



# REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

## The Moscow Institute for Economic Research and its Work<sup>1</sup>

In the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as in all other countries, the study of economic fluctuations and forecasts has made considerable progress during the last few years. The first institution to examine these questions systematically in the U.S.S.R. was the Moscow Institute for Economic Research.<sup>2</sup>

### ORIGIN AND ORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute was first opened in 1920. It was, to begin with, a small and purely scientific institution attached to the Timiriazev (formerly Petrovskaja) Academy of Agriculture, but it was not long before the value of its scientific work was recognised. The change to the new economic policy in 1921 and the growth of the market were factors complicating the problem of stabilising national economic conditions, and made it of urgent necessity to undertake a systematic enquiry into all fundamental economic phenomena. The complexity of the study of price fluctuations was increased by the rapid depreciation of the currency, which made all calculations and economic operations extremely difficult. In practice it was decided to base the calculations on the rouble at its pre-war value, or the paper rouble with reference to its rate of exchange, but in both cases index numbers of prices had to be used.

In these circumstances the work of the Institute for Economic Research, in particular that relating to the index numbers and fluctuations of prices, obviously became of great practical importance, and in 1922 the Institute was attached to the Commissariat of Finance. The kind of work in which the Institute was engaged made it useful

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<sup>1</sup> This article was prepared at the request of the International Labour Office by Professor N. D. KONDRATIEFF, Director of the Institute for Economic Research.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, the name of the Institute might be translated "Conjuncture Institute". It may be added that it is no longer alone in studying economic fluctuations and forecasts in the U.S.S.R. In this respect the Economic Research Council of the State Planning Commission (*Gosplan*) is also of considerable importance. The Council, on which the Research Institute has a representative, is an interdepartmental institution, which compiles a monthly summary of statistics and survey of current economic changes. It has a special statistical office to prepare documents, group the data, and carry out certain scientific work. The reports on current economic changes prepared by the Economic Research Council are published once a month in the daily *Ekonomicheskaja Zhizn*. Reference may also be made to the work in this field of the Central Statistical Department, the Supreme Economic Council, the Commissariat of Trade, the Office for Finance and Economic Enquiries in the State Bank, the Central Council of the Co-operative Societies, and a few other less important institutions.

for current needs. It retained its purely scientific character, but was developed in many ways, and widened the field of its activities.

At present the Institute has 54 permanent and 14 temporary members, including 23 leading economists and statisticians, many of whom are professors. It is divided into several sections dealing respectively with the following questions : (1) index numbers and prices ; (2) agricultural fluctuations ; (3) fluctuations in industry, employment, trade, and transport ; (4) circulation of currency and credit ; (5) world economic conditions ; (6) scientific methods.

### ECONOMIC FEATURES PECULIAR TO THE U.S.S.R.

Before defining the principles and work of the Institute, it should be observed that in many respects the national economy of the U.S.S.R. differs from that of western European countries and of America. The land, large industrial undertakings, the railways, practically all credit institutions, foreign trade, and a substantial proportion of home trade are all nationalised in the U.S.S.R. and concentrated in the hands of State authorities. It follows that the influence of the State on the development of economic conditions is immeasurably greater than in other countries. Moreover, the Soviet State, which has such powerful means of influencing economic conditions, is doing its best to reorganise them on systematic lines. The conditions of economic development in the U.S.S.R. are therefore altogether exceptional. Certain phenomena, whose study in western European and American countries is of especial importance as an index of conditions in general, are completely unknown in the U.S.S.R. This applies to private securities and their quotation on a stock exchange. Other phenomena are to be found in the U.S.S.R., but in a special form ; in particular, the regulating influence of the State means that their oscillations are very slight and therefore give little idea of economic fluctuations in general. This applies to the rate of discount, wholesale prices, particularly of industrial products, the discount on securities, etc. Finally, certain phenomena of secondary importance in western countries are of the first rank in Russia owing to the features peculiar to the national economic structure. Whereas industry, transport, credit, and trade are almost entirely under State authority, agriculture is still subject to the principles of private economy, and the regulating influence of the State has much less effect. In these conditions, the relation between State and private authority, particularly in agriculture, constitutes one of the fundamental economic questions in the U.S.S.R., and all phenomena arising out of this relation are of the greatest interest. This applies to retail prices, the relation between the prices of industrial and agricultural products, fluctuations in the purchase of agricultural produce, etc.

All these special factors inevitably react on the methods of studying economic fluctuations. Even if the experience in methods acquired by foreign economists and statisticians does much to facilitate this study, yet Russian economists, being faced with new problems, must have recourse to new methods. The work of the Institute for Economic Research, which reflects this special situation, has developed in two main directions.

(1) The Institute studies systematically the current changes in the U.S.S.R., and to a less extent economic changes throughout the world.

(2) In view of the fact that if current economic changes are to be properly followed, it is necessary to study thoroughly certain scientific and methodological problems, chiefly to allow for the economic features peculiar to the U.S.S.R., the Institute also makes enquiries into scientific methods.

As it is impossible to describe here all the work of the Institute, we will merely discuss its more important aspects.

#### STUDY OF CURRENT ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE U.S.S.R.

For the observation of current economic changes the Institute considers it necessary from the point of view of method to use as many data and indications as possible, in accordance with a carefully elaborated system. On these lines it has devised a comprehensive detailed table comprising a whole system of economic indexes. The table is compiled once a month, and is based on the statistics collected by the Institute itself or other institutions. It is subdivided into several sections: finance, price indexes, circulation of currency and credit, home and foreign trade, transport, posts and telegraphs, industry, employment, each of which comprises from 10 to 52 subject headings. Altogether, the general table now includes 170 indexes. Some of these data (those of the amount of money in circulation and bank deposits, the total of banking operations, the volume of foreign trade, etc.) are taken direct from the statistics, but others require previous elaboration.

#### *Index Numbers of Prices*

Among the index numbers prepared by the Institute reference should first be made to those of retail prices. As long ago as 1920, before the new economic policy was introduced and when there was still an illegal market, the Institute constructed a price index number for Moscow, comprising 39 commodities divided into several groups. In the absence of sufficiently accurate data, neither the group indexes nor the general index were weighted and they consisted simply of arithmetic means. From the autumn of 1921 onwards the Institute calculated on the same principles an index number of the prices of 15 commodities for the whole territory of the Union. It was led by the increase in trading due to the new economic policy to calculate for Moscow as from January 1922 an index number of prices for a larger number of commodities (98). In consequence of the reform of the currency and the continued growth in market transactions the Institute modified two indexes in the spring of 1924, namely, the Moscow index and the Federal index, which were then weighted by the volume of transactions and calculated on the chain system with the use of the geometric mean. The Federal index comprised 35 commodities, the Moscow index 60. In addition, the Institute began the compilation of an index number of retail prices for each of the more important regions. These indexes were calculated without change until 1927. They related, however, only to private

retail trade, which predominated on the market. But by degrees private trade became less important, and that of the State and the co-operative societies grew steadily. This development, and the need of observing carefully and in a special way the prices charged in State and private trade — a need which was first felt in 1926, when it was decided to follow a policy of reducing prices — led the Institute to change its index once again. Since then it has compiled for Moscow, for the whole Union, and for the more important regions not only an index number of prices for trade in all its forms, but also separate indexes for private trade, State trade, and co-operative trade. The new Federal index number comprises 44 commodities, the Moscow index 65. They are weighted according to the circulation of goods, and calculated on the chain system with the geometric mean. The original data of regional prices are supplied to the Institute by the local branches of the Commissariat of Finance, to which it issues its instructions.

Thus, under the influence of circumstances, the index numbers of the Institute have undergone successive modification. It should be noted, however, that at each change the Institute established the relation between the new and the old indexes, so that the general movement of prices since 1920 may be followed without a break.<sup>1</sup>

#### *"Peasant" Index Numbers*

As the prices of goods in the region where they are produced differ considerably from those on the markets where they are consumed; as, moreover, prices of industrial commodities are not the same in large towns and in the country, the general index numbers referred to above are not an adequate measure of the position of agriculture on the market. It has already been explained that this fact is of the greatest importance. In order to make allowance for it the Institute for Economic Research began in the autumn of 1925 to compile special "peasant index numbers". These are based on the prices at which the peasants actually buy and sell the goods in question. They are weighted according to the importance of each article in the peasant's budget, and calculated on the chain system with the geometric mean. Separate indexes are compiled for the more important branches of agricultural production, for instance, flax, dairy produce, potatoes, sugar beet, wheat, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Apart from the index number of retail prices prepared by the Institute there are for the U.S.S.R. also an index number of wholesale prices and a so-called "household budget" or cost-of-living index number. The wholesale prices index number was calculated first in the autumn of 1922 by the State Planning Commission, but since 1927 it has been compiled by the Central Statistical Department on the same principles as those used by the Institute for Economic Research, with this difference that at present the index refers only to the wholesale prices charged in State trade. The cost-of-living index number is calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics set up jointly by the Central Trade Union Council, the Central Statistical Department, and the State Planning Commission. At present it is prepared with reference to the prices charged in the different forms of trade. In addition to the index number for trade in general a special index number of the cost of living according to prices in private trade is compiled. Finally, reference should be made to the special index number prepared by the Centrosoyus for the prices charged by co-operative societies.

As a rule index numbers for the different products are first calculated and then grouped as follows : (1) indexes for all agricultural products of the region ; (2) indexes for all the products sold ; (3) indexes for all the products bought ; (4) indexes for the industrial products bought ; (5) indexes for the tools and means of production bought ; (6) indexes for articles of current consumption, etc. For each area the Institute then prepares an index number comprising 21 groups. Next it determines the relation between the indexes of different groups, for instance : (1) between those for agricultural products sold and for all agricultural products ; (2) between those for agricultural products sold and for industrial products bought ; (3) between those for all agricultural products and for the means of production bought. There are seven relative indexes of this kind. In addition, the Institute calculates for each area the purchasing power of certain agricultural products in relation to all agricultural products and to the industrial products bought. Finally, an index number is calculated of the prices of agricultural products before and after transformation.

These " peasant " indexes are compiled once a month for each area. They make it possible to determine accurately at any time what changes are taking place in any area with respect to the conditions of production of a given agricultural commodity intended for the market, where the conditions are favourable for the acquisition of industrial products and the purchase of the means of production, and, finally, what the prospects are for the intensification of agriculture, the transformation of agricultural produce, etc. In other words, the " peasant " indexes make it possible to analyse the situation of the agricultural market in the more important areas and under the most various aspects. Experience has shown that they offer a sufficiently sound basis for forecasting the fundamental tendencies of agricultural fluctuations, in so far as these fluctuations are determined by market conditions. It is safe to say that the establishment of special " peasant " indexes is one of the most original sides of the work of the Institute.

#### *Other Index Numbers*

As the index number of wholesale prices differs considerably from that of retail prices, the Institute calculates monthly indexes for Moscow private trade to show the difference between the two price series.

Besides preparing index numbers of prices and changes in retail trade, the Institute constructs an index number of the volume of industrial production as well as one of the productivity of industrial labour. This index number has been calculated annually for the period from 1884 to the beginning of the war, and monthly from 1921 onwards. The index number of the volume of production covers all the main branches of industrial production. It is weighted according to the number of workers and the motive power employed in the different branches of industry ; one index is calculated for industry as a whole and others for the more important branches — mining, iron and steel, heavy industry, textiles, light industry. By means of an index number of workers in employment, the Institute obtains an index of the productivity of labour, by dividing the index of the volume of production

by that of the workers employed. The index numbers of the volume of production and the productivity of labour are both compiled monthly.

The Institute also calculates a monthly index number of the purchases of the principal agricultural products, which covers purchases of cereals, oilseed, flax, fats, and eggs. It is weighted according to the relative values of the different purchases in 1923-1924, and the method of the geometric mean is used. Similarly, the Institute compiles an index of the export trade in agricultural produce. Finally, it systematically records in the form of an index number the fluctuations in the rate of the chervonetz rouble compared with the pound, the dollar, and the mark.

In addition to these index numbers of fluctuations in prices and the purchasing power of money, the Institute constructs index numbers of the relative levels of prices in the various countries, having devised suitable methods for this purpose. It records the prices of the same commodities (32), as far as possible of the same quality before the war and at the present day, in England, France, Germany, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. Taking the U.S.S.R. prices as a base (=100), it determines the level of prices of the various commodities in the other countries in relation to those prevailing in the U.S.S.R., and is thus able to construct group index numbers for each country. Finally, using the geometric mean method it calculates an average index number for all the commodities, weighted according to the volume of wholesale transactions in the U.S.S.R. This comparison of prices in the different countries is made every two months.

#### *The General Index and the Economic Barometer*

The Institute has thoroughly investigated the problem of preparing a general index of economic conditions in the U.S.S.R. From the beginning of the economic year 1923-1924 until the spring of 1925, it published such an index number once a month. This was calculated from a geometric mean of the index numbers of commodities previously selected, and of groups, eight in number: prices, circulation of money, credit, trade, transport, production of heavy industry, production of light industry, employment. Subsequent work, however, led them to the conclusion that this general index was not very valuable as a measure of economic conditions. It became increasingly doubtful of the value of a method that consisted in combining in a general index the index numbers for groups of such different kinds as those of prices, the circulation of money, credit, transport, and production. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a general index, in the strict sense of the term, meets with extremely serious difficulties of method. All that can be done in this respect is to combine the indexes for sufficiently related groups. This applies, for instance, to the general indexes constructed from the particular indexes of the volume of production and of trade, or the total volume of national economic investments. On these grounds, the Institute gave up publishing its general index number, and it is at present studying how to prepare one on a new method.

The Institute has long been interested in establishing an economic barometer for the U.S.S.R., but the conditions for its researches are

not favourable. The main difficulty lies in the fact that even the principles of economic organisation have been modified by the Revolution, so that it is impossible to prepare series which shall be continuous with the data of before the Revolution. Moreover, continuous monthly data of present economic conditions are available only for a relatively short period (since 1921). There is the further important fact that the period subsequent to 1921 may be divided into two distinct stages, that of inflation, before the reform of the currency, i.e. down to the spring of 1924, and that following the reform. The Institute has thus not yet obtained sufficient data to determine the logical relations between the fluctuations of economic phenomena. It must be added that the efforts of the Government to reconstruct the national economy on systematic lines have meant that the more important economic phenomena do not display the same elementary variations as in capitalist countries. Nevertheless, the Institute has recently succeeded in reaching certain more or less satisfactory conclusions with a view to constructing a barometric index of retail prices in the private market. This index is constructed as follows. The Institute calculates the difference between the index number of money in circulation and that of the volume of commercial transactions, the latter being calculated from the volume of railway goods transport, and uses this difference to construct the curve called "curve A". Another curve called "curve B" represents the monthly changes in the index numbers of retail prices in private trade. To eliminate accidental fluctuations, the Institute smoothes out the curves by means of the moving quarterly average. Finally, it obtains two curves, showing the general tendency and temporary and seasonal fluctuations. A comparison of curves A and B has shown that the fluctuations in the former regularly lag behind those in the latter by three or four months. Its barometric index has been calculated back to the spring of 1924, and it is brought up to date once a month. The indications it provides are fairly satisfactory, but the measures taken by the administrative authorities to reduce retail prices have a considerable effect on the nature of the fluctuations, and may interfere with the relation between the two curves that has been found to exist for the period 1924-1926. The Institute is at present engaged in constructing barometric indexes for other economic branches by a similar method.

### *The Study of World Economic Fluctuations*

The Institute does not merely observe economic fluctuations in Russia. It is also interested in world fluctuations, for which it uses the data furnished by the most authoritative foreign institutions and publications, employing the same method as for the study of Russian fluctuations. It prepares a table, kept systematically up to date, of the fundamental indexes of world conditions. This table is divided into six main sections: index numbers of prices, circulation of money and credit, foreign trade, transport, industry, employment. Each section comprises certain fundamental indexes. The total number in the table is 40, corresponding in the main to the data of the eight principal countries. This table forms the basis for a systematic study of economic fluctuations throughout

the world. It is obvious that for the interpretation of these data, use is also made of other documents, and in particular of statistics.

### *Analysis and Evaluation of Current Economic Conditions*

The scientific members of the Institute meet once a month, and after hearing the reports of the various sections based on the documents referred to above, they proceed to an examination of the economic situation in Russia and the world. In the same conditions they study quarterly and annual fluctuations.

### *Scientific Research and Methods*

It has already been mentioned that in addition to its current work of observation, the Institute is engaged in detailed research work and the study of methods. It is impossible here to examine the results of this research in detail. A few notes may, however, be given on certain branches of investigation, most of which have been terminated.

(a) The Institute has undertaken, and is still engaged in, a vast investigation into the method of rectifying economic curves, special account being taken of the adaptation of these methods to the conditions of Russian economic activity.

(b) In close connection with this work, it is studying methods of compiling a general index number and an economic barometer. In this field its work is both critical and constructive, for besides being based on the experience of western countries in this respect, it aims at the construction of a general index number and a national economic barometer for the U.S.S.R.

(c) The Institute has made a theoretical analysis of the possibility of making economic and social forecasts.

(d) Having been led by its study of economic fluctuations to consider the idea of economic equilibrium, the Institute has carried out certain theoretical work for the definition of this idea, by means of a comparative analysis of the idea of equilibrium in the science of economics and in the natural sciences.

(e) Following on its researches into the most appropriate form of index numbers of prices, the Institute has devised methods of establishing such index numbers on the basis of economic theory.

(f) When it was engaged in compiling indexes of the volume of production, the Institute was led to analyse, from the theoretical point of view, the importance of the value and quantity aspects of economic phenomena. In addition, it undertook a critical analysis of the methods of constructing indexes of the volume of production in various countries, and it concluded its study by advocating the adoption of certain principles.

(g) The Institute has made extensive researches into the subject of seasonal fluctuations, from the point of view of method as well as from the general point of view, basing its investigations on documents concerning State finance, circulation of money and credit, industrial production, and foreign trade.



(h) Reference should also be made to its study of the structure and causes of economic fluctuations.

(i) On the basis of English, French, American, and German data, the Institute has made important researches into the economic crises of the last forty or fifty years.

(j) The Institute has just concluded a comparative study of economic development in various branches, particularly in agriculture and industry.

(k) At the same time it has made a very detailed enquiry into the relation between prices and harvests in Russia, between export trade and prices, between fluctuations in prices and the area under wheat.

(l) It has just finished a very extensive enquiry into the fluctuations in the Russian national income and the constitution of capital before and after the Revolution.

### PUBLICATIONS

The monthly organ of the Institute, the "Economic Bulletin of the Institute for Economic Research", publishes current statistics of economic fluctuations in the U.S.S.R. and other countries, and reports on the economic situation. This review was first published six years ago, and appears in Russian, but the headings of tables and articles and a short summary of the analyses of economic fluctuations are given in English. In a series entitled "Forecasting Problems", the Institute publishes the results of its scientific research and methodological enquiries. This series, which contains summaries in English, has now reached its fourth number.

From time to time the Institute also publishes the results of its special enquiries. The following have already appeared: "World Economic Fluctuations during and after the War" (book); "The Cereals Market and Prices" (collection of articles and documents); "The Importance of Agriculture in the National Economy of the U.S.S.R." (brochure); "Peasant Index Numbers" (collection of articles and documents); "World Economic Conditions" (collection of statistics).

### RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS

In its scientific work the Institute is in fairly close touch with the more important foreign institutions of a similar kind. This connection takes the form of the exchange of publications and documents, correspondence on certain questions of scientific method, the mutual publication of certain works, etc. In the "London and Cambridge Economic Service" bulletin the Institute regularly publishes brief analyses of economic fluctuations in the U.S.S.R. In the foreign Press special articles on the general work and certain special enquiries of the Institute have already appeared, among which the following may be mentioned: Prof. N. D. KONDRATIEFF: "The Conjuncture Institute", in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, No. 2, 1925; Prof. N. D. KONDRATIEFF and W. IGNATIEFF: "Die Konjunkturforschung in Sowjetrussland", in *Magazin der Wirtschaft*, No. 49, 1926; Prof. Alb. WAINSTEIN: "Gli Studi statistici sulla situazione economica dell' U.R.S.S.", in *Il mercato*

*russo*, Vol. 1, No. 14, 1925, and "Die sog. Bauern-Spezialindizes der U.R.S.S. als Anzeiger der landwirtschaftlichen Konjunktur", in *Annalen der Betriebswirtschaft*, No. 3, 1927; INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE (Rome): "Les questions agricoles au point de vue international".

## Labour Cost in Agriculture in England and in Illinois

Among the questions engaging the attention of farmers at the present time are the following: Is the recent want of prosperity in farming in so many countries due perhaps to high costs of production? In particular, is labour cost tending to rise? Is it rising proportionately more than other costs?

The International Labour Office, in a recent enquiry<sup>1</sup> made on behalf of the International Economic Conference, collected a certain amount of information on the cost of agricultural labour viewed as an item in costs of agricultural production.

The slightly different methods<sup>2</sup> used in different countries for investigating such problems made international comparison of labour costs difficult in the presentation of results, and the document prepared for the International Labour Conference did not go beyond the prudent, but also not unimportant, assertion that "any statement that there has been in late years a large disproportionate rise in the cost of labour by comparison with other costs is far from being proved".

These investigations require to be continued, and the International Labour Office proposes to publish material from time to time on the point. The very negative conclusion reached above, if conclusion it can be called, is not satisfactory; nor is it certain that it holds good in all cases.

Particular attention may be drawn to the results published during the last few years in England. This country has not a farm accounting system which in respect of the number of farms covered can rival that of certain other countries, nor are results as yet statistically generalised each year so comprehensively as is done, e.g., by the Danish Bureau of

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<sup>1</sup> LEAGUE OF NATIONS, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: *The Relation of Labour Cost to Total Costs of Production in Agriculture*. International Economic Conference, Geneva, 1927. C.E.I. 27.

<sup>2</sup> The different methods referred to are a question not so much of fundamental disagreement upon principles as of the different choice of alternatives made by investigators. Thus, of important items, rent, taxation (and rates), and interest on working capital may be reckoned as part of working costs, or eliminated from costs and placed to profits (both principles can be justified); while in regard to capital many variant decisions can be arrived at, according to the accountant's method of estimating and defining the different kinds of capital used (fixed, working, circulating, etc.). The differences in reckoning what actually makes up "labour cost" itself are very important and are discussed in the document mentioned.

Farm Economics (*Landökonomisk Driftsbureau*), by Mr. Nanneson under the authority of the Swedish Royal Board of Agriculture (*Kungliga Lantbruksstyrelsen*), or by the Association of Swiss Farmers (*Union des Paysans suisses*). But both the continuity of the work at some centres<sup>1</sup> and the extreme detail in which it is published should make it useful to investigators working along similar lines in other countries, and attention is therefore drawn below to certain reports which have reached the International Labour Office.

It must be borne in mind that the situation in England and Wales is a special one. The putting into force of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act of 7 August 1924<sup>2</sup> admittedly raised the index of agricultural wages from 156 to 176 (pre-war = 100)<sup>3</sup> during the period from the end of 1924 to the autumn of 1926, or, to quote shillings and pence, by an average of 3s. 5d. per week on a 28s. wage between August 1924 and 1925 (average of first nine months).<sup>4</sup> How much of this rise would have been brought about by sheer economic pressure without legislation? It is impossible to say. Figures before the passing of the Act show that wages were dropping behind.<sup>5</sup> The point, in any case, is to measure what has taken place, and not what might have taken place. Obviously, if an international comparison is to be made, it is necessary to remember that England and Wales are among the few countries which have forced agricultural wages up since the war by legislation.

A point of interest lies in seeing how far cost of labour, in spite of wage legislation, has been kept level with other costs of production, e.g. by reorganisation of the work on the farm. There is one case cited below where direct mention is made of such successful reorganisation; in general, the indexes of increased labour cost do not appear to be excessively above indexes of increased costs in general, even after the Act has been in force some time.

There might also, of course, be undesirable effects from an effort to keep labour cost (as distinct from wages) low, e.g. starving the land of labour, excessive use of casual or of non-adult labour, etc. On these points, regrettably, there is no information.

#### GENERAL DISCUSSIONS

##### *The Burden of Equalising Agricultural with Industrial Wages*

Mr. Orwin, the Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute of the University of Oxford, has presented to the Royal Society of Arts<sup>6</sup> the results of calculations made to ascertain whether a number of

<sup>1</sup> The investigators at the research centres, Cambridge, Leeds, Oxford, Reading, Wye, and some others, adopt the same basic principles, but results are published on the responsibility of each different investigator or college.

<sup>2</sup> This Act does not apply to Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: *Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act 1924 for the Year ending 30 September 1926*, p. 8. London, 1927.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, for the year ending 30 September 1925, pp. 58-59. London, 1926.

<sup>5</sup> They are still far below the wages of unskilled industrial workers. See below.

<sup>6</sup> *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, Vol. LXXV, No. 3887, 20 May 1927. London.

existing farms, the financial position of which has already been examined, would be in a solvent position if wages were paid to agricultural workers at the rates prevailing in manufacturing industry. Mr. Orwin stated that in his opinion the intervention of the State to fix agricultural wages, as in the Act already mentioned, is going to be "the dominating factor in the future of the rural industry".

