, 1927. cxvi + 282 pp. 15 frs.

Statistical year book for Belgium and the Belgian Congo, 1924-1925.

BULGARIA

Direction générale de la Statistique. *Statistique des coopératives dans le Royaume de Bulgarie pendant l'année 1923.* Sofia, 1927. 133 pp.

Statistics relating to co-operative societies in Bulgaria for 1923.

CANADA

Department of Labour. *Sixteenth Annual Report on Labour Organisation in Canada (For the Calendar Year 1926).* Ottawa, 1927. 281 pp.

ONTARIO

Department of Agriculture. *Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies and of the Convention of the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the Year 1927. Also Report of Ontario Ploughmen's Association and Field Crop and Seed Growers' Association and Scores of Combined Field Crop Competitions for the Year 1926.* Toronto, 1927. 112 pp.

GERMANY

Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. *Aus dem Betrieb und der Organisation der amerikanischen Landwirtschaft. (1. Teil.) Ergebnisse einer im Jahre 1925 durchgeführten Studienreise.* By Dr. Th. BRINKMANN. Berichte über Landwirtschaft, Neue Folge, Fünftes Sonderheft. Berlin, Verlagsbuchhandlung Parey, 1927. 120 pp.

To those who wish to study the progress of mechanical means of production in agriculture this very thoughtful and exact summing up of United States official investigations on the subject will be most suggestive. It has the advantage of having been carried out by an impartial observer who travelled in the United States on behalf of his Government. The best use has been made of the detailed and intensive studies published by the United States Department of Agriculture and other authorities on the use of mechanical power in agriculture. Particularly illuminating are the deductions drawn as to the inter-relation of motor and of animal power, and of the effects of the widespread individual use of the automobile by the whole American population for the ordinary transport of persons: this habit of personal transport has had the most marked effects on industry, more particularly on the farming industry. The comparison of costs as between animal and motor power is broadly summarised, and some surprising results emerge. It is shown that the introduction of mechanical means of production has not yet effected that automatic amount of shrinkage in animal power that is necessary if the proper economic profit is to be drawn from the new methods of production; a certain amount of overlapping is going on. This, however, is only a temporary stage. The whole study merits careful reading.

The second half of the volume is devoted to a very complete review of the agricultural marketing problem in the United States.

PRUSSIA

Preussisches Statistisches Landesamt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch für den Freistaat Preussen.* 23. Band. Berlin, Verlag des Preussischen Statistischen Landesamts, 1927. 297 pp.

Statistical year book for Prussia, 1927.

SAXE-ANHALT

Landesarbeitsamt Sachsen-Anhalt. *Handbuch der Berufe.* Teil I. *Berufe mit Volks-, Mittel- oder höherer Schulbildung.* 1. Band. *Berufsgruppen I-IV.* Abgeschlossen am 30. April 1927. Magdeburg, 1927. xxxvi + 354 pp. 18 marks, bound 22 marks.

The Employment Exchange Office of Anhalt has commenced the publication of a hand book of trades prepared in collaboration with German experts, the German Central Employment Exchange and the exchanges of the different States. This co-operation has resulted in a publication which should prove useful throughout Germany since the information it supplies on each trade or occupation applies to the country as a whole. Workers' and employers' organisations were also consulted in its preparation. The handbook will comprise two parts: the first dealing with the occupations for which primary, secondary and high schools supply the necessary instruction, the second with the professions. In these two main groups a certain number of sub-groups are included. The first volume, recently published, deals with sub-groups I to IV. Each occupation is the object of a monograph bearing on the following points: (1) a general study, (2) physical and mental aptitudes required, (3) training and specialisation, (4) economic and social factors affecting the position of the occupation in the labour market and the openings offered, (5) bibliography. This important manual supplies material which may usefully be consulted in connection with all questions relating to labour and occupation.

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 1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 18 pp. 4d.

Home Office. *Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshop for the Year 1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 139 pp. 2s. 6d.

Medical Research Council. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *A Study of Telegraphists' Cramp.* By May SMITH, M.A., Millais CULPIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Eric FARMER, M.A. Report No. 43. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. iv + 46 pp. 1s. 6d.

The report describes the results of an investigation instituted in 1922 to determine whether and how far there is a specific susceptibility to cramp among persons engaged or about to be engaged in telegraphy.

The application of selected psycho-physiological tests, in particular tests involving speed and accuracy of movement, showed that greater susceptibility to muscular fatigue, less ability to perform quick and accurate movements, less complete control over the muscles when sending a message, and finally, a greater prevalence of psycho-neurotic symptoms existed among cramp subjects than among normal subjects. Since the two groups, however, were not completely differentiated by any of the tests, there was no assurance that liability to cramp could be detected with certainty in individual cases.

It was found that the data obtained through the psycho-technical examination of learners in the school of telegraphy corresponded with the opinion of the individual's ability formed by a superior officer. The conclusion drawn is that, quite apart from their bearing upon the main problem — i.e. the aetiology of telegraphists' cramp — the tests applied do serve to explore qualities the presence or absence of which has some relation to service efficiency. If the investigation did not yield all the definite results hoped for, it suggests at least a field for further research on the same lines, which may prove of practical value in the problem of vocational selection.

Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Flame-Proof Electrical Apparatus for Use in Coal Mines. Third Report. Ring-Relief Protection.* By H. RAINFORD and R. V. WHEELER. Paper No. 35. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 21 pp. 1s.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Intelligence Department. *Report on the Work of the Intelligence Department of the Ministry for the two years 1924-26.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 86 pp. 2s. 6d.

This publication gives a detailed review of agricultural research and agricultural education during the years 1924-1926 in England and Wales.

Ministry of Health. General Register Office. *The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, for the Year 1926.* (New Annual Series, No. 6.) Tables. Part I: Medical. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. iii + 493 pp. 15s.

Ministry of Labour. *Report on the Work of Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment during the Year 1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 47 pp. 4d.

The report is compiled from the annual reports submitted by the committees to the Ministry of Labour at the end of 1926. The work described includes the advising and placing in employment of boys and girls leaving school, industrial supervision of juveniles, apprenticeship, and oversea settlement of boys and girls.

— **The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment.** *Third Annual Report, 1926-1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 18 pp. 4d.

GOLD COAST

The Gold Coast. A Review of the Events of 1920-1926 and the Prospects of 1927-1928. By Brigadier-General Sir F. G. GUGGISBERG, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Accra, 1927. ii + 347 pp.

This volume contains the last annual address made to the Legislative Council by Sir F. G. Guggisberg and marks the completion of a term of office lasting from 1919 to 1927 as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Gold Coast Colony and its Dependencies. It gives an interesting review of the development of the territory during the last seven years and shows the main factors in the shaping of the present Government policy as regards administration, trade, agriculture, forestry, finance, public health, education and native affairs. The most striking feature in the prosperity of the country is the growth of the cocoa industry, based on production by native farmers on their own lands, of which the output increased from 10,000 tons in 1907 to 261,000 tons in 1926.