In the calculations it was assumed that wage rates prevailing for unskilled workers in urban industry (Ministry of Labour figures) would have to be paid. A group of 25 farms in the Eastern countries of England was first taken. Five of these were already running at a loss while paying the present rates of agricultural wages; were industrial wages to be substituted, 10 out of the remaining 20 would also cease to pay their way, while of the 10 which would remain solvent on a year's working 4 would have been earning under ten per cent. on their capital, a rate which may be reckoned "on the low side when it is remembered that farming is a risky business and that the balance has to provide not only a return on capital, but also the farmer's remuneration as manager".

Of a group of 24 farms in the South Midlands, no fewer than 14 showed an original loss; payment of wages at urban rates would have caused 3 others to fail to stand the test, while out of the 7 remaining 5 would have earned less than ten per cent. on their capital.

Taking the two groups together, i.e. 49 farms, 19 showed an original loss when wages were paid at agricultural rates, 13 others would have shown a loss if wages had been paid at urban rates, while of the 17 remaining 9 would have failed to earn ten per cent. on capital. "Thus more than 80 per cent. of the farms comprised in this sample fail to stand the test of competitive wages."

In all cases where a loss was shown, whether on the original or on the recalculated results, the amount of the wages bill exceeded 35 per cent. of the total expenditure.

These results might be qualified by the perhaps obvious remark that if an industry, owing to the special social and only semi-competitive conditions under which it is carried on, is unable to rid itself of permanently unprofitable enterprises, enterprises which continue at a loss for no doubt excellent, but nevertheless uneconomic or at least non-economic, reasons, that industry must clearly suffer. The original burden of these unprofitable farms really distorts the results obtained. A more perfect comparison with manufacturing industry would start with eliminating them from consideration, for unprofitable enterprises simply do not survive in the manufacturing world. In this case, out of a total of 30 enterprises, 13 would have failed "to stand the test of competitive wages", a result quite serious enough.

Mr. Orwin more or less indicated a similar line of thought in his further remarks. Assuming that wage changes will be brought about (by action of the State, as already indicated), he argued that the farming industry in England would have to transform itself radically into large-scale exploitations, where, owing to the use of machinery and to better organisation, the higher wages paid to each worker would be economically justified by the higher output obtained from each worker.

*The Effect of Piece Rates*

A discussion on "The Present Position of Arable Land with regard to Labour Costs, Direct and Indirect"<sup>1</sup>, initiated by Mr. James Wyllie at the Farmers' Club, raised a number of points of general interest which bear on the labour problem.

Mr. Wyllie made a distinction between "direct" and "indirect" costs of labour. This distinction is too seldom made and, indeed, is rather elusive in practical account keeping. Theoretically it should be obvious that the labour which grows the feed for the cow is as much a part of the cost of labour on a dairy farm as any other. The difficulty arises where that feed is purchased. Then comparison of labour cost between farms which grow a great deal of their own consumption and farms which do not may be wholly vitiated, because the latter, while eventually paying for the labour used in growing the feed as part of the market price of the feed, naturally enter it as "purchase of feed", and *not* as "labour cost". Farming methods naturally differ much between different countries as to the amount of internal turnover which takes place on a certain type of farm. Thus the Danish industry is mostly supported on a basis of purchased feeds. An international comparison must consider this point.

The point, already mentioned, that labour *cost* is not the same as labour *wages*, was also made. Is the "secret of high wages" applicable in agriculture? That "secret" depends on output increasing in relation to overhead expenses. The speaker argued that "overhead" costs do not exist in agriculture except where machinery or horses are used, and that the farmer gains nothing by having his workers speed up on such a manual operation as, e.g., hoeing roots. Even where machinery is used piece rates may be of no advantage to the farmer, just because that machinery is not in use throughout the year, and therefore the saving of time on each operation is not a factor which can lead to a more advantageous use of the capital sunk in machinery. For instance, a cost of £15 per annum for upkeep of haymaking machinery remains exactly the same whether the hay be made in two weeks or in four weeks. Here, of course, Mr. Wyllie touches on the fundamental difference between agriculture and manufacture. The manufacturer having made 2,000 articles in two weeks can use his machines to make another 2,000 in the next two weeks; but, the crop of hay once made, there is no possibility of making another crop *off the same farm*. In manufacture, output is according to the will of the manufacturer; in agriculture it is according to the laws of nature and cannot deliberately be increased (except in so far as these laws become better understood through scientific research).

But it would appear that in two ways piece wages may, nevertheless, be of great advantage to agriculture. First, the employer may profit by getting his crop in within a particular period and this may be of the utmost financial advantage to him and well repay him for introducing

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal of the Farmers' Club*, 1927, Part 2. London.

the system of piece rates on his farm. Secondly, the worker may profit enormously. There is not another crop of hay to be made off that same farm, but what is to prevent the worker — if he has done four weeks' work in two weeks, so to say — from going on to mow hay on another farm, and so doubling his earnings within the period of four weeks? Now, all speakers agree as to the general advantage for the whole farming community if the worker could raise his present earnings. The more profitable utilisation of the worker's time is bound to be ultimately of great economic advantage to all concerned. Otherwise than in manufacture, what would happen in the hypothetical case cited would be that though output remained constant, the time expenditure on labour for that same output would shrink. Obviously, by speeding up, a given amount of work can be done within a given period by fewer workers. Thus assuming that there is a certain amount of hay to be mown within a given district, and that the haymaking season can last a month, that hay can be mown either by a larger number of workers working slowly, or by a smaller number working fast.

The introduction of piece rates operates therefore somewhat otherwise in agriculture than in manufacture. Everything turns on the fact that agricultural output can hardly be raised or lowered (except, of course, by major changes in the whole system of farming, which fall outside the present argument). If the argument set forth above holds good, then the introduction of piece rates in agriculture would tend to lower the number of persons employed for certain operations, but to increase their reward per head.<sup>1</sup> It should therefore recommend itself to those who argue that increased earnings per worker would be one of the greatest benefits which could accrue to agriculture at the present moment.

Some speakers objected to piece rates because they might lower the standard of performance. Where work is as skilled as in agriculture, a bonus on quality of work may be useful. One speaker referred to his success in getting "the last pint" (i.e. the last pint which can be milked by the skilled milker, not the last pint to which the cow can be forced by feeding) by means of such bonuses. These bonuses on skill in the craft are already traditional in agriculture in the rearing of young stock (bonuses to the worker for each calf and lamb reared). This seems preferable to profit sharing in an industry where profits are an irregular quantity, or to co-partnership in an industry where direction

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<sup>1</sup> Another effect might be to increase their leisure rather than their money wages, by assuming that the same number of workers work, but for shorter hours each day; this is only another way of defining the increased reward to each worker. An instance was given in an article on "The Science of Farm Labour", in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 3, March 1927, where piece wages in agriculture were discussed at some length. The immobility of labour as between farm and farm is a great difficulty. For the sake of argument it was ignored in the example in the text, but it must enter into all practical considerations. The piece-rate system offers special advantages: (a) where non-domiciled labour gangs are employed, (b) where workers attached to the farm have also ground of their own to cultivate. The effect on rural population of course requires to be separately considered.

is peculiarly difficult. The meeting had some very emphatic remarks to make against both these systems.<sup>1</sup>

There is much support for the conclusion that problems of cost of labour are eventually going to resolve themselves into problems of the better distribution and utilisation of labour, on which topic, so far, too little systematic thinking has been done. Reference was made during the discussion to the bad effect of "fill-up" jobs during the winter. Not only is the non-use of the worker's capacities during the winter season very deleterious to him as a worker, as was pointed out, but it must also be an extraordinary economic burden on the whole industry. Modern agriculture has never been able to find a remedy for this great problem, except in a few countries where forestry or lumber work can absorb a proportion of agricultural workers. This problem, like those which vitally affect the character of the agricultural labour supply, a topic on which Mr. J. S. King made some extremely interesting remarks, suggests that the rural exodus is not too great, as is commonly argued, but rather too restricted, and that what is the matter with agriculture is the presence in agricultural districts of too many workers, especially of too many of the less efficient workers.<sup>2</sup> Agriculture, he argued, had systematically and very injuriously adapted itself to the custom of using the less efficient worker.

#### DETAILED INVESTIGATIONS

##### *Eastern Counties : Fruit Farming*

Investigations carried on by the Farm Economics Branch of the University of Cambridge on a Norfolk fruit farm show the effects of piece rates in agriculture.<sup>3</sup> This investigation is one of a series, the earlier results of which were noticed in the document submitted by the International Labour Office to the International Economic Conference.<sup>4</sup> Results have not, however, previously been published as to fruit farming, which, from the point of view of labour, is particularly interesting,

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<sup>1</sup> According to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Vol. XXXV, No. 6, June 1927, 54 profit-sharing schemes were in operation in agricultural enterprises during 1926; of these 48 were run by co-operative agricultural societies, and the percentage of earnings added to the earnings of employees of these co-operative societies was 3 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> In reference to an analysis made by the International Labour Office (in its document, No. C.E.I. 27, already referred to, submitted to the International Economic Conference) of the number of "standard" men required (on certain Scotch farms costed by Mr. Wyllie) for each 100 acres of land, and for each £1,000 of net output, the International Labour Office takes this opportunity of rectifying an error. The calculation referred to did not include the farmer's own labour; if this is included, the number of men required (per 100 acres) would have been at least 4.89. The results quoted were therefore misleading as regards the amount of labour required per unit area cultivated.

<sup>3</sup> UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM ECONOMICS BRANCH: *The Economy of a Norfolk Fruit Farm, 1923-1926*. By C. W. B. WRIGHT and R. McG. CARSLAW. Report No. 7. 60 pp., tables. Price 2s.

<sup>4</sup> Pp. 40 *et seq.*

as fruit farming employs a great deal of labour, and, moreover, employs a mixed system of permanent and casual labour. The following table gives the necessary particulars from which the comparative costs of the different kinds of labour can be realised.

	1924	1925	1926
Hours worked (paid as day work)	38,411	45,316 <sup>1</sup>	43,028
Total cost (day work)	£951 6s.1d.	£1,390 3s. 7d.	£1,343 12s. 5d.
Average cost per hour (day work)	5.94d.	7.36d.	7.43d.
Regular labour	£1,237 13s. 4d.	£1,672 4s. 10d.	£1,665 13s. 2d.
Casual (pickers') wages	£231 10s. 3d.	£254 7s. 9d.	£306 0s. 9d.
Total cost of labour on farm	£1,469 3s. 7d.	£1,926 12s. 7d.	£1,971 13s. 11d.

<sup>1</sup> The addition of nearly 7,000 man-hours in 1925 to the total number of hours worked is accounted for principally by an increase in the acreage cultivated.

Wages rates were raised by approximately 20 per cent. in 1925 by the action of the Wages Board. In order to meet this situation the total cost of *regular* labour was cut down in 1926 as compared with 1925 by reduction of staff (approximately by one man). (The rise of about £50 in total cost of labour in 1926 is accounted for entirely by larger crops and correspondingly greater picking costs.) Thus, while the action of the Wages Board resulted in giving each labourer employed a rise of one shilling per week, the cost to the farmer was largely adjusted by better organisation of labour.

This reorganisation of labour was effected by the introduction of a piece-work system. The authors of the report state: "It should be noted that increase in efficiency of the work done during this year (1926), through the introduction of a bonus system and more close supervision of management<sup>1</sup>, prevented an increase in the actual cost of the regular labour . . . which would normally have been caused by the further impositions of the Wages Board."

The authors make the following general remarks about piece rates :

"Piece work is a definite advantage to an agricultural district, both to the labourer and his family who are enabled to earn more, and to the employer because it increases the labourer's output. On this farm a bonus system with most of the more important farm operations has recently been started, and is being gradually extended. Essentially the system takes the form of paying a bonus on all work done above a prescribed amount in a given time. This has had astonishingly satisfactory results. In apple packing the output per man has been considerably increased, and the reduction in the cost of apple pruning during 1926 is probably due to this innovation."

<sup>1</sup> The cost of management remained practically the same throughout, namely, for 1924, £191 7s. 9d. ; for 1925, £170 14s. 6d. ; for 1926, £185 5s. 2d.



Finally, the comparison of labour costs with total costs, both reckoned per acre, is given by the authors in the following table. The figures quoted for arable farming are those derived by the Farm Economics Branch from other surveys.<sup>1</sup>

LABOUR COST AND TOTAL COSTS OF PRODUCTION ON A FRUIT FARM AND ON ARABLE FARMS IN EAST ANGLIA, 1924-1925 AND 1925-1926

Item	Fruit farm		Arable farms	
	1924-1925	1925-1926	1924-1925	1925-1926
Number of farms	1	1	15	15
Costs per acre :				
Total costs	£34 6s.0d.	£39 2s.0d.	£10 18s.0d.	£11 2s.0d.
Labour cost	£14 10s.0d.	£14 18s.0d.	£3 1s.0d.	£3 4s.0d.
Labour cost per cent. of total costs	42	38	28	29
Index showing increase in costs <sup>1</sup> :				
Total costs	100	114.0	100	101.8
Labour cost	100	102.8	100	104.9

<sup>1</sup> Calculated by the International Labour Office.

### *Eastern Counties : Mixed Farming*

These other surveys, which refer to various groups of farms in the East of England, are still being continued. It is proposed to publish later a comprehensive report dealing with the completion of four years' work covering the normal four-course rotation. The farms surveyed in 1925-1926, 13 in East Anglia and 7 in the Eastern Counties, mostly carry on mixed cultivation of arable and grass land in various proportions. On these farms the operations of the Wages Board regulations have resulted in a certain increase in the cost of labour. The results may be summarised as follows ; the figures for previous years are quoted for purposes of comparison.

<sup>1</sup> Data from Reports 3 and 6 of the Farm Economics Branch, Cambridge University Department of Agriculture : *An Economic and Financial Analysis of Fifteen East Anglian Farms, 1924-1925*, and the same for thirteen farms in 1925-1926.

**LABOUR COST AND TOTAL COSTS OF PRODUCTION ON FARMS IN EAST ANGLIA AND THE EASTERN COUNTIES, 1923-1926**

Item	East Anglian farms			Eastern Counties farms	
	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1924-1925	1925-1926
Number of farms	14	15	13	6	7
Costs per acre <sup>1</sup> :					
Total costs	£10 8s. 3d.	£10.18s.11d.	£11 1s.8d.	£5 14s.10d.	£7 18s.11 1/2d.
Labour cost	£2 5s.10d.	£3 1s. 2d.	£3 4s.3d.	£1 17s. 6d.	£2 14s.10d.
Labour cost per cent. of total costs	22.0	27.9	28.9	32.7	34.5
Index showing increase in costs <sup>2</sup> :					
Total costs	100	105.1	106.4	100	138.4
Labour cost	100	133.5	140.2	100	146.2

<sup>1</sup> Arithmetic averages of farms not weighted by acreage.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated by the International Labour Office.

Commenting on the East Anglian farms the authors state: "A full year of Wages Board's regulations was partly responsible for this 1 per cent. increase (28.9 instead of 27.9) over the similar figure of 1924-1925 (for labour cost as percentage of total costs); . . . however, . . . on some of the farms the number of employees has increased . . ." Contrasting the 1925-1926 figures with the 1923-1924 figures, the authors consider it undoubted that "this increase in the net costs per acre can be partly attributed to the rise in the cost of labour on the farm".

Commenting on the Eastern Counties farms the authors note that the report for the year 1925-1926 covers the first complete year since the Wages Boards have been in full operation. There is a "marked increase" in expenditure on labour per acre. There was a slightly larger volume of labour to account for (an estimated wage for the farmer's own labour having been included for the first time). Even allowing for this, however, there is, on one group of two farms, an increase of 4s. 8½ d. per acre, or 15 per cent., while increases on other individual farms are noted of 7s. 8d. and 14s. 8d., or 20 and 29 per cent. respectively, both apparently, though not quite certainly, due principally to the action of the Wages Boards.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Other information found in these reports deals with cost of milk production, including cost of human labour in milk production, while an announcement is

*Cornwall and Devon*

An investigation in a district from which accounting results are now quoted for the first time, as far as we are aware, forms the matter of a pamphlet published by the Seale-Hayne Agricultural College, Devon. Figures are given for 31, 45, and 60 farms for 1923-1924, 1924-1925, and 1925-1926 respectively; we give here the results relating to cost of labour. In this investigation they are quoted per hundred acres.

LABOUR COST AND TOTAL COSTS OF PRODUCTION ON 33 DEVON AND  
CORNWALL FARMS, 1923-1926

Item	Group I			Group II			Group III	
	1923- 1924	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1923- 1924	1924- 1925	1925- 1926	1924- 1925	1925- 1926
Number of farms	10	10	10	19	19	19	4	4
Costs per 100 acres:								
Total costs	£771	£763	£774	£657	£663	£682	£532	£541
Labour cost <sup>1</sup>	£206	£218	£226	£196	£197	£207	£125	£144
Labour cost per cent. of total costs	26.7	28.6	29.2	29.8	29.7	30.4	23.5	26.6
Index showing in- crease in costs <sup>2</sup> :								
Total costs	100	99.0	100.4	100	100.9	103.8	100	101.7
Labour cost	100	105.8	109.7	100	100.5	105.6	100	115.2

<sup>1</sup> Including the farmer's own labour.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated by the International Labour Office.

The accounts given relate to three groups of 10, 19, and 4 farms which remained identical throughout the three years. These three groups are determined by the percentage of arable land, which is higher in Group I (33.9 per cent.) than in Group II (26.2 per cent.) or in Group III (25.1 per cent.). More intensive farming in Group I is also implied by a higher capital equipment. The total acreage represented was slightly less than 1.0 per cent. of the total cultivated area of Devon and Cornwall, but the farms differ considerably in size, ranging from 50 to over 450 acres.

As regards the figures for labour it is important to note that an estimated wage for the farmer's own work is included as a part of labour cost.

The rise in labour cost is somewhat greater than the rise in total costs in Group I, hardly at all greater in Group II, and pronouncedly greater in Group III. On this question of the rise of labour cost, which the

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made that owing to the increasing importance of sugar beet, especially in the eastern counties of England, a widespread investigation into its cost of production and its economic position on the farm has been undertaken.

author, as would be expected, attributes to the Wages Regulation Act, a special appendix is included in the study, which gives the details of that rise for each of 34 farms for the last two years cited (1924-1925 and 1925-1926). The average for all 34 farms amounts to £203.1 per 100 acres for the first year, and £212.85 for the second year, giving a net increase of £12.96; taking the first year as = 100, this works out at an average index of increase in cost of 4.8 per cent. However, if the figures are weighted to allow the larger farms to exercise their relatively greater importance, the average increase rises to £12.96, or 6.6 per cent. The actual figures for the different farms show a great deal of variation, the greatest increase being £43 per 100 acres, while several decreases are also registered, of which the most outstanding is one of £22.5 per 100 acres. Once again it is noted that, in this part of the country also, there has been a tendency slightly to reduce staff in order to balance the increase in wage rates.

### *Investigations in the United States*

In general, it would appear necessary, as pointed out by the Farm Economics Branch at Cambridge, to accumulate a large number of figures before building up averages. The variation between the financial results of similar groups of farms, and also of farms within the same group, even when the utmost care has been taken to secure uniformity of size, soil, etc., is remarkable.<sup>1</sup> We close this article by illustrating this point from some investigations which have been carried out in Illinois in the United States, making special reference to the labour factor.<sup>2</sup>

Two investigations have been carried on. The first has been continued for ten years and is based on the collection and examination of a large and increasing number of farm accounts (650 in 1924, 1,100 in 1925), kept by farmers themselves. The other is an investigation under the supervision of the officers conducting the "farm bureau-farm management service project", of the accounts of 239 farms (225 accounts used), among which the 25 most profitable and the 25 least profitable are selected for special analysis.

It is demonstrated by the investigators that the farms sending in their accounts (first investigation) are, in regard to economic prosperity, distinctly above the average of their district. It is, indeed, usually assumed that farms investigated by farm accountancy methods, especially those ready to join in a voluntary scheme of this kind, are the best cultivated farms in a region or district, but this assumption is seldom made the subject of a special record. The Illinois investigators, however, after investigating the farms listed for farm accountancy operations, have also investigated a certain number of farms taken at random in

<sup>1</sup> Striking data on milk farms have been secured by Professor Ruston. Cf., *inter alia*, *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture*, Aug. 1922, pp. 411-419: "The Cost of Manual Labour in Milk Production".

<sup>2</sup> UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION: *A Year's Progress in Solving some Farm Problems of Illinois, 1925-1926*. Thirty-ninth Report for Year ended 30 June 1926. Urbana, 1926. 184 pp.

the area. The results are somewhat surprising. Farms on which farm accountancy records were kept show earnings<sup>1</sup> at the rate of 6.2 per cent on their capital in 1924 and 5.1 per cent. in 1925; but the average for farms for the entire study (computed partly from these figures and partly from figures taken at random) was 4.2 per cent. in 1924 and 3 per cent. in 1925. The difference is most pronounced and more than one would have expected from what is known of similar records elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

But the principal point of interest which emerges is the range of earnings<sup>1</sup> as between the different farms. This range is shown, for the first survey, in a table in which rates of earnings on capital vary from 2.5 to 7.45 per cent. in 1925, and from 3.75 to 8.22 per cent. in 1924.<sup>3</sup> On the second survey the different earnings of the 25 most profitable and the 25 least profitable farms can be contrasted, and it is possible to consider whether or no an excessive expenditure on labour has eaten into profits.

The figures in the second half of the table on page 252 are added in order to bring out the true meaning of the figures in the first half. In order not to make the table too large, the figures for capital investment are not given; but it may here be mentioned that there was little difference in this item between the most and the least profitable farms, either as to value of land or as to working capital invested; it is expressly stated that "originally the soil was as good on the less profitable farms as it was on the most profitable". The average size of all farms was between 200 and 230 acres (most profitable 211, and least profitable 208, acres). Clearly, therefore, the initial working conditions on all farms were closely similar.

Both the 25 most profitable, and the 25 least profitable, farms have (a) high total expenditure, (b) high labour expenditure. But whereas the higher than average expenditure on the most profitable farms seems to have been due to true intensity of farming, bringing its proper reward in the shape of very large output and receipts (cf. the figures quoted), the output and receipts on the least profitable farms are quite below the average. Clearly, the high expenditure on the least profitable farms was a wasteful expenditure, and this wasteful expenditure certainly included a wasteful expenditure on labour. However, it would *not* be true to say that labour expenditure was the only, or the principal, wasteful expenditure on the least profitable farm, for the figure for general expenditure on these farms is almost as high as it is on the most profitable farms.

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<sup>1</sup> Earnings represent what was left after all expenses of the operator were deducted, including an allowance for the operator's own labour of about \$720 per year. Capital includes land and buildings.

<sup>2</sup> The question of the reliability of the averages obtained by farm cost accounting was briefly examined, on the basis of some special computations undertaken by the International Labour Office, on pp. 17-18 of the document submitted to the International Economic Conference, mentioned in the first note to the present article.

<sup>3</sup> Incidentally it is to be remarked that there is a general drop in rates of earnings as between 1924 and 1925 for all farms cited in either investigation, which suggests that the recovery of farming in Illinois reached a temporary maximum in 1924 and again gave place to a slight depression in 1925.

**LABOUR COST AND TOTAL COSTS OF PRODUCTION ON 225 ILLINOIS FARMS,  
1925-1926<sup>1</sup>**

Item	Average of		
	225 farms	25 most profitable farms	25 least profitable farms
Costs per farm :			
Total costs (including net decreases) <sup>2</sup>	\$3,436	\$3,741	\$3,399
Labour cost :			
Family <sup>3</sup>	\$922	\$957	\$910
Hired	\$668	\$654	\$648
Total	\$1,590	\$1,611	\$1,558
Costs per acre :			
Total costs (including net decreases) <sup>3</sup>	\$14.81	\$17.72	\$16.32
Labour cost :			
Family	\$3.97	\$4.53	\$4.37
Hired	\$2.88	\$3.10	\$3.11
Total	\$6.85	\$7.63	\$7.48
Labour cost per cent. of total costs :			
Family	26.8	25.6	26.8
Hired	19.4	17.5	19.1
Total	46.3	43.1	45.8
Receipts per acre :			
Gross	\$23.09	\$37.83	\$14.80
Net	\$8.28	\$20.11	—\$1.52
Output per acre :			
Corn (bushels)	55.3	65.7	49.6
Livestock returns (value)	\$13.29	\$27.24	\$9.10
Profit earned on total capital (per cent.)	3.21	8.10	— 0.57
Farmer's reward (after deduction of estimated wage for his own and his family's labour)	—\$382	\$2,320	—\$2,402
Total costs (including labour) per \$100 gross receipts	\$64.14	\$46.84	\$110.27

<sup>1</sup> Calculated in part by the International Labour Office.

<sup>2</sup> This item includes expenditure on farm improvements and decreases in live-stock value. Comparable items are entered under "receipts".

<sup>3</sup> Presumably \$720 for the farmer's own labour, and the remainder for the labour of his family. The amounts are, of course, estimated value, not actual expenditure.

### CONCLUSIONS

It is interesting to find that the costs of farming are so much on a level throughout. In the Illinois case, profits and loss were almost entirely due to the striking differences in output and returns.

The deduction to be drawn for the purposes of the present article is that there is an undoubted tendency for costs in farming to be constant, i.e. that alterations occur slowly, and with nothing like the same fluctua-

tions as are shown by the amount produced (gross output). In other words, the farmer can and does decide upon his expenditure ; but what that expenditure will bring in is more than he can decide. The speculative character of farming arises out of the uncertainty of its returns, not out of ignorance as to its costs. A recent English observer states : " Experience in keeping detailed accounts for a number of farmers has . . . revealed two or three things which it may be important to note. One of these is that, although returns vary very much from year to year, the costs and expenses of the farm do not vary so much ; and after a year or two's experience, it is possible to predict, with a comparatively small percentage of error, the costs of carrying out many of the processes of the farm. " <sup>1</sup>

The facts cited in the present article support the suggestion that labour cost shares in the general stability of agricultural costs. Of course, this does not mean that labour cannot be wasted or that the return from farming may not be greatly affected by the amount spent on labour. It would only appear to indicate that labour cost is a factor, the year-to-year fluctuations of which will not be very erratic. It should therefore be possible to analyse this cost ; at the same time, the effects on the volume of employment of its gradual rise (or fall) must be duly taken into account. <sup>2</sup>

## Labour in British Guiana

The Secretary of State for the Colonies recently presented to Parliament the report<sup>3</sup> of the British Guiana Commission which was sent out in October 1926 " to consider and report on the economic condition of the Colony, the causes which have hitherto retarded and the measures

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. KING in the *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture* (England and Wales), Vol. XXXIV, No. 7, Oct. 1927, p. 643. Cf. WYLLIE : *Investigation into Farming Costs of Production and Financial Results* ; Report No. 4 : *Preliminary Note on Three Years' Financial Results*, p. 102. South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

<sup>2</sup> In general the literature cited goes much beyond the special items selected for information here. Apart from crop statistics and information of that nature there are a large number of figures quoted dealing with gross and net output, profits and rates of return on capital, etc., but the remarks in the present article have been confined to selecting figures which deal directly with the labour factor. The International Labour Office has also received the following reports which deal with problems of farm economics : AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY, Reports 1-3 : (1) *The Teaching of Agriculture*, by C. S. ORWIN, (2) *The Use of Statistics in the Study of Agricultural Economics*, by R. J. THOMPSON, (3) *Methods in Marketing Study*, by A. W. STREET ; SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Wye, Kent, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, Reports 1-4 : (1) *Milk Production Costs and Financial Results in 1923-1924 and 1924-1925*, (2) *The Cost of Food in Milk Production*, (3) *The Cost of Horse Labour (with Notes on Tractor Cost)*, (4) *Preliminary Note on Three Years' Financial Results*, all by J. WYLLIE : *Some Popular Fallacies in Farming Economics* (reprinted from *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*, 1927), by J. WYLLIE.

<sup>3</sup> COLONIAL OFFICE : *British Guiana. Report of the British Guiana Commission, April 1927*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 67 pp., map. 2s. 6d.

which could be taken to promote development, and any facts which they may consider to have a bearing on the above matters ”.

Briefly summarised, the findings of the Commission are to the effect that the great obstacle to the development of the rich resources of the Colony is the unsoundness of the existing financial system, and that the remedies for the present situation must be sought in far-reaching changes, including alterations in the constitution, the raising of loans, the carrying out of improvement schemes, such as the freeing of the coastal areas from the danger of floods, drought, and contaminated water, the opening up of the interior, the introduction of new industries by means of an efficient Agricultural Department, the creation of a Public Health Department for the suppression of disease, and the reform of the educational system.

The report gives a concise survey of conditions, from which it appears that the present unfavourable economic situation is largely the result of the dependence of the Colony in the past on the production of sugar as the single staple crop. This crop has been cultivated on large plantations in the alluvial coastal belt lying below sea-level or within tidal influence and forming six per cent. of the total area of the Colony. The labour required for it has been imported, owing to the sparse indigenous population, from various other regions of the world. An artificial situation has been created which, in the long run, has failed to hold its own against the severe competition of the European beet-sugar industry and that of better organised plantation production of other countries. The difficulty of substituting other forms of cultivation has been increased by the fact that the planters have never adopted the policy of settling labourers on holdings of their own and have, indeed, regarded it as opposed to their interests. Practically the whole of the population has been thus dependent on the large-scale sugar industry. In the words of the report, “the survival of an industry without which the population of the Colony would by now have practically disappeared was, however, secured only at the price of a plantocracy, or government of sugar, by sugar, for sugar, inevitably tending to restrict development in other ways.”

Efforts have been made by the planters from time to time to grow alternative crops to sugar, but these have had to be abandoned. The Commission suggests, however, that ground-nuts might prove a valuable crop for cultivation on a large scale, as they entail very little labour and are ready for harvesting six months after planting. Rice is already grown in the coastal districts, and the extension of its cultivation is recommended, provided that the manner of its preparation for the market be improved and that some method of grading and inspection by Government before shipment be introduced. The activities of the Agricultural Department have, up to the present, been restricted by financial considerations, but, in view of the great agricultural possibilities of the Colony, the report recommends an extension which would include the establishment of experimental farms as centres for agricultural analysis and experiment, including the testing of new products and the supply of seeds.

The greatest known asset of the Colony consists in its forests, which



cover 87 per cent. of the total area of nearly 90,000 square miles. In order to develop these resources, the report recommends the creation of a forest trust, and its maintenance during the preliminary period of exploration and valuation which must precede development. The Colony also possesses considerable mineral resources. The gold fields have been worked since 1884, but have now a very small output. There is considerable activity in the alluvial diamond fields, but the preliminary survey of the fields has not yielded sufficient data to warrant their being regarded as a stable or permanent factor in the economy of the Colony. There are, however, very large bauxite deposits which promise to form the basis of a large-scale industry.

#### THE LABOUR SUPPLY AND THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION

The report gives the population figures for 1921, which show the elements to be as follows :

Europeans (excluding Portuguese)	3,291
Portuguese	9,175
East Indians	124,938
Chinese	2,722
Blacks	117,169
Mixed races	30,587
Aborigines	9,150
Others	659
Total	297,691

With the exception of the aborigines, the whole of this population has been imported. Experiments have been tried with workers from Portugal, China, the West Indies, Africa, and India. East Indian labour has, in the past, proved to be far the most satisfactory, and was imported up to 1917 under the indenture system, under which immigrants were bound to work on an estate at a prescribed rate of wages for five years. After this period they could choose their own occupation, and after a period of ten years they were entitled to a free return passage to India. Many East Indians have, however, chosen to remain, and they now form over 80 per cent. of the agricultural population. The last census shows that 78,000 of these were wage earners, while 7,571 were engaged in independent production.

In 1917, however, the Government of India decided, in the words of the report, "that emigration from India to British Guiana was to cease immediately, and that no further emigration under the indentured system should take place". Lengthy negotiations have been carried on with a view to the reopening of this source of labour, and during 1926 the Government of India consented to the emigration of 500 families to British Guiana as an experiment, but under the following conditions :

Every immigrant must, on arrival, be settled on prepared land suitable for immediate cultivation at a rent not exceeding the lowest paid in the locality ; he must be housed and maintained without charge by the Colonial Government for at least one month ; he must be advanced sufficient funds for establishing a home, for purchasing farm equipment,

for rationing himself and his family and for the payment of his rent ; and he must be provided with free medical assistance and free skilled supervision. At the end of three years, he becomes entitled to the grant of the holding for four years on payment of a fee not exceeding £5, and at the end of seven years he becomes absolute owner of the holding or entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Colony. He is also entitled to repatriation after three years on payment of half of his passage expenses, after five on payment of one-quarter, and at any time without any contribution at the request of the local agent appointed by the Government of India to look after his interests. In addition, there are certain other stipulations relating to the repatriation and treatment of existing Indian immigrants.

These conditions have been accepted in principle by the Government of British Guiana, but no decision bringing the scheme into operation has been adopted, pending the preparation of a detailed estimate of its cost and the consideration of whether the financial position of the Colony is such as to justify the expenditure involved. The Commission considers that the conditions place an excessive burden on the Colonial Government, since the advantages, though reciprocal, entail responsibilities to be borne entirely by the Colonial Government, including the whole cost and risk of the scheme. At the same time, the Commission points out that British Guiana is exceptionally suitable for Indian colonisation, and that if the Indian Government were prepared to accept a share of responsibility in a scheme of oversea settlement, such as the British Government accepts in the case of emigration to the Dominions, the result would probably be to establish a great and prosperous Indian colony in South America.

On consideration of all the circumstances, however, the Commission concludes that the most promising source of immigrant labour is to be found in the West Indies, where certain islands, in particular Barbados and Jamaica, are over-populated. The British Guiana Government has already made an attempt to obtain such labour since the cessation of Indian emigration by establishing a Government emigration agency in Barbados. This agency recruited labourers to work on sugar estates for a period of twelve months, at the end of which, according to the latest form of contract, they were to be given a bonus of £2 10s. and a return passage. The guaranteed rate of wages included a minimum rate of 3s. for seven hours. Free transport, house accommodation, and medical attendance were to be provided. Between 1920, when the agency was established, and 1924, when it was suspended on account of the depression in the sugar industry, 1,546 workers were introduced, of whom, however, only a few hundreds are now employed on the estates.

The drawback to this scheme of imported wage labour was found to be the tendency of the labourer to take employment in a more attractive occupation, such as the diamond industry, before the expiry of his contract. A further scheme for Barbadian immigration has, however, been put forward by which the immigrant would be offered a house and three acres of prepared land in return for an undertaking to spend three years on a sugar estate. The land would be paid for on the terms of the Indian colonisation scheme, and the house by easy instalments over

a period of five years. These land settlement terms would be open equally to resident labourers and newcomers, and could be extended to smallholders wishing to leave unirrigated districts. The Commission considers that this scheme would offer the best solution of the immigration problem. Transport costs would be exceedingly low in comparison with those from India, and the question of repatriation after an immigrant had been provided with a house and prepared land would not arise as under the present Indian scheme. The Commission expresses its emphatic opinion that until this avenue of recruitment has been thoroughly explored, it could not recommend the Colonial Government to embark upon the enormously expensive Indian colonisation scheme, and still less to import the labour of races other than the East Indians and blacks who now form the principal racial elements in the Colony.

If this scheme of West Indian immigration were adopted, it would form a foundation for the class of peasant proprietors the absence of which is greatly deprecated in the report. Concomitant with it would be necessary a scheme for the irrigation and drainage of the alluvial coastal belt on which immigrants would be settled. Half a million pounds have already been allocated for this purpose and for the provision of a pure water supply. It is considered that these facilities should do much to mitigate the dangers from flood, drought, and disease which have so far militated against the rise of a peasant proprietary.

#### CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

The Commission inspected many of the more important sugar plantations and factories and found that on most of the large estates provision is made for the welfare of the employees. Fully equipped hospitals and medical services are available, and on certain large plantations railways have been laid down for the conveyance of workers.

In the recently established bauxite industry, about 900 men are employed by the Demerara Bauxite Company. The conditions of work are reported to be good. The undertaking has its own hospital, and the success of its operations is attributed to the excellent provision made for the housing and health of its staff.

The number of workers on the gold fields is now small, largely as a result of the opening up of the alluvial diamond industry, in which about 8,000 men are at present employed. There has been for many years a persistent demand for a railway to the interior, partly caused by the needs of the gold and diamond workers, among whom a very high sickness and mortality rate is reported. The construction would however involve a heavy capital expenditure, and the Commission is of opinion that this could not at present be justified if the Colonial Government were forced to bear the whole of the cost.

The report deprecates the almost complete lack of skilled native artisans, and the fact that a large proportion of the population have a distaste for agriculture, although this is, and must continue to be, the main industry of the Colony. The local supply of skilled labour is almost entirely dependent on workmen from the neighbouring Dutch Colony of Surinam. In the opinion of the Commission, these two draw-

backs are the result of defective educational methods, which they consider should be radically reformed.

- In connection with the development of the important forest resources of the country, the Commission makes special mention of the forest population of aboriginal Indians who, in view of their knowledge and aptitude in forestry, are, in the words of the report, not only "a real asset to the Colony as a natural source of labour for exploiting and preserving the forest, but, with regular employment and considerate treatment, may acquire more settled habits and develop into a valuable and productive section of the community, practising agriculture side by side with forestry."

## Labour Protection in Malaya<sup>1</sup>

### GENERAL

The Annual Report of the Straits Settlements Labour Department<sup>2</sup> records the arrival during 1926 of 174,795, and the repatriation of 65,786, Indian immigrants. During the same period the corresponding figures for Chinese immigrants were 348,593 and 120,308.<sup>3</sup> The immigration figures for both Indians and Chinese constitute records, partly explained by the prosperity of Malaya's major industries — rubber and tin — and their consequently increasing labour requirements.

This increased demand for labour is probably also responsible for the rise in wages to be noticed in various parts of Malaya. In the Settlement of Singapore, for example, the wages of Indian labourers on estates were as follows for 1925 and 1926<sup>4</sup>:

	1925	1926
	Cents	Cents
Male tappers	50-60	50-70
Female „	40-50	40-60
Male weeders	45-50	50-60
Female „	30-35	40-50
Male factory coolies	60-70	60-80
Female „ „	30-35	—

In Penang following a strike the labourers of the Harbour Board were granted an increase of 20 per cent. In the Federated Malay States a general rise in wages is stated to have occurred in the tin mining industry, which employed 116,216 labourers.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XX, No. 13, 27 Dec. 1926, p. 587.

<sup>2</sup> STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: *Annual Report on the Working of the Labour Department for the year 1926*.

<sup>3</sup> *Colonial Reports. Annual. Straits Settlements. Report for 1926*. London, H.M. Stationery Office.

<sup>4</sup> STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: *Annual Reports on the Working of the Labour Department for the years 1925-1926*.

<sup>5</sup> *Colonial Reports. Annual. Federated Malay States. Report for 1926*. London, H.M. Stationery Office.

The standard rates of wages prescribed by the Indian Immigration Committee in October 1925 for the three coast districts of Selangor, which were previously paying the lowest rates in Malaya, came into force from 1 January 1926. The rates prescribed, 40 cents a day for adult males and 30 cents a day for adult females, were not satisfactory to the Government of India. After some correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Governments, the Indian Immigration Committee selected Province Wellesley as a key area for easily accessible and fairly healthy tracts and the inland districts of Pahang as typical of inaccessible and rather unhealthy areas, it having been decided to divide the country into these two categories for the purpose of the wage enquiry. The final enquiry by the Indian Immigration Committee for Province Wellesley was decided on 9 March 1927, the rates prescribed being 50 cents for adult males and 40 cents for adult females. The enquiry for Pahang had at that date not been completed.

At present the labour laws contain no provision for the fixation of standard wages for children, though child labour has become an important factor in Malaya. The Agent of the Government of India states that he has found that children were paid very low wages. Moreover, in some places children of less than ten years of age were employed, on the pretext that their parents had misrepresented the ages of such children. The Agent adds that the Federal Malay States Government has since agreed to the amendment of the law regarding the prohibition of the employment of children of less than ten years of age in response to representations made to them in this matter.<sup>1</sup>

The condition of public health during 1926 compares unfavourably with that in other recent years.<sup>2</sup> Exceptionally heavy rain at the end of 1925, followed by a prolonged drought, appears to have contributed to an increase notably in cases of malaria. In the Straits Settlements the death rate of the total population was 31.81 per thousand, the highest since 1920. In the Federated Malay States the death rate, excluding Pahang, was 29.22 per thousand, whereas in 1925 the rate was 23.60 for the whole of the Federated Malay States. The increased general mortality figures had their counterpart in increased mortality among labourers in certain districts. Thus, in Malacca the death rate of Indian labourers employed on estates was 17.2 per thousand, the highest figure recorded since 1923, and in Province Wellesley 13.56, as compared with 11.26 in 1925. Because of the peculiar age and sex distribution and the fact that the labour is largely composed of persons between twenty and forty-five years of age who have been medically examined before embarking for Malaya, these figures cannot be compared with those of countries where labour is indigenous, and where age and sex distribution are normal. It should, however, be noted that the death rates are considerably lower than those recorded for 1911, when

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<sup>1</sup> *Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1926.* Calcutta, Government of India Central Publication Branch.

<sup>2</sup> *Colonial Reports. Annual. Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. Reports for 1926.* STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: *Annual Report on the Working of the Labour Department for the year 1926.*

the climatic conditions were somewhat similar, the general figures for the Straits Settlements for that year being 46.46 per thousand and for the Federated Malay States 39.11.

Nevertheless, the Agent of the Government of India points out that the conditions governing the training and recruitment of estate dressers are not satisfactory. He considers that the recruitment of qualified sub-assistant surgeons from the Madras Presidency deserves serious consideration from the health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding labour inspection during 1926, 218 visits to places of employment in the Straits Settlements were made by officers of the Labour Department and 922 complaints from labourers were registered and investigated. These complaints were classified as follows :

Late or non-payment of wages	594
Wrongful dismissal	44
Refusal to discharge after notice	12
Separation of families	23
Assault by <i>mandors</i> , conductors, etc.	54
Complaints in which legal proceedings were taken	14
Miscellaneous	181
<b>Total</b>	<b>922</b>

The Agent of the Government of India examined 156 complaints in the course of the year. In two cases where criminal proceedings had been taken against several labourers the Agent attended the magistrates' court to watch the proceedings on behalf of the labourers. The intercession of the Agency was frequently sought not only by the Indian labourers but also by other Indians and by employers of labour, including Government departments.<sup>2</sup>

#### DUTCH INDIAN LABOUR

In the Federated Malay States an Enactment dated 2 August 1927 has consolidated and amended the law relating to the employment of labourers from the Dutch Indies.<sup>3</sup>

Male labourers of the age of sixteen years and upwards and female labourers of the age of fifteen years and upwards may enter into contracts of service under the Enactment. Such contracts, which may not be for a longer period than 900 days' work, are executed by the labourer and by the employer or his agent before an official of the Government of Dutch India, and within fourteen days of the labourers' arrival are exhibited to the Malayan Superintendent of Netherlands Indian Immigrants and initialled by him.

No money may be recovered from a contract labourer by an employer or deducted from his wages, except on account of advances specified in

<sup>1</sup> *Annual Report of the Agent of the Government of India in British Malaya for the year 1926.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Federated Malay States Government Gazette*, 23 Sept. 1927.

the contract, of rations supplied in accordance with the enactment, and of deductions authorised by the Superintendent or Magistrate on certain specified conditions.

The Enactment provides that no labourer shall be bound to work more than nine hours a day of actual labour or more than six consecutive hours or on more than six days in one week. If a labourer works for and at the request of his employer more than nine hours in one day he is paid for his overtime at time-and-a-half rates. The employer may assign tasks to be performed as equivalent to work for a day of nine hours. Any such assignment of tasks is subject to revision by the Superintendent.

The provisions of the Federated Malay States general Labour Code relating to the health of assistants and labourers and to places unfit for the employment of labour are made applicable to places of employment under the Dutch Indian Labourers' Enactment.

The Enactment retains a system of penal sanctions for contract labourers. Any such labourer who, without reasonable excuse, neglects to perform twenty days' work in any one calendar month is liable to imprisonment for not exceeding seven days. Any labourer who has executed a contract to labour within the Federated Malay States for a period exceeding one month and who neglects or refuses to proceed to his place of employment is liable to a fine of not exceeding 75 dollars or to imprisonment for not exceeding three months. Any labourer who, without reasonable excuse, disobeys any lawful order given by the employer or wilfully and knowingly omits to do any duty necessary for the management, discipline, and good order of the place of employment is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 cents, and for a second or subsequent offence to imprisonment for not exceeding seven days, in addition to the fine. Any labourer who, without reasonable excuse, is absent from the place of employment during working hours is liable to a fine of 50 cents. Desertion is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum period of one month for the first offence, of two months for the second offence, and of three months for subsequent offences. If any labourer deserts or attempts to desert, his employer or any officer of the Superintendent's department may arrest him without warrant. Any labourer who wilfully disables himself is liable to imprisonment for not exceeding one month.

Regarding offences against labourers, any person separating or abetting the separation of a labourer from his wife or children under the age of fifteen years, without the consent of the labourer and his wife, is liable to a fine of not exceeding 100 dollars. Other offences for which employers are liable to prosecution are connected with the payment of wages, the submission of reports, and the maintenance of health.

The Enactment provides that any person who alone or in combination with others hinders or molests any contract labourer in the performance of his contract of service is liable to a fine of not exceeding 200 dollars or to imprisonment for not exceeding six months.

The Enactment also contains provisions regarding inspection, the right of labourers to complain to the Superintendent, and the procedure by the Superintendent on the receipt of such complaints.

## SARAWAK

The Government of Sarawak has issued the text of an Order to regulate the recruiting for and employment in Sarawak of labourers from the Dutch Indies.<sup>1</sup>

Many of the provisions of this Order are in substantial agreement with those of the Federated Malay States Enactment. Certain additional provisions, however, are of interest.

According to the Order, the Protector of Netherlands Indian Labour, whose duties correspond to those of the Federated Malay States Superintendent, may require any employer to construct and maintain at his own expense a nursery with accommodation for a stipulated number of infants under the age of three years and may require him to employ a stated number of nurses. The nurseries are to be opened for the accommodation of infants during all hours in which the mothers or guardians are at work, and the employers must supply, at their own expense, milk and rice for each infant accommodated. The Order also lays down that female labourers are entitled to abstain from work for two months before and two months after confinement, and provides for the payment of maternity allowances by the employer.<sup>2</sup>

Two further differences between the Federated Malay States and the Sarawak legislation may be noted. In Sarawak the labourer may request his employer to allow him to go before the Protector, who upon receiving a sum equal to that expended by the employer in respect of passage money and of cash advanced may give notice to the employer of the determination of the contract of service. This determination comes into force within one week from the Protector's notification, unless the employer can give some reason judged sufficient by the Protector for the non-determination of the contract. In the Federated Malay States, on the other hand, in the case of such determination of contract, the labourer is liable to pay not only his passage money and cash advances, but also a sum calculated as being equal to the value of the unexpired portion of the labourer's contract. Secondly, in Sarawak the employer may agree with the labourer for the latter's payment at piece-work rates, provided that the prices paid for such work are subject to revision by the Protector and provided that any labourer who has worked for nine hours on any one day without completing his task is entitled to full wages. In the Federated Malay States piece work is similarly permitted, but it is not provided that any labourer who has worked his nine hours without completing his task is entitled to full wages.

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<sup>1</sup> Order No. N.-3 (Netherlands Indian Labourers' Protection). *Sarawak Government Gazette*, 1 Sept. 1927.

<sup>2</sup> In the Federated Malay States the general Labour Code provides for the creation of estate nurseries and the payment of maternity allowances. It does not, however, appear that these provisions are applicable to contract Dutch Indian labour.



## Real Wages in Uruguay from 1914 to 1926

The Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Uruguay has recently published an interesting study of the movement of real wages in that country during the years 1914-1926.<sup>1</sup> The study is divided into four parts. The first explains the methods and the plan of the enquiry; the second and third contain a survey of the movement of real wages in private industry and State undertakings, and an analysis of the factors affecting them during (a) the period 1914-1918 and (b) the first four years after the war; the fourth part deals similarly with the years 1923-1926.

The following table shows the movement of nominal and real wages during the period 1915-1926 in private industry and in State undertakings, the year 1914 being taken as base (= 100). The cost-of-living indexes used to calculate real wages from nominal wages include four groups of expenditure: food, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous.

INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL AND REAL WAGES, 1915-1926

(Base: 1914 = 100)

Year	Cost-of-living index	Index of nominal wages			Index of real wages		
		Private industry	State undertakings		Private industry	State undertakings	
			Railways	Tramways		Railways	Tramways
1915	108	108	100	100	100	92	92
1916	108	108	100	105	100	92	98
1917	111	108	100	106	98	90	96
1918	117	115	100	111	99	85	95
1919	128	115	110	120	90	86	94
1920	149	146	117	130	98	78	87
1921	139	146	173	130	105	125	94
1922	129	146	173	162	113	134	126
1923	125	146	173	162	118	138	129
1924	123	160	173	162	130	141	132
1925	124	160	173	162	130	141	131
1926	123	160	173	162	130	141	131

It will be noted that real wages, after falling perceptibly during the war years, rose rapidly after the war, so that in 1926 they were 30 to 40 per cent. above those of 1914.

It should not, however, be concluded that the standard of living of the workers was very high in 1926. On the contrary, most of them still seemed to be living in highly unfavourable conditions, as is shown by the results of an enquiry into this question. The enquiry covered all

<sup>1</sup> URUGUAY. MINISTERIO DE INDUSTRIAS: *El Salario Real (1914-1926)*. Montevideo, 1927. 66 pp. and appendices.

industrial and commercial undertakings in the country, except State undertakings and rural industries ; i.e. 12,654 undertakings in all, employing 91,436 workers, of which 6,309 were industrial undertakings, employing 64,434 workers. The workers covered by the enquiry were classified in nine groups according to the amount of their annual earnings (less than 240 dollars, 241-360 dollars, 361-600 dollars, 601-900 dollars, 901-1,200 dollars, 1,201-1,800 dollars, 1,801-2,400 dollars, 2,401-3,600 dollars, more than 3,600 dollars) ; a distinction was made between men and women, and between adult workers and minors. It appears from the enquiry that 33 per cent. of the workers earn less than the 355.65 dollars recognised as the minimum of subsistence for a single worker. If non-adult workers are excluded, the percentage still remains high, being 20 per cent. Further, if annual earnings are compared with the minimum annual cost of living for a worker's family, which is calculated by the Ministry of Industry as 663.05 dollars for 1926, it is found that 40,062, or 57 per cent., of the 70,204 adult workers covered by the enquiry did not earn enough in 1926 to keep a family.