This increase has been greatly assisted by the development of communications by road and rail which has been carried out with the willing co-operation of the native population. Sir Gordon Guggisberg incidentally calls attention to the fact that the work done in developing vehicular transport has had the result of freeing thousands of native carriers for work in agriculture. "One of the worst features of the old system of head transport was the employment of female carriers. . . . Head carriage still exists away from the motor-roads, but female carriers are seldom seen except in transporting foodstuffs from farms to the various markets. The gradual extinction of such an injurious form of occupation must ultimately have a beneficial effect on the race." In commenting on the construction of railways and public works the Governor adds: "Both Government and the people of this country can also congratulate themselves on a very noteworthy achievement, viz. that in no single instance has there been anything approaching forced labour in the work of development of the past seven years."

ITALY

Ministero dell' Economia Nazionale. Direzione Generale del Lavoro, della Previdenza e del Credito. *Il contratto di Impiego Privato nella giurisprudenza della Commissione Centrale.* Rome, 1927. 559 pp. 40 lire.

Contains the more important decisions of the *Commissione Centrale per l'Impiego Privato* relating to disputes arising in connection with private employment contracts from 1 January 1918 to 31 December 1925. The text of the legal provisions in force respecting private employment contracts is given in the appendix. Italy possesses extensive legislation on the subject. The decisions of the supreme authority are therefore of particular interest. The General Directorate of Labour will continue to publish them.

NORWAY

Statistiske Centralbyra. *Statistiske Oversikter, 1926. Résumé rétrospectif, 1926.* Oslo, H. Aschehoug and Co., 1926. 67 pp.

Statistical summary for 1926.

RUMANIA

Ministerul Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor Sociale. Directia Generala a Muncii. Directia de Studii si Statistica. *Organizatiile Profesionale. La Inceputul Anului 1926.* Bucharest, 1927. 204 pp.

The study published by the Ministry of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance on occupational organisation in Rumania at the beginning of 1926 contains an exposition of the law on the subject and a short account of the position of occupational organisations at that time. The texts of the Acts in force relating to the question are given in the appendix.

— **Directia Meserilor si Invatamantului Muncitoresc.** *Congresul Meserilor si Invatamantului Muncitoresc Indrumare, Pregatire, Perfectionare si Organizare Stiintifica a Muncii.* Bucarest, 1927. 339 pp.

Report of the Congress of Trades and Vocational Training convened by the Minister of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance. The questions on the agenda included : apprenticeship, proficiency, vocational training of workers and apprentices, protection of apprentices, and requirements of trade and minor industries.

Ministerul Industriei si Comertului. Institutul de Statistica Generala a Statului. *Anuarul Statistic al Romaniei 1925.* Bucarest, 1926. xix + 297 pp.

Statistical year book of Rumania for 1925 (in Rumanian and in French).

SWEDEN

Kungl. Lantbruksstyrelsen. *Räkenskapsresultat fran Svenska Jordbruk XI Bokförlingsåret 1924-1925.* By Ludvig NANNESON. Meddelande Nr. 264 (Nr. 3, ar 1927). Norrtelje, 1927. 87 pp. Kr. 1.25.

The eleventh annual report on accounts from Swedish farms, prepared by Ludvig Nannesson by command of the Board of Agriculture for the year 1924-1925. The bookkeeping on 262 farms is investigated, as against 276 in the previous year.

Kungl. Statistiska Centralbyran. *Ut- och invandring ar 1926.* Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Folkmangden och dess Förändringar. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt, 1927. iv + 34 pp.

This report is analysed in the September issue of the *Monthly Record of Migration*.

UNITED STATES

Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Coal-Dust Explosion Tests in the Experimental Mine, 1919-1924, Inclusive.* By George S. RICE, J. W. PAUL, and H. P. GREENWALD. Bulletin 268. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. xi + 176 pp. 35 cents.

— *Experimental Studies on the Effect of Ethyl Gasoline and its Combustion Products.* Report of the United States Bureau of Mines to the General Motors Research Corporation and the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation. By R. R. SAYERS, A. C. FIELDNER, W. P. YANT, and B. G. H. THOMAS. Washington, 1927. xviii + 447 pp.

The problems studied are outlined in the introduction to the report, which contains a preliminary statement on lead poisoning, a general summary and the results of the investigation. The latter bore on : (1) physiological effects of exhaust gases from engines using ethyl gasoline ; (2) effects of inhaled ethyl gasoline vapour ; (3) effects of ethyl gasoline when absorbed through the skin. The tests made are described and the findings set out at length in the following three sections of the report. A large number of tables and illustrations and an index are included.

URUGUAY

Dirección General de Estadística. *Anuario Estadístico de la Republica oriental del Uruguay. Año 1925.* Tomo XXXIV. Part 2, a. Montevideo, 1927. Pp. 103-182.

Among the many subjects dealt with in Part II of the statistical year book of Uruguay for 1925 are home trade and agricultural statistics.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. *Jahrbuch 1926.* Berlin, 1927. 230 pp.
Year-book of the General Federation of German Trade Unions for 1926.

Annuaire de la Société des Nations, 1920-1927. Compiled under the direction of Georges OTTLIK. Foreword by Sir Eric DRUMMOND. Lausanne and Geneva, Les Editions de Genève, 1927. xxviii + 1005 pp.

This unofficial year-book of the League of Nations, which makes its first appearance this year, is to be commended to all interested in the problem of international relations. It is a valuable compendium of information on the organisation, history and activities of the League, in the preparation of which the editor has received assistance from officials of the different organisations and from the Secretariat. With a view to facilitating reference, the material relating to the constitution of the League — Assembly, Council, Secretariat, auxiliary technical organisations and commissions, autonomous organisations (International Labour Organisation, Permanent Court of International Justice, International Management Institute) and special institutions (International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and International Institute for the Unification of Private Law) — the list of delegates, representatives, judges and officials, and the history of the chief events from January 1920 to 17 June 1927 are arranged in three parts. The fourth part is devoted to the co-operation of States Members and countries who are not members in the work of the League of Nations. An index of persons is added and two appendices, the first giving the resolutions of the Assembly (in chronological order) and those of the Council (with the exception of the resolutions relating to appointments of officials and internal financial administration), and the second a list of the chief delegates to Sessions of the Assembly prior to that of September 1926. A foreword is contributed by Sir Eric DRUMMOND, Secretary-General to the League of Nations, and appreciative letters received from Mr. BRIAND, Sir Austen CHAMBERLAIN, Viscount ISHII, Mr. SCIALOJA, and Mr. STRESEMANN are included in the beginning of the book.

Antoniou, Athanase. *La question agraire en Roumanie.* Thèse pour le doctorat en droit. Université de Paris. Faculté de droit. Paris, Les Presses modernes, 1926, 100 pp.

Mr. Antoniu's book furnishes a general survey of questions affecting Rumanian agriculture. After describing the failure of various attempts at organisation which preceded the reforms recently carried into effect, the author examines the laws and decrees relating to the reform in the former Kingdom, Transylvania, Bukovina, and Bessarabia, and the Act instituting the Chambers of Agriculture.