# 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											
July	599,617	17.7	563,823	18.6	1,652,281	*	*	5,158	0.9	10,233	1.7
Aug.	597,541	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	1,394,082	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.	484,978	14.2	284,774	8.3	1,369,768	*	*	8,217	1.4	14,907	2.5
Dec.	572,053	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	100,080	4.4	1,121,150	26,280	5.9	11,294	1.8	18,888	3.1
April	326,786	8.9	136,338	3.7	870,378	*	*	10,947	1.8	21,351	3.5
May	262,302	7.0	109,246	2.9	648,606	*	*	9,146	1.5	22,988	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	4.9	102,070	2.8	403,851	*	*	7,542	1.2	25,064	4.1
Sept.	178,016	4.6	93,113	2.4	355,482	—	6.7	5,595	1.4	21,680	3.5
Oct.	177,012	4.5	79,076	2.4	339,982	*	*	8,746	1.4	21,613	3.5
Nov.	204,413	7.4	86,905	2.2	604,509	*	*	8,442 <sup>1</sup>	1.4 <sup>1</sup>	20,504 <sup>1</sup>	3.4 <sup>1</sup>
Dec.	519,573	12.9	123,207	3.1	1,188,274	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,039,037				*	455,133		605,471 <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> 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 unemploy- ment 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								
July	152,495	3,226 <sup>1</sup>	2.3	46,191	16.8	893	949	342
Aug.	151,054	3,384 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	46,117	16.8	731	1,212	369
Sept.	148,111	4,887	3.3	44,877	16.3	811	1,325	335
Oct.	151,183	3,929 <sup>1</sup>	2.6	50,388	18.3	2,309	1,813	429
Nov.	168,757	7,032 <sup>1</sup>	4.7	61,467	22.4	4,157	2,330	571
Dec.	205,350	9,349	5.9	88,854	32.2	3,807	2,172	17,178
1927								
Jan.	235,464	9,748	6.4	87,100 <sup>1</sup>	31.6	4,718	3,633	56,275
Feb.	244,257	10,596	6.5	87,100 <sup>1</sup>	30.1	4,743	3,029	80,941
March	208,346	8,975	5.7	72,800 <sup>1</sup>	26.1	4,405	2,104	70,381
April	181,175	9,871	6.0	64,800 <sup>1</sup>	22.9	2,943	1,702	58,462
May	158,332	8,515	5.2	55,200 <sup>1</sup>	19.0	2,336	1,239	39,555
June	145,136	5,410	3.2	50,700 <sup>1</sup>	17.9	1,907	1,130	23,710
July	136,909	5,539 <sup>1</sup>	3.3	47,500 <sup>1</sup>	17.1	729	882	16,994
Aug.	135,938	6,210	3.7	45,300 <sup>1</sup>	16.3	809	1,221	14,825
Sept.	129,948	5,314 <sup>1</sup>	3.1	44,500 <sup>1</sup>	16.1	1,201	1,251	11,272
Oct.	127,352	6,743	3.9	46,700 <sup>1</sup>	17.0	2,864	1,621	8,642
Nov.	169,783	—	5.2	59,000 <sup>1</sup>	21.6	—	2,449	10,080
Dec.	207,120	—	—	83,400 <sup>1</sup>	30.5	—	—	13,221
Number on which latest percentages are based	.	171,495		273,127		.	.	.

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										
July	1,068,513	9.0	668,747	5.6	24,041	15.7	27,740	11.3	79,678	26,756
Aug.	1,087,866	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	112,622	10,839
Nov.	1,134,137	9.4	496,005	4.1	18,576	12.3	26,984	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	311,469	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	58,091
June	787,215	6.5	232,171	2.4	11,836	7.8	22,776	9.3	214,603	46,796
July	759,179	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	201,821	134,251
Sept.	841,652	7.0	284,615	2.4	10,332	6.8	*	*	305,930	133,568
Oct.	878,104	7.2	278,169	2.3	9,660	6.6	*	*	332,240	130,930
Nov.	919,895	7.6	289,791	2.4	11,063	7.8	25,586	11.6	375,734	133,420
Dec.	935,696	7.7	258,609	2.3	13,405	8.6	*	*	419,283	140,121
Number on which latest percentages are based	12,131,000				151,700 <sup>1</sup>		245,613		.	

<sup>1</sup> Approximate figures.<sup>2</sup> 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)		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1926								
July	722	7 137	20.4	16,344	*	*	19,683	6.9
Aug	897	7,462	21.4	16,658	3,912	8.3	20,805	7.2
Sept.	932	7 719	22.8	20,168	*	*	20,695	7.2
Oct.	2,430	8,425	24.4	23,676	*	*	21,341	7.4
Nov.	5,149	—	25.0	27,261	3,712	6.7	25,899	8.9
Dec.	5,234	—	29.6	30,558	*	*	35,689	12.1
1927								
Jan.	5,026	0,290	30.2	29,271	*	*	45,658	15.6
Feb.	4,596	10,618	31.1	30,837	4,222	9.4	41,142	13.9
March	4,028	19,879	28.2	29,112	*	*	28,949	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	9.7	18,661	6.3
June	882	7,655	22.5	19,854	*	*	17,786	6.0
July	1,278	6,964	20.9	15,996	*	*	20,593	6.9
Aug.	944	6,903	20.6	15,727	5,325	11.6	19,525	6.6
Sept.	1,422	7,880	22.3	18,915	*	*	20,161	6.7
Oct.	3,662	—	23.4	21,957	*	*	20,172	6.6
Nov.	5,033	—	23.7	25,245	—	—	—	—
Dec.	6,399	—	—	28,532	*	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	35,115	*	45,970	303,759			

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 unemployed	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed		Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Per cent.
					Wholly	Partially		
1926								
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	28,890	11.4	*	*6	35,948	3.1
Nov.	200,570	1,254,300	33,193	13.0	*	*	29,020	2.5
Dec.	236,060	1,289,600	47,614	19.1	5.6	4.	29,295	2.5
1927								
Jan.	251,702	1,350,400	39,344	16.9	*	*	33,279	2.8
Feb.	212,948	1,407,000	39,772	15.6	*	*	31,481	2.7
March	208,267	1,477,900	36,108	14.1	2.8	3.0	27,074	2.5
April	189,998	1,419,000 <sup>2</sup>	31,882	12.3	*	*	22,356	2.1
May	176,884	1,363,400	25,460	10.0	*	*	18,057	1.6
June	164,161	1,216,900	24,999	9.4	1.6	1.7	13,333	1.3
July	148,277	1,037,500	21,254	8.2	*	*	11,845	1.1
Aug.	137,889	1,025,000	20,163	7.7	*	*	10,032	0.9
Sept.	125,037	—	22,347	8.3	1.7	1.5	9,809	0.9
Oct.	117,021	—	27,385	10.4	*	*	8,677	0.8
Nov.	132,687	—	33,563	12.5	*	*	—	—
Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	268,882		247,147		1,091,568	

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures. <sup>2</sup> New series.

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

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>1</sup>	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
1926 July	99.2	104.2	*	89.8	*
Aug.	99.8	104.0	*	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	100.8	89.4	*
Feb.	96.5	96.3	104.5	91.0	*
March	102.2	96.2	107.6	91.4	94.3
April	100.2	100.6	107.1	90.6	*
May	109.4	105.9	113.3	89.7	*
June	110.4	108.4	114.6	89.1	98.1
July	111.0	109.2	110.9	87.3	*
Aug.	111.5	109.7	108.9	87.4	*
Sept.	111.8	109.0	104.6	88.0	100.2
Oct.	112.9	107.5	103.9	87.6	*
Nov.	—	106.8	102.8	85.9	*
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	14,809,730	886,430	33,416	2,953,560	206,983

<sup>1</sup> 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.

### Italy (Milan).

Under Legislative Decree No. 222 of 20 February 1927, the calculation of the former series of cost-of-living index numbers ceased as from November 1927. A new series has been constructed on methods indicated by the Central Statistical Institute. It includes five groups of commodities: food, clothing, rent, heating and lighting, miscellaneous. Partial index numbers are calculated for each group, and also a general index number. Base: June 1927 = 100.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria <sup>1</sup>	Belgium <sup>2</sup>	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile <sup>3</sup>	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	9	72	6	Vienna	59	12	60	Chile	100	Danzig	Cairo
1926 Dec.	129	144	168	100	199	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	2804	157	175	*	136	155
April	131	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	2775	155	182	*	141	152
July	132	150	*	102	204	2728	155	186	176	146	151
Aug.	131	147	*	101	201	2698	155	187	*	142	151
Sept.	131	147	—	101	204	2689	155	182	*	139	152
Oct.	132	150	*	103	207	—	156	—	176	141	152
Nov.	132	151	*	103	207	—	156	—	*	140	153
Dec.	—	151	—	103	207	—	157	—	*	140	—

  

Country	Estonia <sup>4</sup>	United States <sup>5</sup>	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary <sup>6</sup>	India	Irish Free State	Italy <sup>7</sup>	Latvia	Lithuania <sup>8</sup>
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	Riga	84
1926 Dec.	180	176	1197	545	175	1889	15,20	156	*	*	122	143
1927 Jan.	132	*	1187	*	172	1900	106 <sup>9</sup>	155	182	*	116	142
Feb.	132	*	1189	*	171	1896	108	155	*	*	114	141
March	130	*	1183	524	165	1898	108	153	*	*	116	143
April	131	*	1173	*	164	1911	111	152	171	*	118	144
May	131	*	1166	*	163	1938	113	154	*	*	119	145
June	132	173	1184	525	166	1961	113	156	*	100	122	148
July	138	*	1203	*	164	1960	110	157	171	96	130	143
Aug.	136	*	1237	*	165	1951	112	154	*	94	115	139
Sept.	131	*	1230	507	167	1955	113	151	*	91	116	135
Oct.	132	*	1237	*	169	1956	113	150	175	91	118	136
Nov	132	*	1251	*	169	1964	112	151	*	90	117	139
Dec.	133	—	1243	498	168	—	113	154	*	—	121	138

  

Country	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands <sup>10</sup>	Peru <sup>11</sup>	Poland <sup>12</sup>	Rumania	Russia <sup>13</sup>	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	Whole country	229	49	33	Prague
1926 Dec.	746	213	*	168	189	115	3760	207	171	161	735
1927 Jan.	756	210	*	*	189	117	3361	210	*	160	741
Feb.	758	208	162	*	193	117	3758	209	*	160	740
March	761	203	*	166	187	116	3814	202	170	159	738
April	766	201	*	*	189	118	3787	203	*	158	743
May	769	201	162	*	188	119	3743	199	*	159	750
June	781	201	*	167	186	119	3714	199	169	160	755
July	784	203	*	*	186	115	3900	199	*	160	747
Aug.	793	203	161	*	188	116	3807	198	*	160	733
Sept.	804	197	*	167	187	117	3766	199	172	161	730
Oct.	797	196	*	*	182	119	3840	—	*	161	727
Nov.	802	195	161	*	177	122	3900	—	*	162	729
Dec.	804	195	*	—	176	121	3973	—	171	162	—

<sup>1</sup> 1925 = 100. <sup>2</sup> 1921 = 100. <sup>3</sup> 1913 = 100. <sup>4</sup> 1922 = 100. <sup>5</sup> 1913 = 1. <sup>6</sup> New series in pengö.<sup>7</sup> June 1927 = 100.<sup>8</sup> 1911-1913 = 100.<sup>9</sup> New series.

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 <sup>1</sup>	Belgium <sup>1</sup>	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	Estonia <sup>2</sup>
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	100	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn
1926 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	2788	148	*	149	181	131
July	118	157	*	102	210	2743	149	153	147	189	134
Aug.	118	150	*	100	204	2711	149	*	145	221	130
Sept.	117	151	—	100	207	2692	148	*	145	226	122
Oct.	119	152	*	101	210	—	150	152	146	227	123
Nov.	119	152	*	100	211	—	151	*	148	225	124
Dec.	—	153	—	99	211	—	152	*	—	—	124

  

Country	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary <sup>4</sup>	India	Irish Free State	Italy <sup>5</sup>
Towns and localities	51	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
1926 Dec.	158	1110	599	167	1973	16,622	155	*	*
1927 Jan.	156	1092	592	164	2002	117 <sup>6</sup>	152	178	*
Feb.	152	1095	585	162	1995	121	152	*	*
March	150	1086	581	155	1997	123	151	*	*
April	150	1089	580	154	2021	128	151	165	*
May	152	1053	589	151	2063	129	150	*	*
June	155	1072	580	159	2063	130	154	*	100
July	150	1102	557	156	2059	126	155	166	97
Aug.	149	1159	539	157	2044	126	151	*	94
Sept.	150	1146	532	161	2070	126	148	*	91
Oct.	152	1156	520	163	2071	127	147	172	91
Nov.	153	1175	500	163	2086	122	149	*	92
Dec.	—	1171	523	162	—	123	151	*	—

  

Country	Latvia <sup>7</sup>	Norway	New Zealand	Peru <sup>7</sup>	Poland <sup>8</sup>	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Lima	Warsaw	229	49	33	Prague
1926 Dec.	137	184	149	167	142	203	155	159	840
1927 Jan.	137	180	148	165	143	209	153	158	849
Feb.	138	177	146	173	144	208	150	157	848
March	133	173	146	169	141	199	149	156	844
April	131	169	145	171	142	201	146	156	853
May	131	169	145	168	145	198	147	156	865
June	130	172	144	167	146	200	148	157	878
July	134	175	144	167	143	201	148	157	863
Aug.	134	175	144	170	143	199	150	157	849
Sept.	134	174	143	167	143	200	156	159	840
Oct.	135	173	143	161	144	—	155	159	834
Nov.	139	171	144	151	149	—	155	161	836
Dec.	—	171	146	149	147	—	152	160	—

<sup>1</sup> 1925 = 100. <sup>2</sup> 1921 = 100. <sup>3</sup> 1922 = 100. <sup>4</sup> 1913 = 1. <sup>5</sup> New series in pengö. <sup>6</sup> June 1927 = 100. <sup>7</sup> 1913 = 100. <sup>8</sup> New series.

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	Germany	Austria <sup>a</sup>	Belgium <sup>a</sup>	Canada <sup>a</sup>	Denmark	Spain	Estonia <sup>a</sup>	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Hungary <sup>a</sup>	India	Irish Free State	Italy <sup>a</sup>	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	60	100	Madrid	Tallinn	82	21	Paris	680	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	Riga	31	4	Warsaw	49	83	Prague
TABLE III. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																						
1926 Dec.	158	98	199	156	*	*	118	187	1035	616	218	17,915	143	*	*	122	191	*	256	182	166	982
1927 Jan.	157	98	203	156	196	*	116	*	1035	*	215	124 <sup>b</sup>	148	—	*	*	*	*	256	*	166	975
Feb.	156	97	207	156	*	*	116	*	1035	*	215	124	152	*	*	—	*	152	252	*	166	975
Mar.	156	97	210	156	*	*	116	*	1035	565	215	124	143	*	*	—	176	*	262	181	166	975
April	156	97	212	154	193	*	116	*	1035	*	215	124	147	193	*	*	—	*	262	*	161	975
May	156	98	215	154	*	*	116	*	1035	*	213	124	147	*	*	—	*	149	262	*	161	975
June	156	99	215	154	*	*	117	165	1035	565	213	124	149	*	100	—	173	*	262	180	161	975
July	156	99	217	154	192	*	118	*	1035	*	213	124	152	192	*	—	*	*	262	*	161	975
Aug.	158	99	219	154	*	*	118	*	1036	*	213	125	163	*	*	—	*	147	275	*	161	975
Sept.	160	103	223	155	*	*	118	*	1036	563	215	128	163	*	*	—	172	*	284	181	161	1002
Oct.	162	105	230	155	196	*	118	*	1037	*	215	128	157	195	*	—	*	*	169 <sup>c</sup>	*	162	1013
Nov.	164	105	232	155	*	*	118	*	1038	*	215	129	154	*	90	—	*	*	169	*	162	1013
Dec.	166	105	234	—	*	*	—	—	1038	—	215	—	—	*	—	—	*	*	—	182	—	—
TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																						
1926 Dec.	144	105	206	162	*	189	98	188	1389	577	215	19,394	166	*	*	410	237	*	188	186	146	814
1927 Jan.	145	107	204	161	230	180	100	*	1404	*	210	131	166	—	*	—	*	*	192	184	146	814
Feb.	145	106	197	161	*	179	98	*	1406	*	203	129 <sup>b</sup>	166	*	*	—	*	177	189	181	144	814
Mar.	145	106	189	161	*	179	98	*	1408	570	190	126	166	*	*	—	199	*	187	180	144	814
April	143	106	184	160	212	192	97	*	1409	*	185	125	166	189	*	—	*	*	187	180	143	814
May	141	105	181	159	*	170	98	*	1405	*	175	124	166	*	*	—	*	177	186	177	142	820
June	140	105	185	158	*	170	99	181	1388	530	170	121	166	*	100	—	185	*	183	176	142	820
July	142	105	186	158	201	189	99	*	1386	*	170	121	166	182	*	—	*	*	184	175	141	820
Aug.	143	105	184	158	*	202	99	*	1371	*	170	121	166	*	*	—	*	176	183	173	141	814
Sept.	145	105	184	158	*	212	97	*	1392	543	170	127	166	*	*	—	175	*	187	171	141	814
Oct.	146	106	182	158	194	218	96	*	1403	*	170	127	166	178	*	—	*	*	111 <sup>d</sup>	168	141	814
Nov.	146	106	181	158	*	213	94	*	1439	*	170	129	156	*	89	—	*	*	112	168	140	819
Dec.	146	106	177	—	*	—	—	—	1449	—	170	—	—	*	—	—	*	*	—	—	141	—
TABLE V. RENT INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																						
1926 Dec.	105	118	167	156	*	*	175	164	1334	250	151	8,700	172	*	*	78	179	*	76	188	167	256
1927 Jan.	105	118	180	156	185	*	175	*	1334	*	151	60 <sup>e</sup>	172	—	*	—	*	*	92	*	167	261
Feb.	105	121	181	156	*	*	175	*	1334	*	151	60	172	*	*	—	*	185	92 <sup>f</sup>	*	167	261
Mar.	105	121	182	156	*	*	175	*	1334	250	151	60	172	*	*	—	181	*	92	198	167	261
April	115	121	182	156	189	*	175	*	1334	*	151	60	172	127	*	—	*	*	98	*	167	261
May	115	121	182	156	*	*	175	*	1334	*	151	65	172	*	*	—	*	187	98	*	173	261
June	115	121	183	156	*	*	175	162	1411	260	151	65	172	*	100	—	181	*	98	198	173	261
July	115	121	183	156	189	*	240	*	1411	*	151	65	172	127	*	—	*	*	79	*	174	261
Aug.	115	121	183	156	*	*	240	*	1411	*	151	70	172	*	*	—	*	189	79	*	174	261
Sept.	115	121	183	156	*	*	240	*	1411	275	151	70	172	*	*	—	181	*	79	198	174	261
Oct.	125	121	184	156	189	*	240	*	1411	*	151	70	172	127	*	—	*	*	49 <sup>g</sup>	*	174	261
Nov.	125	121	184	156	*	*	240	*	1411	*	151	75	172	*	90	—	*	*	49	*	174	261
Dec.	125	121	184	—	*	*	—	—	1411	—	151	—	—	*	—	—	*	*	—	198	174	—

<sup>a</sup> 1925 = 100.<sup>b</sup> 1921 = 100.<sup>c</sup> 1913 = 100.<sup>d</sup> 1922 = 100.<sup>e</sup> 1913 = 1.<sup>f</sup> New series in pengö.<sup>g</sup> June 1927 = 100.<sup>h</sup> New series.

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 November 1927, or the nearest date for which figures are available, are in continuation of corresponding tables published in the January number of the *Review*<sup>1</sup>, which gave data generally for 1 October 1927. Information is given for 14 cities for wages and 16 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 1, January 1928, pp. 106-107.

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

Industry and occupation	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels <sup>1</sup>	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Madrid	Ottawa	Riga <sup>5</sup>	Rome	Stock- holm <sup>4</sup>	Tallinn <sup>5</sup>	Vienna <sup>1</sup>	War- saw
<i>Building Industry:</i>	Gulden	R. Mk.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	s. d.	Pesetas	Dollars	Lats	Lire	Kronor	E. Mk.	Schillinge	Zloty
Bricklayers or masons	38.40	65.28	180.00	—	67.20	85 0	60.00	57.60	40.86	163.20	76.80	2,184	71.04	64.56
Carpenters	38.40	65.76	216.00	—	67.20	85 0	78.00	40.80	29.52	163.20	76.80	1,766	75.84	62.88
Joiners	38.40	—	240.00	—	59.28	85 0	84.00	40.80	32.34	153.60	76.80	1,920	58.08	—
Plumbers	38.40	70.56	204.00	—	—	85 0	64.50	43.20	31.26	144.00	66.24	—	55.10	—
Painters (general)	36.00	63.60	192.00	108	—	81 0	62.40	31.20	36.30	196.80	81.60	—	81.60	64.08
Labourers (general)	36.00	60.88	156.00	54	36.00	65 0	45.00	21.60	22.50	117.60	69.60	1,205	55.20	39.36
<i>Engineering Trades:</i>														
Fitters	28.32	—	205.92	120	39.36	64 3	72.00	28.80	31.80	144.00	—	—	—	46.08
Ironmoulders (sand)	28.32	—	206.40	—	39.36	64 3	72.00	28.32	29.88	146.00	—	2,261	—	46.08
Patternmakers	28.32	—	213.12	120	39.36	68 10	90.00	33.60	37.92	—	—	2,261	—	46.08
Turners	28.82	—	211.68	114	39.36	64 3	78.00	28.80	28.38	141.60	—	1,680	53.30	46.08
Labourers	24.96	33.60	149.76	—	25.44	46 3	42.00	19.20	19.32	100.80	—	1,195	35.52	30.24
<i>Furniture Trades:</i>														
Cabinet-makers	33.60	57.60	264.00	120	—	84 0	72.00	25.20	34.02	182.40	57.50	1,680	62.80	—
Labourers	—	48.00	—	—	—	—	42.00	16.80	19.98	100.80	51.84	2,184	36.48	—
<i>Printing and Bookbinding Trades:</i>														
Hand compositors (book and job)	35.04	52.50	267.75	120	76.95	89 0	73.50	37.50	49.32	176.00	60.55	2,506	62.50	114.24
Machine " "	39.86	63.00	279.75	120	109.56	96 0	81.00	37.50	61.26	205.00	66.40	3,590	74.60	159.84
Machine minders	35.04	52.50	267.25	—	—	89 0	88.50	35.20	55.62	176.00	60.55	2,640	62.50	—
Bookbinders	35.04	48.48	263.75	120	75.66	80 0	70.50	35.80	49.50	165.00	55.20	2,208	51.25	—
Labourers	28.08	45.94	—	—	26.06	71 0 <sup>2</sup>	48.00	—	28.74	127.00	49.60	1,733	43.50	57.12

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 15 November.<sup>2</sup> Warehouse porters.<sup>3</sup> Average for September.<sup>4</sup> For certain occupations the figures are minimum rates fixed by collective agreements, and skilled workers are frequently paid at higher rates.<sup>5</sup> Average weekly earnings during October.

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES<sup>1</sup> OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AT 1 NOVEMBER 1927

Commodity	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels <sup>a</sup>	Lodz	London	Madrid	Oslo <sup>2</sup>	Ottawa	Paris	Phila- delphia <sup>3</sup>	Prague	Riga	Rome	Stock- holm	Vienna	War- saw
	Gulden	R. Mks.	Francs	Zloty	Pence	Pesetas	Kroner	Cents	Francs	Cents	Koruny	Lats	Lire	Kronor	Schill- linge	Zloty
Bread																
White	0.25	0.80	2.50	0.60	5.0	0.85	0.84	17.0	2.00	20.7	3.40	0.70	2.00	0.74	1.65	0.62
Black or rye	0.18	0.48	2.45	—	—	—	0.41	—	—	—	3.12	0.82	—	0.60	0.89	—
Flour (wheaten)	0.29	0.58	3.41	0.87	6.0	0.80	0.47	13.0	2.95	11.5	4.16	0.71	2.20	0.45	0.70	0.95
Butter																
Fresh	2.38	4.20	29.30	6.21	49.0	5.00	4.64	97.0	21.60	134.5	26.31	3.99	19.25	—	6.60	7.08
Salt	—	3.90	25.50	—	49.0	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	3.55	9.25	3.58	—	—
Margarine	1.20	1.86	11.58	—	15.4	5.00	1.50	—	10.20	63.1	15.32	1.92	12.50	1.40	2.80	—
Beef (home produce)																
Ribs	1.40	—	24.11	3.12	40.6	5.40	2.52	51.4	16.85	84.2	16.44	1.06	9.50 <sup>4</sup>	2.08	3.20	3.33
Thin flank	0.90	2.20	12.90	—	16.5	4.20	2.03	25.6	7.90	61.3	13.82	—	4.00 <sup>4</sup>	1.59	—	—
Beef (chilled or frozen)																
Ribs	1.20	—	16.33	—	23.6	3.40	—	—	14.50	—	—	—	6.25 <sup>5</sup>	—	2.50	—
Thin flank	0.60	1.40	7.60	—	9.7	1.80	—	—	6.20	—	—	—	4.25 <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—
Mutton (home produce)																
Leg	—	2.70	18.40	3.13	38.1	4.00	2.03	59.5	21.35	88.9	12.62	0.91	—	2.01	3.20	3.15
Breast	—	2.40	9.20	—	17.6	2.80	1.68	—	7.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton (frozen)																
Leg	—	—	13.67	—	25.4	—	1.41	—	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	8.00	—	9.9	—	—	—	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	1.00	2.80	17.08	4.10	34.4	3.20	—	76.7	12.10	100.6	—	1.88	8.00	2.33	3.30	4.00
Potatoes	0.10	0.11	0.97	0.15	2.4	0.25	0.22	5.3	0.80	7.9	0.73	0.12	0.95	0.20	0.18	0.16
Sugar (white granulated)	0.50	0.62	3.58	1.40	7.9	1.60	0.79	16.8	3.85	14.8	5.98	0.68	6.90	0.56	0.90	1.47
Coffee	1.39	6.60	21.53	11.00	—	9.00	3.73	187.2	24.80	86.4	45.64	7.20	29.00	3.70	9.60	10.61
Coffee substitute	—	0.52	—	2.50	—	3.50	—	—	7.17	—	4.35	1.14	11.87	1.60	1.60	2.72
Tea	3.00	9.60	35.67	23.50	57.3	18.00	—	155.9	43.00	148.4	—	10.20	60.20	—	16.00	28.80
Cheese	1.40	1.50	—	1.70	29.3	5.00	0.69	72.3	17.00	89.1	6.07	1.74	13.50	1.83	5.60	2.02
Milk (unskimmed)	0.18	0.33	1.90	0.45	6.2	0.80	0.30	10.6	1.60	11.5	2.09	0.25	1.50	0.26	0.52	0.49
Eggs (not newlaid or preserved)	0.12	0.15	1.58	0.25	2.6	0.20	0.18	5.7	1.06	5.2	1.07	0.14	0.75	0.16	0.21	0.23
Rice	0.25	0.68	5.29	1.18	6.4	1.00	0.84	23.4	4.70	24.9	4.88	0.82	1.65	0.53	0.96	1.25

<sup>1</sup> Prices are per kilogramme, except for milk (per litre) and eggs (per unit).<sup>2</sup> Figures for 15 November.<sup>3</sup> Figures for 15 October.<sup>4</sup> Best parts boned.<sup>5</sup> Best parts with bones.

# 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 used.<sup>1</sup> 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 1926

#### ARGENTINA

Decreto : Caja Nacional de Jubilaciones y Pensiones de Empleados y Obreros Ferroviarios. Reglamentando tramites electorales par la integración del Directorio. 8 de noviembre de 1926. (Boletín Oficial, 1927, No. 9786, p. 777.)

[Decree to issue regulations for the electoral procedure for the election of the Board of Directors of the National Railwaymen's Superannuation and Pension Fund. Dated 8 November 1926.]

#### AUSTRALIA

##### New South Wales

Notice under Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, section 3, as amended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Amending) Act, 1913: permitted explosives: (conditions for use of Ligdynite No. 1). Dated 22 January 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. 1, p. 409.)

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<sup>1</sup> *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 Kybernéséos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Minustru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a narizeni (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

Proclamation to appoint 24 February 1926 as the date upon which the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925, shall commence. Dated 2 February 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. 1, p. 652.)

Regulations under the Widows' Pensions Act, 1925. Dated 5 February 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. 1, p. 680.)

Notice under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, section 3, as amended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Amending) Act, 1913: permitted explosives: (conditions for use of stonobel). Dated 5 February 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. 1, p. 695.)

Rules under section 56 of the Mines Inspection Act, 1901: amendment of General Rule 10 (b) of section 55 of Act: testing of boilers. Dated 26 March 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. 1, p. 1425.)

Notice under section 56 of the Mines Inspection Act, 1901: (rule respecting life lines for safety of persons working on the face of a quarry). Dated 9 April 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. II, p. 1653.)

Notice under section 56 of the Mines Inspection Act, 1901: (new General Rule 2 (n) of section 55 of the Act: rule respecting "miss-fires"). Dated 9 April 1926. (N.S.W. Government Gazette, 1926, Vol. II, p. 1653.)

## CHILE

Decreto núm. 282: Reglamento de nombramientos, ascensos i calificaciones del personal de Correos i Telégrafos. 3 de febrero de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, febrero de 1926, p. 147.)

[Decree No. 282, issuing regulations for the appointment, promotion, and qualifications of the staff of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments. Dated 3 February 1926. (Prohibition of incitement to strike).]

Decreto núm. 51: Aprueba el Reglamento para la aplicación del Decreto-Lei núm. 700, de 17 de octubre de 1925, sobre Sociedades Cooperativas. 4 de febrero de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, febrero de 1926, p. 308.)

[Decree No. 51, to approve the Regulations for the administration of Legislative Decree No. 700 of 17 October 1925 respecting co-operative societies. Dated 4 February 1926.]

Decreto núm. 289: Reglamento del Decreto-Lei núm. 700 sobre Sociedades Cooperativas. Se modifica. 2 de junio de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, junio de 1926, p. 1573.)

[Decree No. 289: to amend the Regulations under Legislative Decree No. 700 (of 17 October 1925) respecting co-operative societies. Dated 2 June 1926.]

Decreto núm. 475: Reglamento del Decreto-Lei sobre Trabajo Nocturno de las Panaderías. Se agrega un inciso a su artículo 42. 24 de junio de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, junio de 1926, p. 1581.)

[Decree No. 475 to add a paragraph to section 42 of the Regulations under the Legislative Decree respecting night work in bakeries. Dated 24 June 1926.]

\* Decreto núm. 655: Reglamento de la Lei de Empleados Particulares. Se modifican sus artículos 66 i 259 i se deroga el decreto núm. 647 de 26 de julio de 1926. 31 de julio de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, julio de 1926, p. 1891.)

[Decree No. 655, to amend sections 66 and 259 of the Regulations under the Salaried Employees Act and to repeal Decree No. 647 of 26 July 1926. Dated 31 July 1926.]

Decreto núm. 662: Autoriza a los Intendentes i Gobernadores para que atiendan el cumplimiento de la Lei 4055, sobre Accidentes del Trabajo, en los departamentos en que no hayan Inspectores Regionales. 3 de agosto de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, agosto de 1926, p. 2160.)

[Decree No. 662, to authorise the "Intendants" and Governors to supervise the observance of Act No. 4055 respecting industrial accidents in Departments in which there are no regional inspectors. Dated 3 August 1926.]

Decreto núm. 959: Reglamento de la Lei 4054, sobre Seguro Obligatorio. Se agrega un inciso al artículo 77, sobre cobro de multas. 25 de octubre de 1926. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos, octubre de 1926, p. 2595.)

[Decree No. 959, to add a paragraph to section 77, respecting the collection of fines, of the Regulations under Act No. 4054 respecting compulsory insurance. Dated 25 October 1926.]

### GREECE

\*Legislative Decree to amend certain provisions of the Sunday Rest Act. Dated 18 April 1926. (Ephemeris ton Nomon, 1926, Tome IB, No. 533-534, p. 1024.)

Decree respecting the general management of the Insurance and Relief Fund for Tobacco Workers. Dated 26 April 1926. (Ephemeris ton Nomon, 1926, Tome IB, No. 533-534, p. 1027.)

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### ICELAND

Lög um fraedslu barna. 15. júní 1926. (Stjornartidindi, 1926, p. 103.)

[Act respecting the education of children. Dated 15 June 1926.]

### ITALY

Regio decreto-legge 9 luglio 1926, n. 1331. Costituzione dell' Associazione nazionale per il controllo della combustione. (G. U., 1926, 11 Agosto, No. 185.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1331 : constitution of the National Fuel Control Association. Dated 9 July 1926.]

### MADAGASCAR

Arrêté du 10 septembre 1926, fixant la liste des établissements réputés dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes et déterminant leur classement. (J. O. de Madagascar, 1927, 5 février, p. 139.)

### MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

An Enactment to provide for the establishment of Health Boards and to prescribe the powers and duties thereof. No. 13 of 1926. Assented to 6 November 1926. (Enactments of Federated Malay States, 1926, p. 31.)

### MAURITIUS

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### MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)

#### Oaxaca

Ley de educación primaria de 21 de marzo de 1926.

[Elementary Education Act. Dated 21 March 1926.]

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Act No. 1 to repeal the "Labour Fees Ordinance, 1906", the "Labour Fees Ordinance Amendment Ordinance, 1909", and the "Labour Fees Ordinances Amendment Act, 1925". Promulgated 21 May 1926. (Statute Law of Southern Rhodesia, 1926, p. 1.)

Act No. 21 to provide for the management of towns and other communities not being municipalities or subject to "The Village Regulations, 1898". Promulgated 17 December 1926. (Statute Law of Southern Rhodesia, 1926, p. 265.)

[Section 58, subsections (12) and (13); power to make regulations for safeguarding health and safety.]

## LEGISLATION OF 1927

## CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## Saar Territory

Verordnung betr. die am 13. Oktober 1927 in Heidelberg unterzeichnete Abrede zwischen der Regierungskommission des Saargebiets und der Deutschen Regierung über Angelegenheiten der Sozialversicherung des Saargebiets. Vom 27. Oktober 1927. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1927, No. 41, p. 235.)

## INTERNATIONAL

## Denmark-Iceland

\* Overenskomst mellem Danmark og Island om Gensidighed i Arbejder-Ulykkesforsikringen og Invalidforsikringen. Nr. 260. 13 Oktober 1927.

Samkomulag milli Islands of Danmerkur um gagnkvaemi um slysatryggingu verkamanna of örorkutryggingu. 13 október 1927.

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## Estonia-Belgium

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## ARGENTINA

Decreto del Ministerio del Interior : [substitúyense y reemplázanse las disposiciones de gobierno dictadas sobre atribuciones y deberes de la Comisión Honoraria de Reducciones de Indios]. 11 de enero de 1927.

[Decree to amend the regulations respecting the attributes and duties of the Honorary Indian Reserves Commission. Dated 11 January 1927.]

Resolución del Ministro del Interior ampliando plazo a los patrones que ocupan menores para que exigan la libreta que determina el Artículo 17 de la Ley núm. 11317. 29 de Agosto de 1927. (Boletín Oficial, 1927, No. 10041, p. 164.)

[Order of the Minister of the Interior to extend the time limit granted to persons who employ minors for requiring the work book mentioned in section 17 of Act No. 11317 (of 30 September 1924). Dated 29 August 1927.]

Decreto declarando comprendidos en la Ley núm. 9688 a los empleados y obreros que presten servicios en la aviación e industria aeronautica. 29 de septiembre de 1927. (Boletín Oficial, 1927, No. 10061, p. 1282.)

[Decree to include salaried and wage-earning employees in aviation and the aircraft industry within the scope of Act No. 9688 (on industrial accidents). Dated 29 September 1927.]

## Santiago del Estero

\* Decreto : Reglamentación de la Ley 11338 sobre trabajo en las panaderías,



en Santiago del Estero. 29 de abril de 1927. (Crónica Mensual del D. N. del Trabajo, 1927, No. 113, p. 2058.)

[Regulations under Act No. 11338 respecting night work in bakeries, in Santiago del Estero. Dated 29 April 1927.]

## AUSTRALIA

### New South Wales

Amended Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, as amended. Dated 14 June 1927. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 1927, Vol. XXXII. No. 1, p. 9.)

Amendment of the Regulations under the Scaffolding and Lifts Act, 1912. Dated 14 June 1927. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 1927, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p. 10.)

Rules to amend the Workers' Compensation Rules, 1926, made pursuant to the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1927. Dated 30 June 1927. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 1927, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p. 13.)

Amendment of the Regulations under the Rural Workers' Accommodation Act, 1926. Dated 5 July 1927. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 1927, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p. 10.)

Amendment of Regulations under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1927. Dated 8 July 1927. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 1927, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p. 11.)

Regulations under the Family Endowment Act, 1927. Dated 3 August 1927. (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, 1927, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, p. 18.)

### Queensland

Amended Regulation under "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922". Dated 22 September 1927. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1927, No. 82, p. 1179.)

Amended Regulation under "The Unemployed Workers Insurance Act of 1922". Dated 6 October 1927. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1927, Vol. CXXIX, No. 96, p. 1298.)

A Proclamation issuing Regulations under "The Mining Act of 1898". Dated 20 October 1927. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1927, No. 104, p. 1409.)

### Western Australia

Regulations under the Mines Regulation Act, 1906. Dated 13 October 1927. Government Gazette of Western Australia, 1927, No. 49, p. 2338.)

## AUSTRIA

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundesministerium für Handel und Verkehr und dem Bundesministerium für Unterricht vom 22. Oktober 1927, womit die Arbeit an Sonntagen bei einzelnen Kategorien von Gewerben gestattet wird. (B. G. Bl., 1927, 81. Stück, No. 313, p. 1253.)

## BELGIUM

Loi du 25 juin 1927 supprimant certains conseils de prud'hommes, modifiant le ressort de certains autres et établissant un conseil de prud'hommes à Hasselt. (R. d. T., 1927, No. 7, p. 1104.)

Loi approuvant la Convention relative à l'esclavage et au travail forcé, signée à Genève le 25 septembre 1926. Du 18 juillet 1927. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 301, p. 4848.)

Arrêté royal du 17 juillet 1927 concernant : Modifications apportées aux arrêtés royaux des 31 décembre 1924 et 12 août 1925, pris en exécution des lois des 30 décembre 1924 et 10 août 1925 relatives à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré des ouvriers mineurs. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 207-208, p. 3970.)

\* Arrêté royal du 20 septembre 1927 concernant : Loi du 14 juin 1921 [huit heures]. Article 5. — Industries où les limites normales sont reconnues inapplicables. — Agents de l'administration des télégraphes et téléphones occupés à des endroits variables. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 269-270, p. 4415.)

\* Arrêté royal du 20 septembre 1927 concernant : Loi du 14 juin 1921 [huit

heures]. Article 9. — Agents de l'administration des télégraphes chargés d'un travail essentiellement intermittent. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 269-270, p. 4416.)

Arrêté royal du 20 septembre 1927 concernant : Etablissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. — Classement des salons de coiffure et locaux annexes où s'effectue la manipulation ou le dépôt de matières inflammables contenant des essences de pétrole ou de l'éther éthylique. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 269-270, p. 4417.)

\* Arrêté royal exemptant de la réglementation prévue par la loi du 30 mars 1926 certain sels de plomb chimiquement purs, ainsi que les minerais ou résidus de plomb importés en Belgique par les usines métallurgiques. Du 15 novembre 1927. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 330, p. 5283.)

Arrêté royal du 18 novembre 1927 concernant : Exécution de l'article 32 de la loi du 10 décembre 1924 relative à l'assurance en vue de la vieillesse et du décès prématuré. — Subsidés aux sociétés et aux fédérations mutualistes de retraite. — Application, pour 1927, des dispositions de l'article 6, § 2, de l'arrêté royal du 20 novembre 1925. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 330, p. 5283.)

### BOLIVIA

\* Ley de Inmigración. 20 de enero de 1927. (Boletín de la Subdirección general de Emigración, Madrid, 1927, No. 1, p. 38.)

[Immigration Act. Dated 20 January 1927.]

### BULGARIA

Order No. 2698 : regulations for permits for celluloid film stores. Dated 4 October 1927. (Drj. Vest., 1927, No. 187.)

### CANADA

#### Ontario

An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act. (17 Geo. V, ch. 64.) Assented to 5 April 1927. (Statutes of Ontario, 1927, p. 510.)

An Act respecting Hours of Labour and Two-Platoon System for Firemen. (17 Geo. V, ch. 65.) Assented to 5 April 1927. (Statutes of Ontario, 1927, p. 516.)

### CHILE

Decreto número 1441 : Declara comprendidos en el descanso semanal al personal de los mataderos públicos, durante el tiempo que se señala. 26 de agosto de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 14866, p. 3806.)

[Decree No. 1441, to provide that the weekly rest regulations shall apply to employees in public slaughterhouses for the period specified. Dated 26 August 1927.]

Decreto número 1442 : Declara empleados particulares a los mayordomos, capataces y vigilantes de fabricas y empresas industriales que desarrollen actividades en que predominen la responsabilidad técnica sobre el esfuerzo físico. 26 de agosto de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 14860, p. 3676.)

[Decree No. 1442, to provide that foremen, supervisors, and overseers in factories and industrial undertakings who perform work in which the technical responsibility predominates over the physical effort required shall be deemed to be salaried employees. Dated 26 August 1926.]

Decreto número 1469 : Deroga el inciso final del artículo 258 del Reglamento General de la Ley de Empleados Particulares. 1 de septiembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 14868, p. 3844.)

[Decree No. 1469 to repeal the last paragraph of section 258 of the General Regulations under the Salaried Employees Act. Dated 1 September 1927.]

Decreto número 1694 : Modifica el artículo 55 del Reglamento para la aplicación de la Ley sobre Seguro Obligatorio de Enfermedad e Invalidez. 27 de octubre de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 14909, p. 4270.)

[Decree No. 1694 to amend section 55 of the Regulations under Act (No. 4054) respecting compulsory sickness and invalidity insurance. Dated 27 October 1927.]

## COSTA RICA

Decreto núm. 4 : [Los Médicos de Pueblo y los Médicos Escolares tendran como una de las obligaciones de su cargo, el prestar gratuitamente sus servicios profesionales a los miembros activos del Personal Docente de la República]. 11 de mayo de 1927. (La Gaceta, 1927, No. 116, p. 781.)

[Decree No. 4 (to provide that municipal and school doctors shall give their professional services free of charge to members of the teaching staff of the Republic). Dated 11 May 1927.]

## CUBA

\* Ley del retiro marítimo. 4 de julio de 1927.

[Act respecting seamen's pensions. Dated 4 July 1927.]

Decreto núm. 1339 : Reglamento para la ejecución de la ley del retiro marítimo. 10 de septiembre de 1927.

[Decree No. 1339 : regulations for the administration of the Seamen's Pensions Act. Dated 10 September 1927.]

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zakon ze dne 14. cervence 1927 o potulnych cikanech. (Sb. z. a n., 1927, Castka 52, No. 117, p. 949.)

[Act respecting vagrant gipsies. Dated 14 July 1927.]

## DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Verordnung über die Verdienst- und Einkommensgrenze in der Krankenversicherung. Vom 21. Oktober 1927. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1927, No. 43, p. 521.)

## DENMARK

Bekendtgørelse om Ordfordelelse af Sager mellem nogle af Ministerierne. Den 26. April 1927. Nr. 85. (Lovtidenden A, 1927, No. 13, p. 183.)

[Notification respecting the distribution of duties among certain Ministries. Dated 26 April 1927.]

Bekendtgørelse om Fastsættelsen af den Vaerd, hvortil Kost og Logi for Arbejdere, der har Ophold hos Arbejdsgiveren, og for Mandskabet om Bord paa Damp- og Sejlskibe, vil vaere at beregne i Henhold til Bestemmelserne i §§ 41 og 60 i Lov af 28. Juni 1920 om Forsikringer mod Følger af Ulykkestillfaelde. Nr. 175. Den 13. Juli 1927. (Lovtidenden A, 1927, No. 28, p. 802.)

[Notification to fix the value at which the board and lodging of workers who live in their employer's household and of seamen on board steamships and sailing vessels shall be calculated for the purposes of the provisions of sections 41 and 60 of the Act of 28 June 1920 respecting insurance against the consequences of accidents. Dated 13 July 1927.]

Bekendtgørelse vedrørende Nødhjaelpsarbejder. Nr. 242. Den 19. September 1927. (Lovtidenden A, 1927, No. 39, p. 1341.)

[Notification respecting emergency relief work. Dated 19 September 1927.]

Bekendtgørelse om Ophaevelse af Indenrigsministeriets Bekendtgørelse af 30. August 1927 om, hvilke Fag og Brancher af Fag der er berettiget til ekstraordinær Arbejdsløshedsunderstøttelse i Henhold til § 31 i Lov af 4. Marts 1924 om Arbejdsanvisning og Arbejdsløshedsforsikring m. m. Nr. 249. Den 29. September 1927. (Lovtidenden A, 1927, No. 40, p. 1350.)

[Notification to repeal the Notification of the Ministry of the Interior of 30 August 1927 respecting trades and branches thereof which are entitled to extraordinary unemployment benefit under section 31 of the Act of 4 March 1924 respecting employment exchanges and unemployment insurance. Dated 29 September 1927.]

Bekendtgørelse om en forandret Inddeling af Tilsynskredse under Fabriktilsynet. Nr. 252. Den 1. Oktober 1927. (Lovtidenden A, 1927, No. 40, p. 1351.)

[Notification to amend the factory inspection districts. Dated 1 October 1927.]

\* Bekendtgørelse om en mellem Danmark og Island afsluttet Overenskomst

om Gensidighed i Arbejder-Ulykkesforsikringen og Invalideforsikringen. Nr. 260. Den 19. Oktober 1927. (Lovtidenden A, No. 41, 1927, p. 1361.)

[Notification of a Convention between Denmark and Iceland respecting reciprocity in connection with workers' accident and invalidity insurance. Dated 19 October 1927.]

### DUTCH EAST INDIES

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 11 Mei 1927 No. 2: Regeling met betrekking tot de arbeidsverhoudingen op de panglons, welke niet vallen onder de bepalingen van het "Panglongreglement" (Staatsblad 1923, No. 220.) (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 198.)

[Resolution of the Governor General No. 2: regulations respecting labour conditions in *panglong* undertakings (sawmills and similar undertakings and charcoal burning) not covered by the "Panglong" Regulations (Staatsblad 1923, No. 220). Dated 11 May 1927.]

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 11 Mei 1927 No. 5: Oostkust van Sumatra. Nieuwe Regeling van de heerendiensten in genoemd gewest. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 202.)

[Decree of the Governor General No. 5: new regulations for compulsory labour service on the East Coast of Sumatra. Dated 11 May 1927.]

[Similar regulations for other provinces issued as follows: South and East Districts of Borneo: Staatsblad No. 203, 11 May 1927; Molucca: No. 204, 14 May 1927; Atjeh and dependent districts: No. 206, 14 May 1927; Celebes and dependent districts: No. 207, 14 May 1927; Timor: No. 208, 14 May 1927; Manado: No. 205, 14 May 1927.]

\* Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 20 Augustus 1927 No. 37: Nadere wijziging en aanvulling van de Koelie-ordonnantie Sumatra's Oostkust (Staatsblad 1915, No. 421). (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 413.)

[Decree of the Governor General No. 37 to further amend and supplement the Coolie Ordinance for the East Coast of Sumatra (Staatsblad 1915, No. 421). Dated 20 August 1927.]

\* Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië van 20 Augustus 1927 No. 37: Tijdstip van inwerkingtreding van de ordonnantie in Staatsblad 1927, No. 413, houdende nadere wijziging en aanvulling van de Koelie-ordonnantie Sumatra's Oostkust (Staatsblad 1915, No. 421). (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 414.)

[Decree of the Governor General No. 37 respecting the date of the coming into operation of the Ordinance published in the Staatsblad 1927, No. 413, to further amend and supplement the Coolie Ordinance for the East Coast of Sumatra. Dated 20 August 1927.]

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië van 25 Augustus 1927 No. 29: Wijziging van den datum van inwerkingtreding van het Koninklijk besluit in Indisch Staatsblad 1927, No. 31, strekkende tot invoering van de Nederlandsche burgerlijke kindernetgeving in Nederlandsch-Indië. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 421.)

[Decree of the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies No. 29 to alter the date of the coming into operation of the Royal Decree of 6 December 1926 published in the Indian Staatsblad 1927, No. 31, to introduce in the Dutch East Indies the Dutch civil legislation respecting children. Dated 25 August 1927.]

### ECUADOR

Ley General de Bancos. 6 de Setiembre de 1927. (Registro Oficial, 1927, No. 432, p. 4213.)

[General Bank Act. Dated 6 September 1927.]

### EGYPT

Loi No. 23 de 1927 sur les Sociétés Coopératives Egyptiennes. Du 22 juillet 1927. (J. O. égyptien, 1927, No. 78, p. 1.)

Arrêté portant création du Service des Coopératives. Du 8 août 1927. (J. O. égyptien, 1927, No. 86, p. 2.)

Arrêté relatif à l'enregistrement des Sociétés Coopératives Egyptiennes. Du 8 août 1927. (J. O. égyptien, 1927, No. 86, p. 3.)

### ESTONIA

\* Nr. 48. Riigikogu poolt 17. mail 1927. a. vastuvõetud Välismaalastele teenis-  
tusloa andmise seadus. (Riigi Teataja, 1927, No. 52, p. 713.)

[Act respecting the issue of employment permits to aliens. Dated 17 May 1927.]

Riigikogu poolt 17. mail 1927. a. vastuvõetud Maaseaduse täiendamise ja  
muutmise seadus nr. 2. Nr. 50. (Riigi Teataja, 1927, No. 52, p. 714.)

[Second Act to supplement and amend the Agrarian Reform Act. Dated 17 May 1927.]