Aus der Au, Dr. Otto. *Die Heimarbeit und der heutige Stand ihrer Regelung.* Berne, Verlag Dr. Gustav Grunau, 1926. vi + 291 pp.

Study on the legal provisions relating to home work in Switzerland.

Bericht über Landarbeit. Edited by Dr. DERLITZKI. Band I. Stuttgart, Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung, 1927. 182 pp.

Professor DERLITZKI, director of the experimental station at Pommritz in Saxony, brings together in this volume 17 articles by various authors showing the present development of the science of farm labour (*Landarbeitslehre*) in Germany. In the longest and most important of these articles Dr. DERLITZKI sets out the principles of the new science and the programme of the Pommritz Institute, and describes some experiments carried out at Pommritz.

Other articles, by two of his assistants, Dr. SCHMIDT and Dr. WEBER, deal with the newest experiments in sugar beet cultivation and the distribution of tasks among a number of workers (*Das Pensum bei der Arbeiteranstellung*). Two articles, by Dr. MUNIER and Mr. von OERTZEN, deal with the introduction of the science of farm labour in East Prussia and Pomerania. The practical application of the new system is described by Mr. LÜDERS, and Dr. RIES discusses the introduction of payment by results in agriculture. Professor ATZEL and Professor SANDER deal respectively with the very important questions of labour physiology and psychology in agriculture. The other articles included in this volume are devoted to agricul-

tural machinery and tools, accounting, apprenticeship, vocational education of agricultural workers and rural welfare, important questions for the attainment of the best possible results from the application of human labour which are all included in the programme of the Pommritz Institute. Closely connected with the science of farm labour is that of domestic labour. In the report this question is treated by Mrs. DERLITZKI.

For all students of the science of farm labour this first volume of reports should prove most useful. The inclusion in future volumes of bibliographical notes on the very scattered articles on the subject appearing in agricultural periodicals and elsewhere would be welcome.

Bethke, Rudolf. *Wie schütze ich meinen Betrieb vor Feuerschaden?* Nuremberg, E. Nister, 1927. VIII + 294 + XIII pp.

Study on safety measures against fire in factories and workshops.

Borgedal, Paul. *Intensitetsproblemet i det norske jordbruk.* Fredrikshald, E. Sems, 1926. 343 pp.

This book treats the intensity problem in Norwegian agriculture, although the author at first describes the law of diminishing returns and "the law of higher technique" in agriculture. He describes the economic consequences of diminishing returns with special regard to conditions in Norwegian agriculture. With the help of price statistics and accounts from Norwegian farms, he shows the effect which the relation between the prices at which the farmer has to buy his aids to production and those at which he has to sell his produce have on the intensity of Norwegian agriculture. A special chapter is devoted to the influence of the size of the farm on the intensity with which it is cultivated.

In Norwegian agriculture labour costs are about 60 per cent. of the total costs of production — consequently much attention is paid to the labour factor. But the author admits that our knowledge of the human labour factor in agriculture does not permit treatment of this question in any way comparable to its relative importance.

Bowley, Arthur L. and Stamp, Sir Josiah. *The National Income, 1924. A Comparative Study of the Income of the United Kingdom in 1911 and 1924.* Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1927. 59 pp.

Centrokooperativ svaz jednot hospodarskych druzstev republiky Ceskoslovenské v Praze. *Vyroční Zpráva za Rok 1926. Annual Report for the Year 1926.* Prague, 1927. 108: pp.

The report of the Czechoslovak Federation of Unions of Agricultural Co-operative Societies for 1926 is published in Czech, German, French and English.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Department of Manufacture. *Employee Representation or Works Councils.* Washington, 1927. 43 pp.

This brief survey includes a short historical outline of the development of works councils, an account of their activities and the results of their institution, and a description of the two main types of employee representation, i.e. the "industrial democracy" type and the "committee" type.

Chessa, Federico. *La classificazione dei rischi e il rischio dell'impresa.* Estratto dalla *Rivista di Politica Economica*, Anno XVII-1927, Fascicolo II. Studi di Politica, Finanza ed Economia. Rome, 1927. 127 pp.

Study on the classification of risks in capitalist enterprise and the various forms of industrial organisation to minimise business risks.

— *La nozione economica del rischio.* Estratto dal *Giornale degli Economisti e Rivista di Statistica*, Febbraio 1927. Castello, Società Anonima Tipografica "Leonardo da Vinci", 1927. 29 pp.

Study on the economic theory of risk.

Confédération nationale des associations agricoles. *IXe congrès de l'agriculture française, Strasbourg, 27 avril-2 mai 1927. Compte rendu des travaux.* Paris, 1927. 454 pp.

The two principal questions on the agenda of the Ninth Congress on French Agriculture were education in home economics and the functions of Chambers of Agriculture.

Extremely interesting and instructive reports on the first question were submitted by Mrs. Gabard, Mrs. Meyssonier-Milcent, and Mrs. L. Compain, together with a short paper by Mr. Arthur Gautier.

The second question was dealt with in a report by Mr. Nomblot, who examined the rôle of Chambers of Agriculture and the means whereby they discharge their functions, their relations with agricultural associations and the question of temporary and permanent district grouping.

Deroy, Henri. *Les œuvres du Moulin-vert. De l'assistance éducative à l'organisation familiale.* Thèse pour le doctorat. Faculté de droit de l'Université de Paris. Paris, Jouve et Cie., 1927. 144 pp.

The problem of social assistance, according to the author, consists in discovering a form of organisation at the same time sufficiently strict to avoid the danger of indiscriminate help and sufficiently comprehensive and elastic to combine charity with social work, which supplements it while differing in its object and effects. The author advocates the method applied by the *Moulin-vert* founded by Abbé Jean Viollet in 1902. After describing the aim of this association, the general principles on which its action rests, and the methods of assistance adopted, he reviews the results achieved through its agency and various welfare activities among working-class families. The book contains a bibliography of general works on social assistance and documents relating to the work of the *Moulin-vert*.

Deutscher Landarbeiter-Verband. *Die wirtschaftliche Lage der Landwirtschaft. Die Lohnfrage in der Landwirtschaft. Sozialpolitik und Landwirtschaft.* Drei Vorträge. Berlin, Landarbeiter Buchhandlung, 1927. 32 pp.

In November 1926 the German agricultural workers' union, *Deutscher Landarbeiter-Verband*, arranged a meeting to which representatives of the authorities and the associations interested in German agriculture were invited. The purpose of the meeting was to show the bad position of the agricultural worker. The three papers read on that occasion have now been published in the above pamphlet: the first, by Dr. BAADE, deals with the economic position of German agriculture, the second, by Mr. BERNIER, with agricultural wages, and the third by, Mr. KWASNIK, with agricultural workers and social legislation.

Deutsche Raiffeisen Bank. *Fünfzig Jahre Raiffeisen, 1877-1927. Die Darlehnskassen-Vereine gründen sich auf die unbedingteste Selbsthilfe. Letztere bewirkt die Entfaltung, sowie die möglichst ausgedehnteste Anwendung und Nutzbarmachung der Kräfte der Bevölkerung und des Bodens.* F. W. Raiffeisen. Neuwied (Rhein), 1927. 211 pp., illustr.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, the German Raiffeisen Bank has published the above well-illustrated book which depicts the life, personality and work of Raiffeisen, the pioneer of agricultural co-operation in Germany and the originator of the principles on which credit societies in other countries are based. It contains, in addition, a history of the movement to which his conceptions and activities gave rise, statistics relating to the progress and present position of the institutions founded, and a description of co-operative agricultural credit societies in Austria, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, France, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Rumania, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

Elliot, Clara. *The Farmer's Campaign for Credit.* London and New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1927. xii + 312 pp.

This book gives the history of agricultural credit in the United States. It describes briefly the various systems put into operation, laying special stress throughout on the influence of the farmers' demand for credit, not only on the credit institutions, but also on the organisation of the currency system in the United States.

The author does not very often express her own opinions, but quotes from authorities on the question treated. It cannot be said that she describes all the causes which have made farmers present claims for credit: she omits, for example, any consideration of the influence of the intensification of agriculture in the U.S.A. when the supply of free land came to an end, which has been pointed out by other authors as one of the principal reasons for the present position as regards agricultural credit. But the questions the author deals with are lucidly treated and the study is well documented.

Fayle, C. Ernest. *The War and the Shipping Industry.* 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; Oxford, University Press; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1927. xxiv + 472 pp.

This work gives a very clear and comprehensive account of the conditions under which the shipping industry was carried on during the war and of its effects on the organisation of British shipping. The various problems connected with shipping under war conditions are discussed in detail, with special reference to the difficulties of reconciling the necessity for some effective form of state control in the national interest with the efficient conduct and working of the industry itself.

The manning problem was of vital importance. Relations between shipowners and seamen, and the various war measures adopted with a view to ensuring an adequate labour supply, are discussed with great lucidity and impartiality. After recognising that pre-war conditions called for improvement in many respects, particularly as regards wages and accommodation, the author notes that one of the first effects of war was a general rise in seamen's wages.

When the manning problem was becoming increasingly acute, an Admiralty Manning Committee was set up; but the measures proposed, based on the introduction of naval discipline on transports and the right to transfer seamen from one ship to another, proved impossible of acceptance owing to the uncompromising opposition of the seamen.

Despite a further rise in wages, many genuine and serious grievances remained, of which perhaps the most important was the absence of any adequate machinery for discussing them. The author describes certain concessions made by the Board of Trade — payment of one month's wages or up to the date of arrival in the U.K. to all survivors of ships sunk by enemy action, and payment of travelling expenses home, — the creation of the National Maritime Board, and the adoption of the principle of a national standard wage. The opinion is expressed that the war resulted in raising the standard of living among British seamen, and in closer association for purposes of constructive co-operation between capital and labour in the shipping industry, while more satisfactory and friendly relations with employers have been established.

But it is recognised that many problems still remain to be solved, and that the international regulation of standards is the only means by which the demands of a quickened social consciousness can be satisfied without pressing unduly hard on owners in the more progressive countries. The problem of working hours at sea present special difficulties, and the author thinks it "is probably incapable of any but an international solution"; he maintains that the tendency to international co-operation has been a significant development in shipping since the armistice.

In conclusion tribute is paid to the work of the Transit and Communications Section of the League of Nations in connection with maritime affairs, and to the value of the Maritime Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference.

Ferrarazzo, Enrique Julio. *La Acción obrera.* De la *Revista de Ciencias Económicas*. Publicación efectuada por la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, 1927. 150 pp.

An objective study on the labour movement in Argentina from 1880 to 1927. The work comprises three chapters. The first is theoretical, while the second and third are devoted respectively to a record of events and a consideration of the workers' rôle in the National Congress.

Fry, C. Luther. *American Villagers.* With an Appendix on the *Social Composition of the Rural Population of the United States* by Luther Sheeleigh CRESSMAN. Institute of Social and Religious Research. American Village Studies. New York, George H. Doran Company, 1926. xv + 201 pp.

This book is to be welcomed because it draws attention to the social significance of the difference between the village and the open country in the United States, a difference which exists also, though in a less marked degree, in many other countries. The designation "rural" applies to two social groups, two modes of life, not one. There is the village, which is an agglomeration of population

due to certain causes, and there is the separate homestead or farm containing a single family group. These separate family groups form the "open country" population, having characteristics different from those of the villagers and fulfilling different functions.

According to the census of 1920 the largest number of gainfully employed males in the villages taken as the basis of this study were engaged, not in agriculture, but in manufacturing pursuits. But in the open country the population is engaged in farming. In other words, villages are not agglomerations of a population which is still engaged in the primary production of food, but are agglomerations of a population which was so engaged, but which is beginning to find its way into industry. This change is the more marked the larger the village becomes. If the American village is not a concentration of rural interests to serve rural dwellers, however, neither is it a fully-grown urban centre. Because it cannot yet manage to concentrate sufficient manufacturing employment, it is forced to extrude many of its unmarried males. As a result, the unmarried male population of the villages is markedly small. This is due to the continuation of a process begun in the open country. Each family farm certainly retains one, and possibly retains two, adult males; but beyond that its powers of absorption cannot be stretched. The rural exodus begins, and it is the merit of this book to show that it is apparently directed at least as much towards the village as towards the large urban centre. Nevertheless, for the reason already explained above, it does not stop there. That the village should act as a shock-absorber of part at least of the country-to-town movement, however, is significant, and the studies of village composition and structure now being pursued in the United States would seem thoroughly justified.

Indeed, the rapid growth of villages in the United States is remarkable. One out of every eight Americans, it is estimated, lives in a village, and this village population is growing relatively more speedily than the population of the open country, and not much less speedily than that of the large urban centres. It should be added that the present study is based on villages which are strictly rural and not suburban dependencies of large metropolitan areas.

Garnier, Paul. *Sept années de défense agricole. Compte rendu des travaux de la Fédération régionale des associations agricoles du Centre 1919-1926.* Blois, 1927. 64 pp.

The functions of the District Federation of Agricultural Associations of Central France are discharged through two channels: district congresses and a permanent secretariat which carries out the decisions of each congress and seeks to give effect to the resolutions passed. The Secretariat is in continuous relation with public authorities. It collects information and makes the necessary preparations for the general discussions and draws up the agenda of the Congress. The above pamphlet describes the work of the Federation in the economic and social sphere. A paragraph in the part devoted to social questions recalls the fact that the Congress held at Chartres defined very clearly the attitude of the Federation towards the International Labour Office and gives the text of the resolution passed.

Haack, Richard. *Grundriss des in Preussen geltenden Agrarrechts.* Berlin, Paul Parey, 1927. 204 pp.

This is a very useful little book on Prussian land law. It outlines the history of land legislation in Prussia and describes in a clear and perspicuous way the law now in force.

The questions coming under land legislation which are specially interesting from a social point of view occupy a large part of the book. Among the problems treated are consolidation, division of common land, settlement and tenancy legislation.