Nr. 73. Riigikogu poolt 20. mail 1927. a. vastuvõetud Eesti-Belgia vahelise  
konsulaarkonventsiooni kinnitamise seadus. (Riigi Teataja, 1927, No. 64, p. 837.)

[Act to ratify the Consular Convention (of 8 February 1927) between Estonia  
and Belgium. Dated 20 May 1927.]

Töö-hoolekandeministri määrus 7. maist 1927 a. tööstusliku töö seaduse (Sead.  
kogu XI köide 2. jagu 1913 a. väljaanne) § 54 ette nähtud tööliste arvete eriraamatu  
pidamise kohta. (Riigi Teataja, 1927, No. 49, p. 674.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare respecting the keeping of  
the account books for employees provided for in section 54 of the Act respecting  
industrial employment (Collection of Laws, Vol. XI, Part 2, 1913 edition). Dated  
7 May 1927.]

Vabariigi Valitsuse poolt 9. septembril 1927 a. vastu võetud Määrus kinnitus-  
nõukogu liikmete valimise korra muutmise kohta. (Riigi Teataja, 1927, No. 85,  
p. 1006.)

[Order to amend the rules for the election of members of the Insurance Council.  
Dated 9 September 1927.]

### FINLAND

Statsradets beslut, Innefattande instruktion för landskommunernas kolonisa-  
tionskassor. Den 11 augusti 1927. (Författningssamling, 1927, No. 221, p. 645.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka sisältää maalaiskuntain asutuskassain johtosään-  
nön. 11 päivänä elokuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 221, p. 645.)

[Resolution of the Council of State issuing instructions for the settlement funds  
of rural communes. Dated 11 August 1927.]

Förordning om bringande i verkställighet av internationella konventionen  
angaende lika behandling av in- och utländska arbetare i avseende a ersättning  
för olycksfall i arbete. Den 2 september 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling,  
1927, No. 235, p. 686.)

Asetus kansainvälisen sopimuksen voimaansaattamisesta, joka koskee tasa-  
arvoisuuden noudattamista oman maan ja vieraan maan työntekijöiden suhteen,  
mitä tulee työssä sattuneiden tapaturmien johdosta annettavaan korvaukseen.  
11 päivänä syyskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 235, p. 687.)

[Order to bring into operation the International Convention concerning equality  
of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation  
for accidents. Dated 2 September 1927.]

Förordning om bringande i verkställighet av internationella konventionen  
angående ersättning i anledning av yrkessjukdomar. Den 2 september 1927.  
(Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 236, p. 692.)

Asetus ammatitautien johdosta annettavia korvauksia koskevan kansainvälisen  
sopimuksen voimaansaattamisesta. 2 päivänä syyskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetus-  
kokoelma, 1927, No. 236, p. 692.)

[Order to bring into operation the International Convention concerning work-  
men's compensation for occupational diseases. Dated 2 September 1927.]

\* Statsradets beslut angående tillämpning av lagen den 27 november 1917, om  
atta timmars arbetstid, vid järnvägstrafik, för sa vitt personal med ars- eller manads-  
lön användes. Den 15 september 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927,  
No. 250, p. 760.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös kahdeksan tunnin työajasta 27 päivänä marraskuuta  
1917 annetun lain soveltamisesta rautatieliikenteessä, mikäli siinä käytetään

vuosija kuukausipalkalla olevaa henkilökuntaa. 15 päivänä syyskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 250, p. 760.)

[Resolution of the Council of State respecting the application of the Eight-Hour Day Act of 27 November 1917 on the railways to employees paid by the year or by the month. Dated 15 September 1927.]

### FRANCE

Loi modifiant certaines dispositions de la loi du 20 décembre 1911 sur l'assurance des employés en vigueur dans les départements du Haut-Rhin, du Bas-Rhin et de la Moselle. Du 3 août 1927. (J. O., 1927, No. 186, p. 8602; Erratum: No. 198, p. 9026.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 6 de la loi du 15 mars 1926 concernant la solution des conflits de législation et de juridiction auxquels peut donner lieu l'application des dispositions de la loi du 9 avril 1898 et du Code des assurances sociales en vigueur en Alsace et en Lorraine et en ce qui concerne les accidents du travail. Du 3 août 1927. (J. O., 1927, No. 186, p. 8603.)

Décret déterminant les formalités à accomplir par les exploitants visés à l'article 4 de la loi du 15 décembre 1922, modifié par la loi du 30 avril 1926 étendant aux exploitations agricoles la législation sur les accidents du travail, qui adhèrent à cette législation. Du 4 août 1927. (J. O., 1927, No. 186, p. 8631.)

\* Décret déterminant les conditions d'application à la Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances des livres I et II du Code du travail et de la prévoyance sociale. Du 5 octobre 1927. (J. O., 1927, No. 236, p. 10517; Erratum: No. 249, p. 11012.)

Arrêté modifiant l'arrêté du 3 septembre 1921 pris pour l'exécution de la loi du 19 avril 1921 concernant la situation des assurés de la loi des retraites et des bénéficiaires des institutions d'assurance-invalidité d'Alsace et de Lorraine. Du 7 novembre 1927. (J. O., 1927, No. 260, p. 11386.)

### FRENCH COLONIES

#### Dahomey

\* Arrêté réglementant au Dahomey certains détails d'application de la nouvelle législation sur le travail indigène. No. 1045. Du 17 août 1927. (J. O. du Dahomey, 1927, No. 17, p. 332.)

\* Arrêté créant au chef-lieu de chaque cercle un conseil d'arbitrage pour le règlement des contestations entre employeurs et travailleurs indigènes. No. 1055. Du 18 août 1927. (J. O. du Dahomey, 1927, No. 17, p. 336.)

#### Indo-China

\* Arrêté précédé d'un rapport de présentation, portant création d'une Inspection générale du Travail en Indochine. Du 19 juillet 1927. (J. O. de l'Indochine française, 1927, No. 60, p. 2047.)

Arrêté complétant, en ce qui concerne l'Inspecteur général du Travail, l'article 3 de l'arrêté du 13 février 1916 sur les prestations en nature et en deniers. Du 21 juillet 1927. (J. O. de l'Indochine française, 1927, No. 60, p. 2047.)

#### St. Pierre and Miquelon

Arrêté promulguant dans la Colonie le décret du 31 août 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 85 de la loi du 13 décembre 1926 (Code du travail maritime). (J. O. des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, 1927, No. 19, p. 659.)

### GERMANY

#### Laws

Gesetz über die Internationalen Uebereinkommen, betreffend die Krankenversicherung der Arbeitnehmer in Gewerbe und Handel und der Hausgehilfen sowie die Krankenversicherung der Arbeitnehmer in der Landwirtschaft. Vom 28. Oktober 1927. (R. G. Bl., II, 1927, No. 41, p. 887.)

\* Gesetz zur Abänderung des Gesetzes über die Beschäftigung vor und nach der Niederkunft. Vom 29. Oktober 1927. (R. G. Bl., I, 1927, No. 47, p. 325.)

Gesetz über den Handels- und Schiffsvertragsvertrag zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und Japan. Vom 5. November 1927. (R. G. Bl., II, 1927, No. 47, p. 1087.)

### Orders

Verordnung zur Abänderung der Verordnung zur Ausführung des § 3 des Betriebsrätegesetzes. Vom 7. Juli 1927. (R. G. Bl., I, 1927, No. 48, p. 174.)

Verordnung über die Abführung von Beiträgen durch Zweigstellen von Krankenkassen an die Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 19. September 1927. (R. Arb. Bl., 1927, No. 28, p. I 448.)

Verordnung über die Verpflichtung der Krankenkassen zur monatlichen Berichtserstattung über Mitgliederstand und den Personenkreis der Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 28. September 1927. (R. Arb. Bl., 1927, No. 28, p. I 449.)

Anordnung über die Statistik der Arbeitslosenunterstützung, der Krisenunterstützung und der Kurzarbeiterunterstützung. Vom 28. September 1927. (R. Arb. Bl., 1927, No. 28, p. I 450.)

Verordnung über Geschäftsführung, Gebühren und Beaufsichtigung nicht-gewerbemässiger Einrichtungen zur Arbeitsvermittlung und Berufsberatung ausserhalb der Reichsanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 29. September 1927. (R. G. Bl., I, 1927, No. 45, p. 321.)

Verordnung über die Abrede zwischen der Deutschen Regierung und der Regierungskommission des Saargebiets über Angelegenheiten der Sozialversicherung des Saargebiets. Vom 27. Oktober 1927. (R. G. Bl., II, 1927, No. 41, p. 896.)

Verordnung zur Änderung der Ausführungsbestimmungen zur Verordnung über Aerzte und Krankenkassen. Vom 29. Oktober 1927. (R. G. Bl., I, 1927, No. 47, p. 326.)

Bekanntmachung über das Inkrafttreten der Abrede zwischen der Deutschen Regierung und der Regierungskommission des Saargebiets über Angelegenheiten der Sozialversicherung des Saargebiets. Vom 2. November 1927. (R. G. Bl., II, 1927, No. 46, p. 1073.)

### Prussia

Zweite Verordnung über die Lockerung der Wohnungszwangswirtschaft. Vom 4. Oktober 1927. (R. Arb. Bl., 1927, No. 30, p. 1475.)

Dritte Verordnung über die Lockerung der Wohnungszwangswirtschaft. Vom 13. Oktober 1927. (R. Arb. Bl., 1927, No. 32, p. 1508.)

### GREAT BRITAIN

The Trade Boards (Notices) Regulations, 1927, dated 21 April 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 398.)

The Merchant Shipping (Anti-Scorbutics) Order in Council 1927. Dated 22 April 1927. (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 360.)

The Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1927, dated 30 April, 1927, made by the Secretary of State under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 84). Dated 30 April 1927. (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 380.)

\* The Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1927, dated 30 April, 1927, made by the Secretary of State under section 43 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 84). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 386.)

The Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Rules, 1927. Dated 5 May 1927. (S. R. & O., 1927, No.  $\frac{392}{L. 18}$ .)

The Workmen's Compensation (Danish Convention) Rules, 1927. Dated 5 May 1927. (S. R. & O., 1927, No.  $\frac{393}{L. 19}$ .)

The Contributory Pensions (Workmen's Compensation Notification) Regulations (Scotland), 1927, dated 24 May 1927, made by the Scottish Board of Health under sections 25 and 45 of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. & O., 1927, No.  $\frac{482}{S. 26}$ .)

The Contributory Pensions Notification of Deaths (Persons over 65) Regulations (Scotland), 1927, dated 31 May 1927, made under section 6 of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act, 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., ch. 80) as applied by section 45 (4) (b) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. <sup>556</sup><sub>S. 29</sub>.)

The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Order, 1927, dated 3 June 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. V, ch. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 30). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 572.)

The Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1927, Special Order, dated 13 June 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. V, ch. 32), varying the description of the Corset Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Corset) Order, 1919. (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 533.)

The Trade Boards (Corset Trade, Great Britain) (Amendment) Regulations, 1927, dated 13 June 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 534.)

The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Rules, 1927, dated 14 June 1927, made by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 529.)

The Contributory Pensions (Residential Qualifications) Amendment Regulations, 1927, dated 15 June 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health, and the Scottish Board of Health, acting jointly in conjunction with the Treasury, under section 23 (1) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70), amending the Contributory Pensions (Residential Qualifications) Regulations, 1925. (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 599.)

The Contributory Pensions (Statutory Undertakers Total Exception) Regulations, 1927, dated 16 June 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health, and the Scottish Board of Health, acting jointly in conjunction with the Treasury under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 601.)

The National Health Insurance (Joint Committee) Regulations, 1927, dated 22 June 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 and 1926, and the National Health Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1926. (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 582.)

The Trade Boards (Tobacco Trade, Great Britain) (Amendment) Regulations, dated 27 June 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 622.)

The National Health Insurance (Approved Societies) Amendment Regulations, 1927, dated 30 June 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, with the consent of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 (14 and 15 Geo. V, ch. 38) and 1926 (16 and 17 Geo. V, ch. 9). (S. R. & O., 1927, No. 660.)

#### GREECE

Decree to approve the Decree of 11 March 1926 respecting the settlement and movements of aliens in Greece, police supervision, passports, expulsion, and change of domicile. Dated 17 June 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 124, p. 878.)

Decision respecting the Legislative Decrees of the dictator period and the promulgation of Legislative Decrees of an urgent character. Dated 1 September 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 216, p. 2.)

Legislative Decree respecting agricultural secondary schools. Dated 7 October 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 219, p. 2.)

#### HUNGARY

A m. kir. földmívelésügyi miniszter 3.825. eln. VI-I. 1927. szamu rendelete az



Országos Gazdasági Szocialpolitikai Tanács szervezése tárgyában 1927. évi április ho 19-én 541/eln. VI-I. szám alatt kiadott rendelet módosítása tárgyában. 1927. évi szeptember ho 29-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 229. szám. p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture No. 3825 eln. VI-I. of 19 April 1927 to amend Order No. 541 eln. VI-I of 19 April 1927 respecting the establishment of the National Economic Council for socio-political affairs. Dated 29 September 1927.]

A m. kir. földmívelésügyi miniszter 1927. évi 55.580/VI-I. szamu rendelete az 1900: XVI. t.-c., valamint az ezen törvény kiegészítéséről szolo 1902: XVI. t.c. végrehajtása tárgyában kiadott 6.531/1902. Eln. F.M. szamu rendelet 42. §-ának kiegészítéséről. 1927. évi október ho 7-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 230. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture No. 55580/VI-I of 1927 to supplement section 42 of Order No. 6531/1902 Eln. F.M. under Act No. XVI of 1900 and Act No. XIV of 1902 to supplement the former Act. Dated 7 October 1927.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 4.118/eln. 1927. N.M.M. szamu rendelete az atmeneti szolgálatot teljesítő személyeknek a bányanyugdírbiztosítási kötelezettség alól való mentesítése tárgyában. 1927. évi október ho 10-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 232 szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Social Welfare and Labour No. 4118/eln. 1927. N.M.M. to exempt temporary employees from liability to insurance in the miners' pension fund. Dated 10 October 1927.]

A m. kir. földmívelésügyi miniszter 1927. évi 58.153/VI-I. szamu rendelete az Országos Gazdasági Munkaspénztárnál az 1928. évre szolo balesetbiztosítások eszközzése tárgyában. 1927. évi október ho 12-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 237. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture No. 58153/VI-I respecting the administration of accident insurance in the National Agricultural Workers Fund for the year 1928. Dated 12 October 1927.]

A m. kir. minisztériumnak 8.888/1927. M.E. szamu rendelete a lakasügyi korlátozások fokozatos megszüntetéséről. 1927. évi október ho 14-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 235 szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Council of Ministers No. 8888/1927 M.E. respecting the gradual abolition of housing restrictions. Dated 14 October 1927.]

A m. kir. minisztérium 8.900/1927. M.E. szamu rendelete a Magyar Hajozasi Betegségi Biztosító Intézetnél valo betegségi biztosítás kötelezettségének kiterjesztése tárgyában. 1927. évi. október ho 14-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 237. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Hungarian Council of Ministers No. 8900/1927 M.E. to extend liability to sickness insurance to the Sickness Insurance Institution for Hungarian shipping. Dated 14 October 1927.]

## INDIA

An Act further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, for certain purposes. No. XXXI of 1927. Assented to 23 September 1927. (Gazette of India, 1 October 1927, Part IV, p. 77.)

## IRISH FREE STATE

Order No. 93 of 1927: National Health Insurance, Small Societies' Valuation Deficiencies Regulations, 1927. (No date.) (Title in: Iris Oifigiúil, 1927, No. 90, p. 952.)

## ITALY

Regio decreto-legge 23 ottobre 1927, n. 1982. Disposizioni per le cooperative edilizie. (Numero di pubblicazione: 2261.) (G. U., 1927, No. 253, p. 4247.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1982, respecting co-operative building societies. Dated 23 October 1927.]

Regio decreto-legge 27 ottobre 1927, n. 1994. Proroga di termini per l'applicazione di alcune disposizioni del R. decreto-legge 5 dicembre 1926, n. 2051, concer-

nente modificazioni alla legge (testo unico) 31 gennaio 1904, n. 51, per gli infortuni sul lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 2270.) (G. U., 1927, No. 255, p. 4277.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1994 to extend the time limits for the application of certain provisions of Royal Legislative Decree No. 2051 of 5 December 1926, to amend Act No. 51 (consolidated text) of 31 January 1904 concerning industrial accidents. Dated 27 October 1927.]

Regio decreto 7 aprile 1927, n. 624. Estensione al territorio di Fiume del decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 15 maggio 1919, n. 818, concernente la compilazione del regolamento generale e di quelli speciali circa l'igiene del lavoro, nonché le penalità per le trasgressioni ai regolamenti stessi. (Numero di pubblicazione : 914.) (G. U., 1927, No. 105, p. 1900.)

[Royal Decree No. 624 to extend to the Territory of Fiume Legislative Decree No. 818 of 15 May 1919 concerning the compilation of general and special regulations concerning industrial hygiene and the penalties for contraventions thereof. Dated 7 April 1927.]

Regio decreto 12 agosto 1927, n. 1915. Estensione alle provincie annesse della legge 15 aprile 1886, n. 3818, sul riconoscimento giuridico delle Società di mutuo soccorso. (Numero di pubblicazione : 2209.) (G. U., 1927, No. 246, p. 4168.)

[Royal Decree No. 1915 to extend to the annexed provinces Act No. 3818 of 15 April 1886 respecting the legal recognition of mutual benefit societies. Dated 12 August 1927.]

Decreto ministeriale 22 ottobre 1927. Aggiunta alle disposizioni in vigore circa il funzionamento degli Uffici del lavoro nei porti del Regno. (G. U., 1927, No. 250, p. 4209.)

[Ministerial Order to supplement the provisions in force respecting the working of the labour offices in the ports of the Kingdom. Dated 22 October 1927.]

#### LATVIA

\* Noteikumi par darba apgādi jūrniekiem. 3 oktobri 1927. g. No. 171. (Lik., 1927, 20. burtnica, p. 598.)

[Order respecting employment exchanges for seamen. Dated 3 October 1927.]

Noteikumi par civildienestu. 4 oktobri 1927. g. No. 172. (Lik., 1927, 20. burtnica, p. 599.)

[Order respecting the civil service. Dated 4 October 1927. (Leave with pay to women employees before and after confinement.)]

\* Noteikumi par kolektīvu darba līgumu. Nr. 173. 4 oktobri 1927. (Lik., 1927, 20. burtnica, p. 606.)

[Order respecting collective contracts of employment. Dated 4 October 1927.]

#### LITHUANIA

Zemės reformos įstatymui vykdyti instrukcijos pakeitimas. Nr. 1695. (Vyriausybės Žinios, 22 November 1927, No. 262, p. 2.)

[Amendment of the Administrative Order under the Agrarian Reform Act. (No date.)]

#### LUXEMBURG

Arrêté du 15 novembre 1927, concernant l'alimentation de la Caisse de prévoyance des employés communaux pour 1927.

Beschluss vom 15. November 1927, betreffend die Speisung der Fürsorgekasse für die Gemeindebeamten für das Jahr 1927.

(Mémorial, 1927, No. 63, p. 677.)

#### MALAY STATES (FEDERATED)

\* An Enactment to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment of Netherlands Indian labourers. Dated 2 August 1927. (Supplement to the Federated Malay States Government Gazette, 23 September 1927, Vol. XIX, No. 19, Notification No. 5220.)

#### MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF)

Reglamento para el pago del Impuesto de Inmigración. 28 de febrero de 1927; Diario Oficial, marzo de 1927, No. 7, p. 1.)

[Regulations for the payment of the immigration tax. Dated 28 February 1927.]

\* Acuerdo por el cual se previene que la Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo, deberá avocarse al conocimiento de todos los conflictos de trabajo de las industrias de hilados y tejidos establecidas en la República. 15 de marzo de 1927. (Diario Oficial, marzo de 1927, No. 23, p. 5.)

[Resolution to provide that the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce, and Labour shall deal with all labour disputes in the textile industries in the Republic. Dated 15 March 1927.]

Acuerdo por el cual se restringe la inmigración de trabajadores de origen sirio, libanés, armenio, palestino, arabe y turco. 8 de julio de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 15 de julio de 1927, No. 13, p. 1.)

[Order to restrict the immigration of workers of Syrian, Lebanon, Armenian, Palestinian, Arabian and Turkish origin. Dated 8 July 1927.]

\* Decreto per el cual se establece la Junta Federal de Conciliación y Arbitraje. 22 de septiembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 23 de septiembre de 1927, No. 18, p. 8.)

[Decree to set up the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board. Dated 22 September 1927.]

\* Reglamento de las Juntas Federales de Conciliación y Arbitraje. 26 de septiembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 27 de septiembre de 1927, No. 21, p. 5.)

[Regulations for the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Boards. Dated 26 September 1927.]

#### Federal District

\* Reglamento de la jornada de trabajo en los establecimientos comerciales del Distrito Federal. 21 de septiembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 28 de septiembre de 1927, No. 22, p. 12.)

[Regulations respecting hours of work in commercial establishments in the Federal District. Dated 21 September 1927.]

#### NETHERLANDS

Wet van den 30sten Juni 1927, houdende goedkeuring van het ontwerp-verdrag van Genève betreffende vereenvoudiging aan te brengen in de inspectie van emigranten aan bord van schepen. (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 224.)

[Act to approve the Geneva Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. Dated 30 June 1927.]

Besluit van den 10. October 1927, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van de ontwerp-verdragen van Genève betreffende: 1° vereenvoudiging aan te brengen in de inspectie van emigranten aan boord van schepen; 2° de gelijkheid van behandeling van vreemde arbeiders en eigen onderdanen voor de ongevallen-verzekering; 3° de schadeloosstelling voor ongevallen, overkomen in verband met de dienstbetrekking (Staatsblad 1927, nos. 224, 225 en 226). (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 333.)

[Decree to promulgate in the Staatsblad the Geneva Draft Conventions concerning: (1) the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship; (2) equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents; (3) workmen's compensation for accidents. (Staatsblad, 1927, Nos. 224, 225, and 226). Dated 10 October 1927.]

Besluit van den 17. October 1927, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 10 Juni 1919 (Staatsblad no. 324) tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur als bedoeld bij artikel 27, eerste lid, letters *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, en *g* der Invaliditeitswet, zooals dat besluit laatstelijk is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk Besluit van 30 Januari 1924 (Staatsblad no. 25). (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 337.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 10 June 1919 (Staatsblad No. 324) issuing general administrative regulations under section 27, subsection (1), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*) of the Invalidity Act, as the said Decree was last amended on 30 January 1924 (Staatsblad No. 25). Dated 17 October 1927.]

#### NORWAY

\* Lov om forandring i lov av 22 mai 1902 om den almindelig borgerlige straffelov. Nr. 9. 4 juli 1927. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1927, No. 31, p. 617.)

[Act to amend the Act of 22 May 1902 respecting the General Penal Code. No. 9. Dated 4 July 1927. (*Inter alia* amends § 222: liberty to work.)]

Kongelig resolusjon hvorved bestemmes at lov om arbeidstvister av 5 mai 1927 og midlertidig lov om tillegg til lov om arbeidstvister forsa vidt angr anvendelsen av tvungen voldgift av 5 mai 1927 skal gjelde for Svalbard. 1 juli 1927. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1927, No. 30, p. 602.)

[Royal Resolution to provide that the Labour Disputes Act of 5 May 1927 and the provisional Act to supplement the Labour Disputes Act of 5 May 1927 in so far as concerns compulsory arbitration shall apply to Spitzbergen. Dated 1 July 1927.]

#### PARAGUAY

\* Ley N. 926, accidentes del trabajo. 7 de setiembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 1430, p. 1.)

[Act No. 926 respecting industrial accidents. Dated 7 September 1927.]

#### PERU

Decreto reglamentando la venta de terrenos de montana. 28 de enero de 1927. (El Peruano, 1927, No. 38, p. 161.)

[Decree to regulate the sale of mountain land. Dated 28 January 1927.]

Decreto relativo a la venta de terrenos de Montana. 25 de febrero de 1927. (El Peruano, 1927, No. 65, p. 273.)

[Decree respecting the sale of mountain land. Dated 25 February 1927.]

#### POLAND

\* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 17 września 1927 r. o Radzie Ochrony Pracy. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 83, poz. 740, p. 1181.)

[Order of the President respecting the Workers' Protection Council. Dated 17 September 1927.]

\* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 11 października 1927 r. o emigracji. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 89, poz. 799, p. 1246.)

[Order of the President respecting emigration. Dated 11 October 1927.]

Obwieszczenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 20 października 1927 r. w sprawie sprostowania omyłki w rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 17 sierpnia 1927 r. o zatwierdzeniu umowy między Rzeczpospolitą Polską a Wolnym Miastem Gdańskiem w przedmiocie ubezpieczenia społecznego robotników i pracowników, zajętych w służbie Polskich Kolei Państwowych, podpisanej w Gdańsku dnia 19 stycznia 1927 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 95, poz. 847, p. 1329.)

[Notification of the President, to correct an error in his Order of 17 August 1927, to ratify the Treaty between Poland and Danzig concerning the insurance of wage-earning and salaried employees on the Polish State Railways, which was signed at Danzig on 19 January 1927. Dated 20 October 1927.]

#### PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 14:289: Declara sem efeito todas as multas respeitantes a transgressões de disposições sobre horário de trabalho, aplicadas anteriormente à publicação do decreto no. 13:788, cujos processos pendem nos respectivos juízos. 30 de agosto de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 205, p. 1858.)

[Decree No. 14289 to annul all fines for contraventions of the provisions respecting hours of work, imposed prior to the publication of Decree No. 13788, procedure in connection with which is still pending. Dated 30 August 1927.]

Nova publicação, rectificada, do § unico do artigo 13º do decreto no. 14:054 (indenizações aos operarios contratados por conta do Estado nas colonias e que sejam vítimas de accidentes de trabalho). 14 de setembro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 204, p. 1856.)

[Publication of the rectified text of the sole subsection of section 13 of Decree No. 14054 (compensation to workers engaged in the colonies on account of the State who are victims of industrial accidents). Dated 14 September 1927.]

Decreto no. 14:437 : Aprova o regulamento da Caixa de Reformas e Pensões dos Caminhos de Ferro do Estado. 18 de outubro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 230, p. 1999.)

[Decree No. 14437 to approve the rules of the State Railways Superannuation and Pension Fund. Dated 18 October 1927.]

Decreto no. 14:439 : Extingue o Commissariado Geral dos Serviços de Emigração, incluindo as Inspeções das Zonas de Lisboa e Porto. — Manda proceder à reorganização dos mesmos serviços. 19 de outubro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 231, p. 2007.)

[Decree No. 14439 to abolish the General Emigration Department, including the Lisbon and Oporto inspectorates, and to provide for the reorganisation of the emigration services. Dated 19 October 1927.]

\* Decreto no. 14:497 : Reorganiza os serviços da Inspeção de Higiene do Trabalho e das Industrias. 22 de outubro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 240 p. 2131.)

[Decree No. 14497 to reorganise the Labour and Industrial Hygiene Inspectorate. Dated 22 October 1927.]

Decreto no. 14:466 : Declara, nas colonias, industrias insalubres, incomodas, perigosas ou toxicas as constantes das tabelas nos. 1 et 2 anexas ao decreto no. 8:364. 24 de outubro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 235, p. 2075.)

[Decree No. 14466, to declare that the industries specified in Schedules 1 and 2 appended to Decree No. 8364 (of 25 August 1922) shall be deemed in the colonies to be unhealthy, noxious, or dangerous industries. Dated 24 October 1927.]

\* Decreto no. 14:498 : Regula o trabalho dos menores e das mulheres. — Institui a tutela sanitaria dos menores e das mulheres, que fica a cargo da Inspeção de Higiene do Trabalho e das Industrias. 29 de outubro de 1927. Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 240, p. 2134.)

[Decree No. 14498 to regulate the employment of young persons and women and introduce measures for the protection of the health of young persons and women to be administered by the Labour and Industrial Hygiene Inspectorate. Dated 29 October 1927.]

\* Decreto no. 14:535 : Aprova o regulamento do trabalho das mulheres e dos menores e tabelas que lhe respeitam. 31 de outubro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 245, p. 2461.)

[Decree No. 14535 to approve the regulations respecting the employment of women and children and the relevant schedules. Dated 31 October 1927.]

\* Decreto no. 14:590 : Da nova redacção ao artigo 56º do decreto no. 13:642 (disposições regulamentares sobre lavra de pedreiras). 16 de novembro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 255, p. 2221.)

[Decree No. 14590 to amend section 56 of Decree No. 13642 (of 21 June 1927) : regulations respecting work in quarries. Dated 16 November 1927.]

## RUMANIA

\* Lege pentru modificarea unor dispozitii din legea persoanelor juridice, privind asociatiile profesionale. 20 Aprilie 1927. (Monitorul Oficial, 1927, No. 90, p. 5598.)

[Act to amend certain provisions of the Corporations Act respecting trade associations. Dated 20 April 1927.]

Decret : Regulamentul Comisiunii superioare de igiena, salubritate si ingiena industrială. 26 Mai 1927. (Monitorul Oficial, 1927, No. 255, p. 15443.)

[Decree issuing regulations for the Superior Board of Public Health, Sanitation, and Industrial Hygiene. Dated 26 May 1927.]

## SALVADOR

\* Decreto-Ley de Protección a los Empleados de Comercio. 9 de junio de 1927. (Diario Oficial, Tomo 102, No. 136, 17 de junio de 1927, p. 1041.)

[Legislative Decree for the protection of commercial employees. Dated 9 June 1927.]

Acuerdo. Suprimese la Dirección General de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo. 12 de marzo de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 58, p. 431.)

[Decision to suppress the General Directorate of Industry, Commerce, and Labour. Dated 12 March 1927.]

Decreto. Establécese en cada una de las cabeceras de departamento una Junta de Conciliación, que se encargará del cumplimiento de la Ley de Accidentes del Trabajo. 15 de junio de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 137, p. 1051.)

[Decree to establish in the chief town of every department a Conciliation Board to supervise the observance of the Industrial Accidents Act. Dated 15 June 1927.]

#### SIAM

\* Immigration Act B.E. 2470. Dated 11 July B.E. 2470 (1927).

Ministerial Regulations B.E. 2470 in pursuance of the Immigration Act B.E. 2470. Dated 21 July B.E. 2470 (1927).

#### SPAIN

\* Real decreto aprobando el Reglamento, que se inserta, para la aplicación del Real decreto-ley de 26 de julio de 1926, relativo al trabajo a domicilio. 20 de octubre de 1927. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1927, No. 298, p. 514.)

[Royal Decree issuing Administrative Regulations under the Legislative Decree of 26 July 1926 respecting home work. Dated 20 October 1927.]

Real decreto aprobando con carácter provisional los Estatutos, que se insertan, de la Caja Central de Crédito Marítimo. 30 de octubre de 1927. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1927, No. 310, p. 778.)

[Royal Decree to approve provisionally the rules of the Maritime Central Credit Fund appended thereto. Dated 30 October 1927.]

Real orden aprobando el Reglamento-tipo, que se inserta, de régimen interior, de Comités paritarios. 8 de noviembre de 1927. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1927, No. 315, p. 872.)

[Royal Order to approve the model regulations appended thereto for joint committees. Dated 8 November 1927.]

#### SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:ts Kungörelse om ändrad lydelse av § 4 mom. 2 och § 5 i reglementet den 29 juni 1917 (nr 473) angående förvaltningen av riks-försäkringsanstaltens olycksfallsförsäkringsfond. 6 maj 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 153, p. 198.)

[Royal Notification to amend subsection (2) of section 4 and section 5 of the Regulations of 29 June 1917 (No. 473) respecting the administration of the Accident Insurance Fund of the Royal Insurance Institution. Dated 6 May 1927.]

#### SWITZERLAND

\* Bundesgesetz betreffend Abänderung von Art. 51, Absatz 1, des Bundesgesetzes über die Kranken- und Unfallversicherung vom 13. Juni 1911. Vom 29. Juni 1927. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1927, No. 22, p. 488.)

Loi fédérale modifiant l'article 51, premier alinéa, de la loi fédérale du 13 juin 1911 sur l'assurance en cas de maladie et d'accidents. Du 29 juin 1927. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1927, No. 22, p. 508.)

\* Verordnung I quater über die Unfallversicherung. Vom 8. November 1927. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1927, No. 23, p. 298.)

Ordonnance I quater sur l'assurance-accidents. Du 8 novembre 1927. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1927, No. 23, p. 518.)

#### URUGUAY

Ley. Se interpreta un aspecto de la ley de 20 de Noviembre de 1922 sobre jubilaciones de trabajadores de diques varaderos, etc. 8 de agosto de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 6362, p. A 291.)

[Act to interpret in a certain respect the Act of 20 November 1922 respecting pensions of workers in ship-repairing docks, etc. Dated 8 August 1927.]

Resolución. Se declaran los obreros que deben percibir el salario mínimo trabajando en obras públicas. 7 de junio de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 6311, p. A 381.)

[Resolution to specify the workers entitled to receive the minimum wage while employed on public works. Dated 7 June 1927.]

Decreto. Se reglamenta la ley de Jubilaciones de Prácticos de los ríos y puertos nacionales. 22 de Agosto de 1927. (Diario Oficial, 1927, No. 6386, p. A 47.)

[Decree to issue regulations under the Act (of 28 October 1926) respecting the superannuation allowances of pilots of Uruguayan rivers and ports. Dated 22 August 1927.]

#### VENEZUELA

Decreto reglamentario de la Ley de minas. 15 de agosto de 1927. (Gaceta Oficial, 1927, 27 de agosto (Núm. extraordinario), p. 1; Erratum: No. 16288, p. 68572.)

[Decree issuing regulations under the Mining Act. Dated 15 August 1927.]

# Book Notes

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

**International Labour Office.** *Compulsory Sickness Insurance. Comparative Analysis of National Laws and Statistics.* Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insurance), No. 6. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King, 1927. xvi + 794 pp. 12s.; \$3.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference in 1925, the International Labour Office attempts, in the above volume, a systematic examination on an international basis of the essential aspects of compulsory sickness insurance. Since it was not possible to include a complete presentation of social theories or a complete reproduction of the laws and regulations of the several countries, a methodical summary only of the plans that have been realised in legislation, and an analysis of the essential character of the various national systems, are given, together with statistics of their working.

The six parts into which the study is divided deal respectively with : the scope of compulsory sickness insurance laws ; benefits ; financial resources and their management ; institutions and supervisory authorities ; disputes ; judicial authorities, offences, and penalties ; the situation of foreign workers.

A list of the principal legal texts and documents used is given in the appendix.

— *Freedom of Association.* Volume I. *Comparative Analysis.* Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 28. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King, 1927. xv + 140 pp.

Although, by reason of the decision taken at the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference not to place the question of freedom of association for trade purposes on the Agenda of the next Conference, an international Convention relating to the matter is for the present out of the question, it is considered important that the enquiry on freedom of association undertaken by the International Labour Office should be pursued, for it may help to dispel the uncertainty still existing with regard to the meaning of this right, the implications of which are so complex. It may also help to clear the ground for an assimilation of national legislations, and, ultimately, for regulation on international lines. For this purpose it has seemed well to enlarge the scope of the enquiry, and to include not only the problem of the right of combination in its narrow sense, but trade union law in general, i.e. the whole body of law regulating trade unionism. The results of the investigations made in the different countries are given in a separate series of studies, forming four additional volumes ; they constitute the basis of the comparative analysis published in the first volume. This volume contains, with the exception of the draft questionnaire, the material already published in the "grey report" submitted to the Tenth Session of the Conference (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 6, June 1927, p. 939). The concluding chapter has been rewritten and a preface and notes have been added. The volume is also published in French and in German.

**International Association for Social Progress (British Section).** (a) *Reports :* (1) *The Effects upon Labour of Modern Industrial Developments.* 18 pp. (2) *Family Endowment.* 13 pp. (3) *Hours of Work and their Relation to Output.* 10 pp. (4) *Maternity Insurance.* 13 pp. (b) *Memorandum on Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain.* 14 pp. London, 1927.

These reports and memorandum were prepared by a Sub-Committee of the British Section of the International Association for Social Progress for the Annual Congress held in Vienna in September 1927.



**International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry.** *Report of Summer School, held at Baveno (Italy), June 1927, on the subject of the Elimination of Unnecessary Fatigue in Industry.* The Hague. 129 pp., charts. 1.50 fl.

The report is edited in the original languages with an introduction and summary of discussions in English, French and German. The subject of fatigue was dealt with in its psychological as well as its physiological aspect. The lectures given dealt with : " The history of the study of fatigue " (Professor G. LORIGA) ; " Fatigue study as a factor in industrial development " (Mr. J. PIACITELLI) ; " Work and temperament " (Professor T. H. PEAR) ; " Factors in working capacity of industrial workers " (Dr. Otto LIPMANN) ; " Light and vision in industry, with special reference to the elimination of unnecessary eye fatigue " (Mr. H. C. WESTON) ; " Indirect causes of fatigue arising from the whole twenty-four hour situation " (Professor T. H. PEAR) ; " The elimination of fatigue caused by extremes of temperature, humidity and dust " (Dr. H. M. VERNON) ; " Work and self-expression " (Professor T. H. PEAR).

**International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations.** *Report of Investigations into the Conditions of Indian Textile Workers.* By The Right Hon. T. SHAW, M.P. London, 1927. 66 pp. 1s.

The Delegation of Textile Workers which visited India in the cold weather of 1926-1927 consisted of the Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, M.P., representing the Federation, Messrs Hindle and Brothers, representing the English Cotton Workers, and Messrs. Furtwaengler and Schrader, representing the German Textile Workers. The report of Messrs. Hindle and Brothers, which appeared some time ago, was the subject of a note in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXIII, No. 8, 22 Aug. 1927, and the present report of Mr. Shaw covers much the same ground. In his general introduction, he recognises that different standards have to be applied in examining Indian and European industrial conditions, but at the same time emphasises the fact that the unhygienic surroundings in which the Indian workers live, and their appalling illiteracy and indebtedness, call for urgent remedial action. He is doubtful if Indian labour is more economical than European labour, and did not find that, for any given piece of work, the Indian rates were much below the English. The hopeful signs of the situation are that the barriers of the caste system are breaking down, and that both the employers and the higher castes are taking an increasing interest in social welfare work.

Mr. Shaw finds that though there are some 20 different trades unions for textile workers, with a membership conservatively estimated at 32,000, their position is still weak and their work diffused. The workers, however, have perfect freedom to organise, and this, in fact, they are doing in an increasing degree. In the Indian States, as opposed to British India, longer hours of work and lower wages were the rule rather than the exception ; nor was there any evidence of trade union organisation.

**Union internationale des ouvriers du bois.** *Salaires et conditions de travail des ouvriers du bois dans les divers pays (Deuxième rapport).* 1er octobre 1926. Amsterdam, 1927. 33 pp.

This report gives the results of an enquiry undertaken by the International Union of Woodworkers into wages and working conditions in the wood industry at 1 October 1926. Information is given for nearly thirty countries. Statistics of the hourly and full-time weekly wages of typical categories of workmen in the large towns are tabulated ; for comparative purposes the wages have been converted according to the rates of exchange into German marks and index numbers of real wages have been calculated by using the costs, calculated by the International Labour Office, of a representative basket of food commodities.

As regards other labour conditions information is given on hours of labour, overtime hours and rates of pay, paid holidays, indemnity for cost of tools, payment of the wage in case of unavoidable absence from work, the number of collective agreements and the number of members which they cover. Wherever possible, indications are given as to whether the conditions are established by law or by collective agreement.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

## ARGENTINA

**Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.** *La Xª Conferencia internacional del Trabajo.* Report presented by Dr. Alejandro M. UNSAIN. Buenos Aires, 1927. 77 pp.

Report of the Government Delegate for Argentina on the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference.

## AUSTRALIA

**Attorney-General's Department.** *A Report of Cases Decided and Awards made in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, including Conferences convened by the President and Deputy Presidents from 1 January 1926 to 19 July 1926.* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports. Vol. 23. Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, The Law Company of Australasia, 1926. xxxiii + 940 pp.

**Ministry of State for Home and Territories.** **Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.** *Labour Report, 1926.* No. 17. Melbourne, 1927. 174 pp.

## QUEENSLAND

**Department of Justice.** *Forty-second Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies and Industrial and Provident Societies, containing a General Review of Friendly Societies in Queensland, Lists of Societies to 31 March 1927, and Financial and Numerical Statements for the Year ended 30 June 1926.* Brisbane, 1927. 28 pp. 1s.

**Department of Mines.** *Report for the Year 1926.* Brisbane, 1927. iv + 130 pp. 3s. 6d.

**Department of Public Works. State Advances Corporation.** *(Workers' Dwellings.) Eighteenth Annual Report of the Manager for the Year ended 30 June 1927, to which are appended Statements of Accounts, Balance-Sheet, Statistics and other Information.* Brisbane, 1927. 48 pp. 2s. 6d.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**South Australian School of Mines and Industries.** *Annual Report for 1926 and Prospectus for 1927.* Adelaide, 1927. 312 pp.

## BELGIUM

**Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale.** **Commission nationale de la Production industrielle.** *Constitution. Programme. Rapport final et conclusions.* Ghent, 1927. vi + 90 pp.

The Belgian National Industrial Production Committee was set up in 1924, according to the statement of Mr. Theunis before the Chamber, with the object of determining the best means of increasing production through the use of modern equipment and technical methods and the provision of fresh outlets. The Committee appointed to study the economic situation (1920-1921) and the Committee on agricultural production (1923) set up by former Governments had also dealt with the economic position. The above report sets forth the results attained by these different committees.

## CUBA

**Secretaría de Hacienda. Sección de Estadística.** *Inmigración y movimiento de pasajeros año de 1925 y comparaciones con el año de 1924.* Havana, 1927. 28 pp.

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

## DENMARK

**Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Danish Statistical Department.** *Denmark 1927.* Copenhagen, 1927. 279 pp.

Special mention may be made of the data supplied concerning education, agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts and industry, social and economic conditions and the

money market in Denmark in 1926. Among the special articles contributed are one on land distribution in Denmark by Mr. K. J. KRISTENSEN and one on Danish co-operative societies by Mr. A. Axelsen DREJER.

*Den X. Internationale Arbejdskonference, Genève 1927.* Beretning fra de Danske Delegerede. Reprinted from *Socialt Tidsskrift*, November 1927. Copenhagen, 1927. 52 pp.

Report by the Danish Delegates on the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1927.

*Sundhedsstyrelsen. Medicinalberetning for den Danske Stat for Aaret 1925.* By H. J. HANSEN. Copenhagen, 1927. vi + 189 pp.

Statistical report of the Danish Ministry of Health for 1925.

## FEDERATED MALAY STATES

*Annual Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the Federated Malay States for the Year ending 30 June 1926.* Supplement to the *F.M.S. Government Gazette*, 22 July 1927. Kuala Lumpur, 1927. 36 pp.

## FRANCE

*Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène et de la Prévoyance sociales. Direction du contrôle des assurances privées. Recueil de documents relatifs aux assurances sur la vie.* No. 14. *Onzième rapport sur le fonctionnement du contrôle des sociétés d'assurance sur la vie, des sociétés de capitalisation, des sociétés d'épargne, des entreprises d'assurances nuptialité-natalité et des entreprises faisant l'acquisition d'immeubles à charge de rentes viagères pendant l'année 1923.* Paris, 1926. 273 pp.

Documents relating to life insurance published by the Insurance Audit Department. Report for 1923 on life insurance companies, capitalisation societies, savings banks, etc.

## ALGERIA

*Direction de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de la Colonisation. Législation relative au crédit mutuel et à la coopération agricoles en Algérie.* Alger, 1926. 60 pp.

Contains the text of the Acts and Decrees relating to agricultural credit and co-operation in Algeria together with a short explanatory note.

## GERMANY

*Arbeit und Gesundheit.* Schriftenreihe zum Reichsarbeitsblatt. Herausgegeben von Dr. MARTINECK. Heft 4. *Orthopädische Stützapparate* von Dr. Paul JOTTKOWITZ. *Orthopädisches Schuhwerk* von Dr. ROSENFELD. *Die orthopädische Versorgung der Kriegsbeschädigten* von Dr. SCHOLTZE. Anhang: *Benennungslisten.* Berlin, Verlag des Reichsarbeitsblattes (Reimar Hobbing), 1927. 118 pp. illustr.

Detailed description of the orthopaedic appliances used for disabled ex-service men. The volume includes a list of these devices and a large number of illustrations.

## PRUSSIA

*Preussisches Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten. Statistische Nachweisungen aus dem Gebiete der landwirtschaftlichen Verwaltung von Preussen. Jahrgang 1925.* Berlin, 1927. 195 pp.

In this statistical survey of the work carried out by the Prussian Department of Agriculture in 1925 the information given on the vocational education system is of special interest.

## GREAT BRITAIN

*Board of Education. Statistics of Public Education for the Year 1925-1926 (With Historical Tables).* England and Wales. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. xiv + 155 pp. 5s. 6d.

*Department of Overseas Trade. Report on the Commercial, Industrial and Economic Situation in China to 30 June 1927.* By H. H. Fox, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., and H. J.

BRETT, together with a *Report on the Trade of South Manchuria* by Oswald WHITE. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 59 pp. 1s. 6d.

The outstanding feature of the period reviewed is the general dislocation caused by the Civil War. The paragraph dealing with the labour situation calls attention to the continued growth of the trade union movement; in Shanghai and other large cities, there is now no trade or industry without its own union. It is significant that agricultural classes are also being brought into the trade union fold.

— *Report on the Economic, Financial and Commercial Conditions of the Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal Zone.* By William H. OXLEY. *And of the Republic of Costa Rica.* By Frank N. COX. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 48 pp. 1s. 6d.

**Ministry of Labour.** *A Dictionary of Occupational Terms. Based on the Classification of Occupations used in the Census of Population, 1921.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. v + 564 pp. £1. 1s.

The Ministry of Labour has just issued a monumental work of nearly 600 pages comprising a definition of all the occupational terms used in the Occupations Classification of the Census of Population of 1921. This is the first dictionary of the kind ever compiled in Great Britain and has taken six years to complete. It was prepared as the result of a resolution passed by the British Empire Statistical Conference in 1920 and considered in the same year by an Inter-Departmental Committee set up to make preparations for the forthcoming census of population. A similar attempt, but on a much smaller scale, was made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in 1918-1919 when a number of "Descriptions of Occupations" were issued; they covered only a limited number of industries. Reference should also be made to the *Répertoire technologique des noms d'industries et des professions* issued by the French Government in 1909 which gave the equivalent occupational terms in three languages (English, French and German) together with a short description in French of the principal occupations. The present volume is on a much more ambitious scale and covers approximately 29,000 terms. Since many of these, however, are synonyms, the number of occupational terms actually defined is 16,837. The whole field of economic activity is covered, with the exception of persons employed in public administration, national defence and liberal professions.

It may be mentioned, as an indication of the detail given in the volume, that the index gives references to 188 different kinds of turnover — many of the terms are of course synonymous — and the number of definitions actually given is 36. A similar wealth of detail is furnished for other well-known occupations such as fitter (for which over 400 references are given in the index), machinist, moulder, painter, etc.

In the compilation of this valuable and much needed dictionary, the Ministry of Labour worked in close collaboration with other Government Departments, and also obtained information from Joint Industrial Councils and Trade Boards, railway companies, the Railway Staff Conference and a large number of individual employers and trade unions.

This pioneer attempt will prove of value not only to British students but as a useful basis for international comparisons of all kinds involving occupational terms.

— *Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1927. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 3 pp. 2d.

**Registry of Friendly Societies.** *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1926. Part 5. Building Societies.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 55 pp. 4s.

## ITALY

**Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri. Istituto centrale di statistica.** *Annuario statistico italiano. Anno 1927-V. Terza Serie, Vol. I.* Rome, 1927. viii + 389 pp.

Statistical year-book for 1927.

## NETHERLANDS

**Centrale Commissie voor de Statistiek.** *Jaarverslag over het Jaar 1926.* The Hague, 1927. 76 pp.

Annual report of the Netherlands Central Statistical Commission for 1926.

## NEW ZEALAND

Department of Industries and Commerce. *Tenth Annual Report, 1927*. Wellington, 1927. 19 pp. 9d.

## NORWAY

Departementet for Sociale Saker. Riksforsikringsanstalten. *Ulykkesforsikringen for industriarbeidere m. v. 1924*. Oslo, 1927. 34 + 151 pp.

The above report on accident insurance for industrial workers in Norway in 1924 is published by the Norwegian State Insurance Institution. It analyses the accidents notified in 1924, with reference to the duration of incapacity caused and the temporary or permanent compensation granted. The accident returns are also grouped by industry.

Information is given on the various causes of the accidents; the number of working days lost and the expenditure incurred are also classified by cause of accident.

## POLAND

Ministerstwo Pracy i Opieki Społecznej. Ministère du Travail et de l'Assistance sociale. *Rocznik Pracowniczych Związków Zawodowych w Polsce rok 1925. Annuaire des syndicats professionnels des travailleurs en Pologne 1925*. Warsaw, 1927. 102 + LXXXIII pp.

This year-book is the first publication of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance relating to the trade union movement in Poland. It contains data on the position and activities of the unions in 1925 and a short history of the movement. The greater part of the information was collected through an enquiry, the results of which have been carefully classified. Where the full particulars required were not available approximate figures are given. The publication of the year-book was delayed through the tardy arrival of replies from certain unions, and the information given is therefore not always entirely up to date. Changes occurring during 1926 and the beginning of 1927 are indicated in supplementary notes, and the headings to the tables included in the appendix are given in French.

A summary of the data furnished in the year-book has been published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Assistance in a brochure entitled *Les syndicats professionnels des travailleurs en Pologne*.

## SWEDEN

K. Socialstyrelsen. *Hyresräkningen år 1926*. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, 1927. 83 pp.

Report on rents in Sweden during 1926.

— *Kooperativ Verksamhet i Sverige år 1925*. Sveriges Officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt, 1927. vii + 69 pp.

Report on co-operative societies in Sweden in 1925.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Labour. *Report of Committee on Hostels for Rural Children in Town Industries*. Reprinted from *The Social and Industrial Review*, January, February and March 1927. Bulletin Series No. 1. Pretoria, Govt. Printing and Stationery Office, 1927. 22 pp.