Handbuch der biologischen Arbeitsmethoden. Unter Mitarbeit von über 600 bedeutenden Fachmännern, Herausgegeben von Dr. Emil ABDERHALDEN. Abt. V. *Methoden zum Studium der Funktionen der einzelnen Organe des tierischen Organismus.* Teil 5. A, Heft 3. *Methoden der Muskel- und Nervenphysiologie.* Berlin, Vienna, Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1927. Pp. 391-574. 10 marks.

Among the articles included in this volume of the *Handbuch* special mention may be made of an interesting study by Mr. Edgar ATZLER on the physiology and fatigue of industrial workers (*Methoden der Arbeitsphysiologie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Problems der gewerblichen Ermüdung*, pp. 427-558). It is in

three sections devoted respectively to rationalisation, physiological tests in vocational guidance, and fatigue. The writer describes the results of personal research in connection with these questions.

Hansson, Sigfrid. *The Trade Union Movement of Sweden.* International Trade Union Library, No. 6. Amsterdam, International Federation of Trade Unions, 1927. 56 pp.

Attention was drawn to the German edition of this study in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 6, June 1927.

Hardy, Charles O. and Cox, Garfield V. *Forecasting Business Conditions.* New York, Macmillan Company, 1927. x + 431 pp. 12s. 6d.

The book is written primarily for business men and students of business management, and describes various methods of forecasting the course of business prosperity for short periods.

A useful analysis is given of the methods used by the Babson, Brookmire, Moody, Standard Trade and Securities, and Harvard forecasting agencies, and, in an appendix, the forecasts made by the first four of these agencies over the period from November 1918 to August 1926 are given in an abbreviated form.

The various series and indices most readily available and most often used in the United States are discussed, and comparisons are made of their good and bad points from the forecaster's viewpoint.

Hasund, S. and Nesheim, Ivar. *Landbruksundervisningen i Norge, 1825-1925.* Oslo, J. W. Cappelens Forlag, 1926. 510 pp.

This book, published to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first agricultural school in Norway in 1825, contains a description of the state of affairs in Norwegian agriculture at that date, and of the development, not always progressive, of vocational education in Norway down to the present time. More than 25 per cent. of the young men in Norway, it is stated, become independent farmers and have studied at an agricultural school. Sections of the book are devoted to agricultural, horticultural, dairy and domestic science schools and the special education given to officials charged with the redistribution of mixed holdings.

Henry, Yves. *La main-d'œuvre agricole en Indo-Malaisie.* Reprinted from the *Bulletin économique de l'Indo-Chine*, No. 185, New Series, III, 1927. Hanoi, Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1927.

This rather full study of the problem of the labour supply in the Netherlands East Indies touches on agriculture only in so far as it treats the question of farm labour. The author cites the principal legal provisions relating to recruitment, labour conditions, etc., of workers under contract moving from Java to the outer parts of the Netherlands East Indies. The study, the author states, was suggested by the same problem of agricultural labour supply in French Indo-China, where, though it has not yet reached an acute stage, it is occupying the attention of planters and public authorities.

Hoffherr, René. *La Conférence économique internationale de Genève.* "Revue d'Economie politique", No. 3, pp. 884-908. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1927.

Article on the International Economic Conference held at Geneva, 4-22 May 1927.

Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Essen. *Wirtschafts-Jahrbuch für das nieder-rheinisch-westfälische Industriegebiet, 1926.* Essen. 575 pp.

The industrial and economic year-book for the Rhine Province and Westphalia, published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Essen, contains eighteen articles by employers on the economic and social position in Germany. These articles and the appendices give a considerable amount of statistical information for Germany as a whole and for the Ruhr. The second part of the book contains a list of authorities and magistrates, industrial undertakings and commercial firms (numbering 60,000).

Jindrich, Alois J. *Sociální Pojistení u nás i v Cizině.* Prague, Sfinx, 1927. 184 pp.

Outline of the development of social insurance in Czechoslovakia and in other countries, and statement of the present position.

Jonge, Anje de. *De Resultaten onzer Landarbeiderswet.* Groningen, M. de Waal, 1926. 164 pp.

Klein, Fritz. *Unter konsumgenossenschaftlicher Flagge. Die Geschichte der Gepag.* Foreword by Peter SCHLACK. Verbraucher-genossenschaftliche Bücherei Nr. 12. Herausgegeben vom Reichsverband deutscher Konsumvereine. Cologne, "Gepag", Grosseinkaufs- und Produktions-Aktiengesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine, 1927. 99 pp.

A history of the varied activities of the "Gepag", the Wholesale Society of the German Distributive Co-operative Societies (Cologne) from its foundation in 1900 down to 31 December 1926.

Kotek, Dr. Josef. *Prehled Rozhodnutí Nejvyššího správního soudu a nejvyššího soudu ve Vecech. Závodních Vyboru. Cast II. (Rozhodnutí od 20. února 1924 do 30. dubna 1927.)* Publication of the Social Institute No. 31. Prague, 1927. XII + 50 pp.

The author has brought together in this volume and methodically grouped the decisions of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court and those of the Supreme Administrative Court relating to the enforcement of Acts on works committees and rendered between 20 February 1924 and 30 April 1927.

League of Nations Union. *Towards Industrial Peace. Being the Report of the Proceedings of a Conference organised by the League of Nations Union and held at the London School of Economics, 1-4 February 1927, on Systems of Fixing Minimum Wages (Subject on the Agenda of the International Labour Conference, League of Nations, at its 1927 Session) and Methods of Conciliation and Arbitration.* London, P. S. King and Son, 1927. XI + 283 pp. 6s.

The Trade Boards system of fixing minimum wages, together with the Industrial Councils and voluntary arbitration by the Industrial Court, cover an important part of the field of industrial relations in Great Britain. These systems, together with conciliation schemes, were the subjects of discussion at a four days' Conference organised in London in February of this year by the British League of Nations Union.

The Conference, which is fully reported in this volume, was attended by a large number of men and women of recognised authority on the different subjects dealt with. Each political party was represented; employers and workers had the fullest opportunity of developing their views, while members of the Civil Service and of the Universities also contributed to the discussions. The names of the chairmen of the different sessions indicate the range of interests represented. They were: Miss Constance SMITH, Professor D. H. MACGREGOR, Mr. W. T. KELLY, M.P., the Rt. Hon. G. N. BARNES, Sir William MACKENZIE, the Rt. Hon. J. R. CLYNES, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Viscount BURNHAM. The Conference was also noteworthy for the considerable measure of agreement shown on fundamental principles. Attention was directed primarily to British methods of fixing minimum wages, but legislation and practice abroad were also reviewed, as one of the objects of the Conference was to stimulate interest in and make a contribution to the discussions on minimum wages at the International Labour Conference.

Opinion was almost unanimous as to the value of the Trade Boards system in Great Britain. An isolated complaint was made that Trade Boards hinder the development of trade unions, but there was little support for this view. Both employers and workers were generally agreed that the system has been effective in regulating wages without increasing unemployment. The minimum wage systems of France, Germany, Canada and Australia were described and compared with that of the British Trade Boards.

It was generally recognised by most speakers that joint industrial councils have not developed as had been anticipated when they were first introduced. There was, however, general agreement as to their utility and several speakers suggested an increase in their powers. On conciliation and arbitration there was general agreement that suspicion and distrust could be removed only by frequent and frank discussions between employers and workers on the basis of a full knowledge of the financial conditions of industry.

In dealing with the subject of industrial relations at the closing session, Mr. Albert THOMAS gave expression to the underlying ideas which had inspired the Conference. He emphasised the fact that not only in Great Britain, but throughout the world,

there was an urgent desire for industrial peace. This desire can be realised only, he pointed out, through the application of the principles of social justice. He indicated the part which the International Labour Organisation is playing in the establishment of these principles, and stressed the need for greater knowledge of the facts of economic life.

The appendix to the report gives a list of the chief publications of the International Labour Office relating to the subjects discussed at the Conference.

Les Cahiers du "Redressement français". Vols. I, II, III and IV: *L'éducation nationale*. Vol. V: *Agriculture*. 104 pp. 3.50. frs. Vol. VI: *Matières premières et forces naturelles*. 109 pp. 3.50. frs. Vol. VII: *La réorganisation industrielle*. 129 pp. 4.50 frs. Vol. VIII: *Organisation de la production*. 219 pp. 4 frs. Vol. IX: *L'Artisanat*. 131 pp. 4 frs. Vol. X: *L'aspect social de la rationalisation*. 106 pp. 3 frs. Paris, Editions de la S.A.P.E., 1927.

Constituted in December 1925 by men of widely different calling, the *Redressement français* pursues, independent of political parties, a programme of social, economic and financial restoration applicable to France and to her colonies. This programme was drawn up at the *Congrès de l'Organisation* held 7-9 April 1927 under the chairmanship of Marshal Foch. The reports submitted to the Congress are now published in a series of 33 small volumes.

Of the first ten booklets now under consideration four are devoted to education, the second including a short paper by Mr. E. GEOFFROY on the organisation of technical instruction

In Vol. V Mr. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ contributes a paper on rationalisation in agriculture. He is in favour of a protective tariff for industry and agriculture, and advocates improvement in labour conditions, agricultural education in rural schools, electrification in rural districts, redistribution of land (divided at present into areas too small for the production required), standardisation of agricultural machinery and implements, the use of selected seed and stock, the development of agricultural associations, and closer co-operation between producers and distributive societies. A report by Mr. Paul GARNIER in the same volume deals with the agricultural labour supply and includes a statistical annex showing the number of agricultural workers in the different departments. A short note by Mr. OUALID is added on the relations between the foreign agricultural and the foreign industrial labour supply and the necessity of controlling the distribution of foreign workers. A paper of a few pages on electricity in agriculture is contributed by Mr. Maurice BITOUZET.

The sixth volume in the series is mainly devoted to raw materials and the utilisation of power derived from natural sources.

In Volume VII Mr. Auguste DETOEUF discusses industrial reorganisation, comparing the tendency to centralisation in other countries — particularly in the United States and in Great Britain — with the same movement in France. A number of appendices are added.

The eighth pamphlet deals with the organisation of production. Mr. DEVINAT, Director of the newly founded International Management Institute at Geneva, makes an interesting comparison between scientific management in European countries and in the United States; he also considers the measures necessary to stimulate public interest in the subject in France.

A longer report on industrial output is contributed by Mr. C. B. THUMEN. The writer gives some attention to the social aspect of the question and to labour conditions, time study, rest pauses, and occupational selection and training. The third and fourth papers in this volume, due respectively to Mr. J. SIEGLER and Mr. R. BIGOT, deal with methods of remuneration and with industrial association.

The ninth volume contains the report of Mr. Jean DELAGE on handicrafts (*L'artisanat*), which includes a consideration of social questions, the protection of women workers, and home work.

Volume X is devoted to the social aspect of rationalisation. Mr. Ernest MERCIER examines in what measure rationalisation can be adopted in France and what results may be expected from its introduction, its effects on the worker, the consumer and the state. Mr. Joseph ZAMANSKI deals with the problem of organised relations between capital and labour, and gives the text of the proposed Act on joint committees (*commissions mixtes* and *comités professionnels*). Mr. Roger PICARD contributes a report on the application of the 8-hour day, from which, he declares, unquestionable advantages have already been derived. The volume

concludes with a letter to the journal *Le Peuple* by Mr. Ernest MERCIER on the same subject.

Lortsch, Charles. *La Hongrie économique et les intérêts français en Hongrie.* Preface by Georges BLONDEL. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1927. xv + 178 pp. 10 frs.

After giving, in a general introduction, a short history of Hungary, the author describes the nature of the country, its population and political constitution, the main lines of the agricultural reform, financial reconstruction, etc. He then deals with Hungarian industry and the country's foreign trade. His aim is to show how a new European balance can be established through a better utilisation of Hungarian resources.

Moll-Weiss, Augusta. *Les gens de maison.* Preface by Raphaël GEORGES-LEVY. Bibliothèque sociale des métiers, publiée sous la direction de Georges RENARD. Paris, G. Doin et Cie, 1927. xvi + 288 pp. 14 frs.

After a history of domestic service from ancient to modern times, the author describes the effects of the Revolution on the civil status of domestic servants and the present position. The recruiting of domestic staff, employment contracts, wages and legal responsibilities of employers are among the subjects treated in the second part. The chapter devoted to hygiene and moral welfare is particularly interesting. The third part of the book deals with remedies for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs: education of employers and training of servants, organisation of domestic servants, association of employers, and introduction of foreign workers. The author recommends more especially better household organisation and greater simplicity in the home. Mrs. Moll-Weiss endeavours, first, to discover means of prolonging for a period the existence of the present organisation of domestic service; secondly, to indicate the main lines of a new organisation. The appendix includes some considerations on the accommodation of domestic servants and some examples of the organisation of a day's work. A bibliography is added.

Moreau, Armand. *L'œuvre sociale du P.L.M.* Paris, Pierre Bossuet, 1927 197 pp.

The author has sought to give an objective exposition of the welfare work of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway Company. The first part of the book deals with the working conditions of the Company's employees, and the special position of the railwaymen in the working community in France due to the absence of unemployment and the public nature of the railway services. The second part is devoted to a description of the welfare work of the P.L.M. Company. The author reviews in turn the measures taken to ensure the well-being of employees and their families (assistance to large families and assistance in cases of sickness and to superannuated employees) and to solve the housing problem. In the last chapter he examines the attitude of the Company towards the railwaymen's organisations and co-operative societies. A bibliography is included.

Morel, Eugène. *La production et les huit heures. Enquête auprès des industriels, des hommes politiques, économistes et militants ouvriers.* Préface de Léon JOUHAUX. Paris, Editions de la Confédération générale du Travail. xiv + 326 pp. 10 frs.

This is the publication in book form of the particulars of an enquiry undertaken by the journal *Le Peuple*, referred to at length in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vols. XX (p. 299), XXI (pp. 353-357), and XXII (pp. 305-309).

Moyitch, Sava. *Le parlement économique. Etude politique et juridique.* Thèse pour le doctorat. Université de Paris. Faculté de droit. Paris, Jouve et Cie, 1927. 146 pp.

Mr. Moyitch considers the theory of political representation and the theory of occupational representation, then examines the attempts at an application of the principle of occupational representation in Germany, France, Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The book does not contain a complete documentation on the subject treated, as the author himself warns the reader. But Mr. Moyitch makes a careful analysis of the two theories compared, and points out their respective flaws in his conclusions, which reveal a competent critic and a mature judgment.

Nordin, John. *Arbetsdagslagen och Arbetsradet.* Stockholm, Norstedt, 1927. 154 pp.

This book on the Hours of Work Act and the Labour Council in Sweden may be

regarded as semi-official, in view of the author's position as president of the Council, the authority responsible for the administration of the Act.

In the preface it is pointed out that during the examination of the applications submitted to the Council, even recently it has too often appeared that both employers and workers are not sufficiently acquainted with the provisions of legislation on hours of work, especially those concerning its scope, the right to work overtime, the possibilities of exemption, etc. This has sometimes led to disputes between employers and workers, which might perhaps have been avoided if the parties had had a better knowledge of the provisions of the Act and its administration by the Labour Council, and on both sides a wish has been expressed for the publication of a comprehensive survey.

Mr. Nordin's work contains, in addition to a detailed account of the provisions of the Act and model forms to assist in drafting applications to the Labour Council, a full summary of the decisions of the Council down to 1 January 1927. A brief description of the work preparatory to the passing of the Act, so far as this has a bearing on the interpretation of its various provisions, is added.

Finally, appendices give the text of the Hours of Work Act now in force, of certain sections of the Labour Protection Act, and of other measures pertaining to the regulation of hours of work.

Oldenburg, Dr. G. *Handbuch für das ländliche Fortbildungsschulwesen in Preussen.* Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1926. xi + 314 + 206 pp.

This book, to which attention was drawn in the February 1927 issue of the *International Labour Review*, is a complete handbook on the organisation of the Prussian continuation schools. The appendices reproduce all relative Acts, regulations, statements and decisions of importance, and also contain statistics on the subject. The principal part of the book describes the history and administration of the continuation schools and gives, through contributions from many authors, a review of all the questions arising out of continuation school education. The sections on the relations between this form of education and the instruction given in other schools are of general interest. The question of vocational agricultural education in the continuation school has more especially caused much discussion. The continuation schools, when originally founded, were only intended to confirm or extend a little the knowledge which the pupil had acquired in the elementary school. Later, as an experiment, some continuation schools were established where vocational education in agriculture was given, but these schools have been closed. The continuation school now gives no vocational education, but takes into account the occupations into which the pupils will enter, or have already entered. In other words, continuation schools are being given an agricultural bias.

Peyer, Karoly. *A X. Genfi Munkaugyi Konferencia Tárgyalásai és az Olasz Fascista Mozgalom Bírálata.* Szakszervezeti Mozgalom IV. Budapest, Népszavakönyvkereskedés Kiadása, 1927. 24 pp.

The first part of this pamphlet gives an account of the work of the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference. It contains also Part XIII of the Peace Treaty and the proposed questionnaire on freedom of association. In the second part, the author examines the Italian Labour Charter. Finally, a translation is given in Magyar of Mr. Jouhaux's speech on the examination of the credentials of the Italian Workers' Delegate to the Conference.

Pltaval, Robert. *Annuaire international des mines et de la métallurgie, 1927.* Paris, Publications minières et métallurgiques S.A.R.L. viii + 736 pp.

International year-book of the mining and metal industries for 1927.

Privremena Radnleka Komora. *Izvestaj Privremene Radnicke Komore za Dalmaciju u Splitu za god. 1922-1926.* Split, Leonova Tiskara, 1927. 111 pp.

Report on the activities of the Employment Exchange for Dalmatia for the period 1922-1926.

Rager, Dr. Fritz. *Die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über jugendliche Arbeiter und Lehrlinge und die Fortbildungsschulgesetze der Bundesländer.* Mit Anmerkungen und einer Einleitung. 2. vermehrte Auflage. Die sozialpolitische Gesetzgebung in Oesterreich. Gesetzesausgabe der Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien. Band II. Heft 3. Vienna, Volksbuchhandlung, 1927. 316 pp.

Second revised and enlarged edition of volume II in the series of Austrian social laws (*Sozialpolitische Gesetzgebung Oesterreichs*) published by the Vienna Workers' and Employees' Chamber (see *International Labour Review*, Vol. IX, No. 3, March 1924, p. 462). This volume contains the text of all the legal provisions, Acts, Decrees, etc., relating to young workers and apprentices, together with the regulations relating to continuation classes. In an interesting preface, Mr. Rager, who is secretary to the Chamber, gives an historical outline and a description of the present position of the legal protection of apprentices and young persons, and indicates the probable trend of its development.

Reichs-Landbund. Buchstelle. Hauptstelle für den Schlesiischen Landbund. *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1925-1926.* 27 pp.

— — **Hauptstelle für den Freistaat Sachsen.** *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1925-1926.* 55 pp.

— — **Hauptstelle für die Provinz Schleswig-Holstein.** *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1925-1926.* 27 pp. Berlin, 1927.

The *Reichslandbund*, the biggest German agricultural association, publishes book-keeping accounts for the financial year 1925-1926 for 77 farms in Silesia, 75 in Schleswig-Holstein, and 175 in Saxony. The methods employed are not exactly the same in the three reports. The information given for each farm is both full and detailed, but while in many cases percentages or relative figures are quoted for the utilisation of land, the density of stock, etc., no such figures are given for the cost of production — here only absolute figures are quoted. This makes comparison between single farms difficult, and the difficulty is increased by the fact that no attempt is made to work out averages either in absolute figures or in percentages for groups of farms or for all the farms together. In the introduction it is stated that the value of averages of the results of farming is not to be denied, but that a study of the figures by the reader himself is considerably more instructive even though this method is more troublesome. It may be true that from an educational point of view it is useful to get a practical farmer to study the figures and really try himself to determine the cause of differences between farms; but, on the other hand, it limits considerably the use that can be made of this valuable material by other persons. Comparison between various districts is made very difficult and comparison from year to year impossible.

In each report farms are grouped on the basis of the net output capacity of their soil (*Ertragswertklasse*), as used for taxation purposes. In the report for Silesia the sub-groups are pooled to form bigger groups, inside which the farms are arranged according to the area cultivated.

Reichsverband deutscher Konsumvereine. *Preise der Konsumgenossenschaften und des Einzelhandels. Verbrauchergenossenschaftliche Bücherei Nr. 14.* Cologne, 1927. 80 pp.

As a reply to the observations published by the German Retailers' Union (*Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels*) on the report of the International Labour Office, the National Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies (Cologne) gives in the above volume the results of an enquiry carried out in forty-nine districts into prices charged by societies affiliated to the Union compared with those charged by private retail traders. The investigation in most cases covered four different undertakings in each district.

The Union not only made a careful examination of the quality and quantity of the goods selected, but also, in order to avoid any possibility of an arbitrary choice of articles to be compared, drew up a list of twenty-three articles of a given quality on which the enquiry was to bear.

The investigation showed the prices charged by distributive co-operative societies to be 10.78 per cent. lower than those charged by private retailers.

Ripa, Dr. Jean. *Politique et prévoyance sociales en Tchécoslovaquie du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1926.* Publication of the Social Institute No. 32. Prague, 1927. 30 pp.

Dr. Ripa, of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Social Welfare, gives an interesting survey of the activities of that Department: assistance to the young and the

nfirm, emigration, housing policy, labour protection, unemployment relief, placing, enforcement of Acts on works committees, factory inspection, social insurance, assistance to disabled ex-service men and workers' co-operative saving banks.

Riiseh, Brétignière, Guichard and Jouvet. *Grignon (Le Château et l'Ecole)*. Paris, Editions de la Bonne Idée, 1926. 301 pp. 20 frs.

This book has been published to celebrate the centenary of the big agricultural school at Grignon, outside Paris. The book contains a history of the school and a description of the education given and the experimental work undertaken there.

Rudnicki, Tadeusz. *Tabele do obliczania terminów uprawnień do świadczeń Kasy Chorych*. Vademecum urzędnika Kasy Chorych. I. Warsaw, Ogólnopanstwowywiązek kas chorych w Polsce, 1927. 13 pp.

The first of a series of manuals designed for the use of employees of sickness insurance funds. Contains tables facilitating calculation of the period during which benefit is payable in cases of sickness.

Schlesinger, Martin Ludwig. *Das bolschewistische Russland*. Jedermanns Bücherei, Natur aller Länder, Religion und Kultur aller Völker, Wissen und Technik aller Zeiten. Abteilung: Rechts- und Staatswissenschaft. Herausgegeben von Friedrich Glum. Breslau, Ferdinand Hirt, 1926. 112 pp. 3.50 marks.

Study on Soviet Russia.

Schreiber, Arno. *Die Konzentration im Genossenschaftswesen*. Berlin-Steglitz, Selbstverlag, 1926. 71 pp.

Second revised edition of a study on centralisation in the co-operative movement to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XI, No. 1 January 1925, p. 147.

Sieben, Robert. *Abbau in der Sozialpolitik*. Inaugural Dissertation. Velbe (Rhineland), Freizeiten-Verlag, 1926. 136 pp.

Mr. Sieben's aim is to show the development of German labour legislation during the period immediately following the war and to trace the influences which induced employers to demand a restriction of such legislation. He concludes that there exists no real danger of retrogression in social policy.

Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women. *Seventh Annual Report, 1926*. London. 87 pp.

This report was analysed in the *Monthly Record of Migration*, August 1927.

Sommerfield, Dr. Th. *Atlas der gewerblichen Gesundheitspflege*. Band II. Berlin, Preussische Verlagsanstalt, 1927. 120 pp., illustr.

Reference to the first volume of this interesting work was made in the January 1927 issue of the *International Labour Review*, p. 171. The second volume, now under consideration, is devoted to hygiene in the printing and textile industries. It gives a brief outline of occupational risks and the prophylactic measures enjoined. A large number of photographs and some coloured plates are included.

Stueken, Dr. Rudolf. *Theorie der Konjunkturschwankungen*. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1926. 75 pp. 3.50 marks.

A critical study of the principal theories of economic cycles which the author examines more particularly from the point of view of the explanation of fluctuations in prices.

Suranyi-Unger, Dr. Theo. *Die Entwicklung der theoretischen Volkswirtschaftslehre im ersten Viertel des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. xii + 320 pp.

A history of economic theories during the first quarter of the twentieth century in German-speaking, Latin and Anglo-Saxon countries. Each chapter includes a bibliography, and an index facilitates reference.

Svenska Arbetsgiffvare Föreningen. *Svenska Arbetsgiffvare Foreningens Kalender 1 Maj 1927*. Stockholm, 1927. 364 pp.

Directory of the Swedish Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations.

Tillinger, Tadeusz. *Wydajność Pracy.* Wydawnictwo "Ligi Pracy". Warsaw, 1926. 86 pp.

An objective and scientific study on the "productivity of labour". The author attempts to dissect the different parts of the machinery of state to ascertain which of these parts requires amendment with a view to rendering its working as satisfactory in Poland as it is in economically superior countries, and ensuring the general well-being to which she is entitled.

Toussaint, Hans. *Die Organisation der Arbeit und der Lohnwesens im deutschen und englischen Bergbau.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Universität Köln. Cologne, Paul Kerschgens, 1926. 95 pp.

Study on the organisation of work and the wage system in the German and English coal industry.

Ustredí Poraden Pro Volbu Povolání. I. *Zjistování Schopností pro Povolání (Výsledky Práce Prazských Poraden Pro Volbu Povolání.) Détermination des aptitudes professionnelles. (Exposition des travaux effectués par les offices de l'orientation professionnelle de Prague.)* II. *L'orientation professionnelle en Tchécoslovaquie.* Prague, 1926. 43 pp. 7.50 Czech crowns.

The pamphlet published by the Prague Central Office for Vocational Guidance is designed to furnish the reader with (1) information on the work achieved by the vocational guidance offices in Prague, (2) the development of vocational guidance in Czechoslovakia during the period 1921-1926. While the second part, written in French, comprises only one chapter, the first is divided into four sections written in Czech and followed by a short summary in French.

Short as it is, this small pamphlet nevertheless gives a good idea of the development of vocational guidance in Czechoslovakia, the methods employed and the valuable research work carried out in this connection.

Verwaltung-Akademie Berlin. *Jahrbuch 1926.* Herausgegeben von Walter Prietsch. Berlin, 1926. 189 pp.

Year-book of the Berlin "Academy of Administration" for 1926. The fourth part contains statistical data, a list of addresses of schools for the higher grades of the Civil Service, the programme of the Berlin Academy and the list of professors.

Yovanovitch, P. G. *La réforme agraire en Bosnie et Herzégovine.* Thèse pour le doctorat. Faculté de droit de l'université de Paris. Paris, Jouve et Cie., 1927. 109 pp.

In the first part the author examines in turn the political-agrarian régime in Bosnia and Herzegovina before and during the Turkish domination and during the Austrian occupation. In the second he considers the bases of the agrarian reform, the organisation of agrarian administration and the measures taken by the Yugoslav authorities to carry out the reform. In the last chapter he draws certain conclusions. Mr. Yovanovitch considers it regrettable that the reform should have been put into effect by Decrees which aroused a certain amount of misgiving among the peasantry and without the necessary preparation. The state, he says, should encourage the development of co-operative producers' and distributive societies with a view to facilitating the purchase of agricultural machinery, so urgently needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina where the agricultural methods employed are still extremely primitive. Not less important, he holds, is the question of the education of the peasant class, which is almost entirely illiterate. The author urges the organisation of elementary and secondary education and the creation of special agricultural schools, the institution of lectures and courses on agriculture and the distribution of pamphlets on agricultural questions, etc. The volume includes a bibliography.