## UNITED STATES

Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Safety Code for Forging and Hot Metal Stamping*. Bulletin No. 451. Safety Code Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. iv + 34 pp. 15 cents.

— *Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe Industry: 1907 to 1926*. Bulletin No. 450. Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. iii + 97 pp. 15 cents.

— — — *Wages and Hours of Labour in the Hosiery and Underwear Industries, 1907 to 1926.* Bulletin No. 452. Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. iii + 72 pp. 15 cents.

— — — *Wholesale Prices 1890 to 1926.* Wholesale Prices Series. Bulletin No. 440. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. v + 256 pp. 60 cents.

— — — *Children's Bureau. Public Child-Caring Work in Certain Counties of Minnesota, North Carolina and New York.* By H. Ida CURRY. Bureau Publication No. 173. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. v + 96 pp. 15 cents.

The purpose of the study is to describe the county organisations for child care existing in Minnesota, North Carolina, and Dutchess County, New York. The information given relates, for the most part, to the year 1924. The author examines the problem of how best to promote the interests of neglected, defective and delinquent children, and the parts to be assigned to the State board of control and the county board.

In each State the problem is approached from a different angle. In Minnesota the county boards provide for needy children as agents of the State board. They may, on request, assist the juvenile courts in the investigation of questions connected with mothers' allowances, and the county commissioners or town supervisors in the administration of outdoor relief. Their duties do not extend to matters of education. The county boards call in the assistance of volunteers in case work. They have secured protection for illegitimate children to a degree not approached elsewhere; they have practically abolished "baby farms" and uncontrolled maternity homes. Minnesota affords an example of State responsibilities discharged largely through county units.

In North Carolina the work is more centralised. The State superintendent of child welfare is practically chief school attendance officer, and he is the chief probation officer in the juvenile court. On him (and not on the county board as in Minnesota) devolves the administration of measures for the care and protection of individual children. This State approaches the problem largely from the point of view of education. The county boards try to get children to attend school, combining this, more or less, with the care of poor children and juvenile court work.

A contrast to these two systems is found in Dutchess County, New York. The fundamental difference is in the powers of the county board, established by special legislation. The county board can determine the needs of individual children by case enquiry, and can administer relief from public funds; in the other two systems the State or county board can only recommend expenditure of public funds for such purposes, they cannot authorise it. The board is required to provide suitably for destitute, neglected and defective children, and for such delinquent children as may be committed to it by the children's court.

The conclusion reached is that each of these three States has made a distinct contribution to methods of child care. Their systems diverge widely in the treatment of common problems, yet none could be copied exactly by another, since conditions and traditions make this inadvisable, if not impossible. Children in Minnesota, North Carolina and New York are faring better than before the county child-welfare boards were created.

## NEW YORK

**Department of Labour.** *Annual Report of the Industrial Commissioner for the Twelve Months ended 30 June 1927.* Albany, 1927. xv + 454 pp.

— **Bureau of Statistics and Information.** *Causes of Compensated Accidents Two Years ended 30 June 1926.* Special Bulletin No. 152. Albany, 1927. 145 pp.

— **Bureau of Women in Industry.** *Chronic Benzol Poisoning Among Women Industrial Workers.* Special Bulletin No. 150. Albany, 1927. 64 pp.

## OHIO

**Industrial Commission.** *Division of Safety and Hygiene. Accident Prevention and First Aid Suggestions.* Columbus, 1927. 61 pp.

— — — *Proceedings of Ohio Electric Light and Power Operators' Safety Conference, held at Columbus, Ohio, 6 May 1927.* Columbus, 1927. 77 pp.

— — — *Proceedings of Ohio Quarry Operators' Safety Conference, held at Columbus, Ohio, 24 September 1926.* Columbus, 1927. 85 pp.

## NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

*African Manual on Mining, Industry and Agriculture, 1927. Incorporating Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa.* Published annually. Edited by C. CARLYLE-GALL. London and Johannesburg, Mining and Industrial Publications of Africa, 1927. cxli + 1,028 pp., map 21s.

This well arranged reference book is primarily of value to those interested in mining developments in South Africa, but in addition to the data on mines adequate surveys are given of agricultural prospects in Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, with invaluable information for the tourist and the intending settler. From the sections relating to conditions of employment it can be seen that what was once regarded as a profitable field for investments partly because of the cheapness of its labour is now prospering with the increasing efficiency of that labour and in spite of an increasing cost.

**American Child Health Association.** *Transactions of the Third Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 17-22 May 1926.* Part I. *Papers Read in the Medical Section.* 97 pp. Part II. *Papers Read in the Health Education Section.* 101 pp. New York, National Health Council, 1926.

**American Federation of Labour. Building Trades Department.** *Report of Proceedings of the Twenty-First Annual Convention held at Los Angeles, California, 27 September-1 October 1927.* Washington, 1927. 101 pp.

**Arnal, A.** *La cave coopérative.* Bibliothèque Vermorel. Les petits manuels des syndicats agricoles, No. 32. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique; Villefranche (Rhône), Librairie du Progrès agricole et viticole. 18 pp. 2 frs.

A description of the organisation and aims of the French co-operative organisations for the making, storing and sale of wine.

**Augé-Laribé, Michel and Pinot, Pierre.** *Agriculture and Food Supply in France during the War.* Economic and Social History of the World War. Translated and Abridged Series. New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford; Oxford University Press, 1927. xix + 328 + 20 pp.

Contains an abridged translation of two studies, the first of which, by Mr. Augé-Laribé, entitled *L'agriculture pendant la guerre*, was analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 3, September 1926, p. 448. Attention was drawn to the second, *Le ravitaillement de la population civile*, by Mr. Pierre Pinot—in the May issue of the same year (Vol. XIII, No. 5, p. 783).

**Beman, L. T.** *Selected Articles on Old Age Pensions.* The Handbook Series. New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1927. lxxii + 359 pp. \$2.40.

As its title indicates, this book is a collection of the more valuable articles which have appeared in American periodicals, advocating or opposing the institution of non-contributory old-age pensions. Old-age pensions abroad, industrial pension schemes and soldiers' pensions are also dealt with. Equipped with an extensive bibliography, it forms a useful handbook and survey of the whole question.

**Beveridge, Sir William H. and others.** *Six Aspects of Family Allowances.* Addresses delivered at the First Public Conference on Family Allowances held at the London School of Economics, 14 and 15 October 1927, under the auspices of the Family Endowment Society. London, 1927. 23 pp. 6d.

The report of the Conference on Family Allowances gives a general outline of the main problems which arise in the consideration of this subject. Sir William BEVERIDGE dealt with family allowances from the general economic point of view.

He argued that "neglect of the family is the greatest avoidable cause of poverty to-day, and the theory of a living wage based on the average family is the greatest statistical fallacy of this or any other age". Dr. FISHER examined the question of the influence of family allowances on fertility. He gave illustrations from French experience, particularly from that of the Upper Rhine Equalisation Fund. His general conclusion was that in France family allowances may have slightly diminished the rate of fall in the birth rate. For England he was of opinion that the slight effect on the birth rate, such as might be anticipated from family allowances on an adequate scale, would certainly take a long time to check the tendency to decrease at present shown by the population of England and Scotland.

Professor MORTRAM's subject was the physiological basis of the minimum wage. He gave data regarding requirements of calories, carbo-hydrates, proteids, fats, and vitamins, and calculated the cost in London of a dietary on this basis. To this sum he added an amount to cover housing, fuel and light, clothing, and other items of expenditure. His conclusion was that on the physiological basis the income per week of a family of father, mother, and three children, should not fall below 41s. 8d. It might be possible to live without loss of efficiency on a smaller amount if exceptional competence were shown by the housewife in the expenditure of the income. He also pointed out that the "standard family" is a myth, and that "any calculation of a minimum wage based on physiological principles must take into account the man value of each individual family".

On the subject of the provision of family allowances, Mr. BRAILSFORD, advocated that allowances should be provided out of State revenues. Mr. J. L. COHEN was in favour of the insurance system by which the cost of allowances would be covered by joint contributions of employers, workers, and the State. Details of the system which he advocated are given in his book *Family Income Insurance* (analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, April 1926, p. 605). Principal MURRAY described a third system, that of the equalisation fund, and gave particulars of the working of this method of providing allowances in France.

**Blanc, Edouard.** *La ceinture rouge. Enquête sur la situation politique, morale et sociale de la banlieue de Paris.* Paris, Editions Spes, 1927. 192 pp. 10 frs.

The author considers that, if municipal authorities hesitate to enforce the Act and regulations relating to housing conditions, the progress of the revolutionary spirit which he believes to be increasingly apparent in the suburbs of Paris can be arrested only through action taken by the central authorities to abolish slums.

**Bouchard, Georges.** *Les petites industries féminines à la campagne.* L'école sociale populaire, No. 164. Montreal. 32 pp. 15 sous.

A plea in favour of the revival of home industries in rural areas in Canada, with a description of the part which women can play in arresting the exodus to the towns.

**Bousquet, G. H.** *Introduction à l'étude du Manuel de V. Pareto.* Augmentée d'un appendice mathématique du Prof. A. de Pietri TONELLI. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1927. 46 pp. 6 fr.

On the occasion of the new edition of Pareto's *Manuel d'économie politique*, Mr. Bousquet, who is responsible for the publication of revised editions of several of Pareto's works, gives in the above introduction some explanations necessary to a full comprehension of its content. He considers the *Manuel* in relation to modern theories of pure economics and its importance as regards the future development of economic theory. At the same time he gives valuable indications designed to facilitate reference to this work and to show the relation between its different parts and the work of Pareto as a whole.

The appendix contains an interesting mathematical note by Professor de Pietri Tonelli on *L'évolution des équations générales de l'équilibre économique* from Cournot to Pareto, including the equations of Walras.

**Brandes, Dr. P.** *Der Verkehr mit Mineralölen. Eine Zusammenstellung der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen für Preussen nebst Ausführungsanweisungen und Erklärungen.* Die überwachungspflichtigen Anlagen in Preussen. Berlin, Carl Heymanns, 1927. vii + 76 pp.

Exposition of the Prussian Acts and regulations relating to the transport of mineral oils.



**Chambre syndicale des Industries métallurgiques du Rhône.** *Des différents modes de rémunération du travail.* Lyons. 32 pp.

Attention is directed to scientific systems of labour remuneration which provide stimulus to output by the payment of a premium or bonus. The Halsey-Williams, Rowan, Garrett, Taylor, and other systems are described with algebraical illustrations and diagrams. The advantages and disadvantages of each system are indicated. It is considered that in order to be satisfactory a system should be simple, readily understood by the worker, and stable, but also elastic, capable of being adapted to changes in organisation and type of work; it should provide normal and equitable remuneration for production, should stimulate increased production, and, to do this, should be based on exact time study. It should also lead to a reduction in costs as production increases. A bonus system on these lines, with a considerable increase in remuneration when a given output has been attained, is favoured.

**Charbonnel, G.** *Les syndicats d'élevage.* Bibliothèque Vermorel. Les petits manuels des syndicats agricoles, No. 45. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique; Villefranche (Rhône), Librairie du Progrès agricole et viticole. 51 pp. 2 frs.

Describes the history, organisation, rules, etc. of cattle breeding associations in France.

**Cole, G. D. H.** *A Short History of the British Working Class Movement.* Vol. II. 1848-1900. viii + 211 pp. Vol. III. 1900-1927. viii + 237 pp. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1926 and 1927. 6s. each.

The first volume of Mr. Cole's history of the British working class movement, to which attention was drawn in the May 1926 issue of the *International Labour Review* (Vol. XIII, No. 5, p. 771), carried the reader from 1789 down to 1848. The second and third volumes deal respectively with the Victorian era and the eventful period from 1900 to 1927. They trace the transition from an acceptance by the working classes of the new industrial order and "individualist capitalism" to the anti-capitalist movement of recent years, and review the beginnings of modern working-class organisation and the rise of the British Labour Party. Important developments during and since the war are described, including the general strike of 1926. The history is brought down to the passing of the Trade Union Act of 1927. Each volume ends, like the first, with a short survey of the condition of the workers during the period reviewed.

A number of tables and charts provide data on wage rates and prices.

**Comité national d'études sociales et politiques.** *Les noirs. Leurs aspirations et leur avenir.* Exposé du R. P. AUPIAIS, Supérieur des Missions catholiques du Dahomey. Interventions de MM. CANDAGE et V. AUGAGNEUR. Paris, 1927. 37 pp.

After twenty-three years spent in Dahomey, Father Aupiais is convinced of the intellectual potentialities of the black race. According to his view the negroes are "straight-forward, kind, intelligent, and capable of forming societies perfect in every respect". There exists, however, the formidable problem of harmonising arbitrary and authoritative institutions and subjection of the community with the individualist principles of European civilisation.

Mr. Augagneur, former Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, refuses to admit the existence of "superior" and "inferior" races. There are races, he says, which have reached an advanced stage of evolution and there are races which have not yet done so. While paying tribute to the efforts of Europeans who are endeavouring to civilise the backward races, Mr. Augagneur fears for the latter "the consequences of a rapid social and moral evolution". He advocates vocational training as a first step towards a higher education. "The blacks", he considers, "are capable of attaining a very high intellectual standard."

**Craissac, Abel.** *La France et l'Organisation internationale du Travail.* Rapport présenté au Congrès départemental de Brignoles le 3 juillet 1927. Ligue des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen. Fédération Départementale du Var. Toulon, 1927. 12 pp.

The author urges French Ministers and deputies not to neglect the ratification of International Labour Conventions. Only by giving effect to these Conventions he says, can "the broad principles embodied in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles as indispensable guarantees of peace be applied".

**Créhanche, André.** *Chômage et placement.* La Guerre et le Travail. Série française. Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale University Press. xii + 128 pp.

This monograph, devoted to the organisation and working of labour exchanges and services for the administration of unemployment relief during the war, is written by an authority on the subject. It is of special interest to all readers seeking information on the origin of these institutions, which are still the principal agencies in France for combating unemployment.

**Das System der Hygiene.** *Auf Grundlage der neuen Lehre von dem Wohlleben (der Eubiotik).* Auf der Eubiotik gegründete gesundheitliche Volkskultur als Fundament der gesamten Volks- und Staatskultur. Herausgegeben von Dr. St. Ruzicka. (1) *Einleitungskapitel, und Die neue Lehre von dem Wohlleben: die Eubiotik*, von Dr. St. Ruzicka. Bratislava, 1927. 128 pp.

Study on the causes of disease and the art of living in conformity with natural laws.

**Deutscher Genossenschaftsverband.** *Jahrbuch für 1926.* XXVIII. Jahrgang (66. Folge des Jahresberichts). Herausgegeben von Dr. Philipp Stein. Berlin, 1927. 183 pp.

Year-book of the German Co-operative Union for 1926.

**Deutsch-Oesterreichischer Städtebund.** *The Housing Policy of the Municipality of Vienna. A survey of the activities of Vienna since the end of the war towards overcoming the shortage of dwellings and raising the standard of housing.* Vienna, 1926. 38 pp.

Published also in French and in German.

**Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge.** *Die Verwertung der Arbeitskraft als Problem der Fürsorge. Vorbericht für den 40. Deutschen Fürsorgetag in Hamburg, 23-25. Mai 1927.* Schriften des Deutschen Vereins für öffentliche und private Fürsorge. Neue Folge. Heft 9. Karlsruhe, G. Braun, 1927. 2 Vols. ix + 199 and xiv + 110 pp.

In preparation for the fortieth Conference of the German Association for Public and Private Welfare, which was held in May 1927 in Hamburg, important reports were issued. These reports are contained in the two volumes under review.

Dr. POLLIGKEIT, in his preface, raises some of the questions which are dealt with in the reports. He points out that the view is frequently met with that, in giving support to those who are completely or partially capable of working, the limits of reasonable welfare work have been over-shot and that the duty of the community ought to be to create or to procure work instead of support, or at least that support should always be combined with an obligation to work. Both ethical and economic arguments have been adduced to support this view. This is clearly an important question in the field of welfare work, but its discussion is involved in various difficulties. One of these difficulties is that, during a period of acute unemployment, it is extremely difficult for those who are not completely fit to obtain employment. Employers naturally prefer those who are fully fit. This raises an important problem of economic policy; Dr. Polligkeit asks whether efforts should not be made to organise industry in such a way as to leave room in the labour market for workers who are defective in various ways. The reports deal with industrial welfare work for fit workers and for various types of sub-normal or under-privileged workers. Special attention is devoted to the case of young workers, and Dr. NORDMEIER rightly points out that work on behalf of sub-normal or under-privileged young people might be regarded as "key welfare work".

**Die Verhandlung des vierunddreissigsten Evangelisch-Sozialen Kongresses in Hamburg am 7-9. Juni 1927.** Nach den Manuskripten und stenographischen Niederschriften von Generalsekretär Johannes HERZ. Göttingen, Bandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1927. 162 pp.

The object of the Social-Evangelical Congress, the Proceedings of the thirty-fourth meeting of which are printed in this volume, is to make impartial investigation into social circumstances, to measure them in accordance with the moral

standard of the Gospel and to make this standard more real and fruitful in the economic life of the day.

The first of the main subjects dealt with by the Congress was recent developments of Socialism. On the second main subject, Dr. HEYDE made an important speech in which he examined some of the sociological aspects of industrial relations and the community spirit in industry. He enters a protest against the Utopian or sentimental conception of the community of interest between the workers and the employers, and points out that, while this community is real, the relation between the worker and the factory is not a solemn marriage which fate intended to be indissoluble, for better or for worse.

**Fédération nationale de la mutualité et de la coopération agricoles.** *XIV<sup>me</sup> Congrès national de la Mutualité et de la Coopération agricoles, Perpignan, 24-27 juin 1926. Rapports et compte-rendu des travaux.* Perpignan, 1927. 403 pp.

The principal questions dealt with at the Congress were social insurance, the development of vine growers' co-operative societies and co-operative organisation in the wine industry, education in co-operation, the organisation of agricultural mutual aid societies, and housing improvement in rural areas.

**Fricke, Rolf.** *Konjunktur und Einkommen. Eine Grundlegung zur dynamischen Konjunkturtheorie.* Halberstadt, H. Meyer, 1927. xv + 138 pp.

Study on the dynamism of economic cycles and their causes. After defining the economic cycle and describing its course, the author examines indexes of fluctuation in economic prosperity, analyses the concept of income and describes its utilisation (consumption and saving). In the last chapters he considers fluctuations in purchasing power during economic crises, and the causes, development and termination of such crises.

**Fuster, Edouard.** *La protection de la famille par la prévoyance collective.* Observations générales présentées à la deuxième assemblée générale de l'Association internationale pour le Progrès social, Vienne, 14-18 septembre 1927. Nancy, Paris, and Strasbourg, 1927. 38 pp.

Some general observations on the protection of the family through collective welfare measures, a subject discussed at the second general meeting of the International Association for Social Progress held at Vienna, 16-18 September 1927.

**Gemeinnützige Reichsbundkriegerseidlung.** *Geschäftsbericht für die Zeit von der Gründung (4. September 1924) bis 31. Dezember 1926.* Berlin. 21 pp.

Report on the activities of the German Association for Placing Ex-Service Men from its foundation (4 September 1924) to 31 December 1926.

**Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten.** *Kaufmännische Gehilfenprüfungen?* Herausgegeben von der Abteilung Bildungswesen, 1927. Schriftenreihe des Gewerkschaftsbundes der Angestellten, Nr. 38. Berlin, Sieben-Stäbe Verlags- u. Druckereigesellschaft. 28 pp.

Study on the examination of shop assistants in Germany.

**Graudvoinnet, J.** *Les syndicats agricoles.* Bibliothèque Vermorel. Les petits manuels des syndicats agricoles, No. 90. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique; Villefranche (Rhône), Librairie du Progrès agricole et viticole. 38 pp. 2 frs.

Gives in a few pages much useful information on agricultural unions in France.

**Halbert, Blanche.** *Boy-Built Houses. A School Project Method of Training Boys for House Building.* Better Homes in America, Publication No. 13. Washington, 1927. 36 pp. 10 cents.

**Hallendorff, Carl.** *Svenska Arbetsgivarföreningen 1902-1927.* Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt, 1927. vii + 222 pp. illustr.

This report, published on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Swedish Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations (*Svenska Arbetsgivarföreningen*), describes in detail the origin, development and activities of the Federation.

*Handbuch der sozialen Hygiene und Gesundheitsfürsorge.* Herausgegeben von A. GOTTSTEIN, A. SCHLOSSMANN, L. TELEKY. Fünfter Band, Soziale Physiologie und Pathologie. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. x + 807 pp.

The fifth and last volume of this encyclopaedia of social hygiene is devoted to social pathology and hygiene. Although the present state of knowledge does not permit a comprehensive survey of the whole field of these two sciences, certain parts are sufficiently developed to be the subject of a systematic exposition. The different chapters of the above volume deal with the following questions: fatigue; housing; influence of climatic factors; food; internal and infectious diseases; diseases of women and children; affections of the nerves, skin, eyes and ears; organisation of physical exercise and recreation and their importance from the standpoint of social hygiene.

**Hawtrey, R. G.** *The Gold Standard in Theory and Practice.* London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1927. 124 pp. 3s.

Much of the ground covered is the same as in the author's *Currency and Credit* and *Monetary Reconstruction* (see *International Labour Review*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, July 1923, p. 166) but the exposition is in a more concise and elementary form. The first two chapters are theoretical; the third is historical; the fourth contains an interesting discussion of present-day problems.

Mr. Hawtrey considers that stabilisation of the price level would greatly reduce the extent and mitigate the severity of the unemployment and trade disputes caused by economic changes and dislocations.

**Hueck, Dr. Alfred and Nipperday, Dr. H. C.** *Lehrbuch des Arbeitsrechts.* Erster Band. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1927. xiv + 247 pp.

The December 1927 issue of the *International Labour Review* (Vol. XVI, No. 6, p. 891) contained a short analysis of a book by Mr. Hugo Sinzheimer entitled *Grundzüge des Arbeitsrechts*. The work by Dr. Hueck and Dr. Nipperday is the second systematic study of German labour law published in 1927. The first volume deals with the general theory of labour law and the contract of employment. With the exception of the well-known book by Kaskel, *Arbeitsrecht*, no complete treatise on German labour law has yet appeared. As the authors point out, works of this nature can render the greatest service. Although labour law is far from having reached its full development, or perhaps for this very reason, a methodical general exposition is indispensable to prepare the way for further legislation.

The first part of the volume under consideration, devoted to the general theory of labour law, contains nine chapters dealing respectively with the conception and nature of labour law, its origin and evolution, the fundamental principles on which it is based, its sources, essential definitions, the administration of labour law, international labour law, the classification of labour law, and a bibliography of the subject.

The second part of the book is a study of the contract of employment (excluding, however, the subject of notice). The authors consider the general principles involved, the conclusion of the contract of employment, and the obligations of the worker and the employer. All these questions are exhaustively dealt with, account being taken of data furnished in important publications on the subjects treated.

**Indri, Giovanni.** *Pour la santé des ouvriers. Deux ans d'activité dans le domaine de l'assistance.* Preface by Benito MUSSOLINI. Rome, Caisse nationale pour les assurances sociales, 1927. 270 pp. illustr.

Mr. Indri, President of the Italian National Social Insurance Fund, describes the work of social assistance in Italy during the last two years.

**Industrial Welfare Society.** *Eighth Annual Lecture Conference on Industrial Welfare.* Balliol College, Oxford, 9 to 14 September 1927. London. 74 pp. 2s. 6d.

Every year the British Industrial Welfare Society organises a lecture conference attended by industrial welfare workers employed in various firms and others interested in industrial welfare.

Mr. Robert R. HYDE, Director of the Society, in his opening remarks at the Conference held in September 1927, drew attention to the noticeable increase on the previous year in the number of enquiries received by the Industrial Welfare Society relative to problems of industrial relationship. He expressed the belief that during the next ten years the human side of industry will be the outstanding feature of industrial development.

Special reference may be made to the following lectures: (1) "Staff Welfare and its Effect on Efficient Salemanship", by Miss Gladys BURLTON, who gives a realistic interpretation of welfare work: "Welfare work should be considered just as any other branch of business management, entirely from the point of view of its profitability." (2) "Sickness in Relation to its Cost in Industry", by Miss G. F. McARTHUR; (3) "A Critical Survey of Personnel Administration", by Mr. H. C. EMMERSON, who gives a very interesting account of personnel administration in the United States. He considers that "the justification for personnel administration lies in economic, administrative and psychological grounds. The economic side has to do with the increasing pressure for efficient production and service, with a minimum of effort, waste and friction. The administrative side has to do with the fact that all the activities included under personnel are closely related to one another and to executive problems. The psychological side has to do with the interest, goodwill and morale of the worker. It is concerned with the growing need of the worker for a new status in industry."

**Information Bureau on Women's Work.** *Trend of Women's Wages; Ohio, 1925.* Toledo, Ohio. 26 pp.

Data are given for saleswomen, women bookkeepers, stenographers, office clerks and wage earners, 18 years of age and over. Comparisons are also given of the wages of men and women. The information is tabulated to show the number of persons in each wage or salary group (e.g. over 12 dollars per week but under 15 dollars, etc.).

**Issarte, M.** *Cours de dangers des courants électriques.* Seventh edition. Ecole spéciale des travaux publics du bâtiment et de l'industrie. Paris, 1927. 77 pp.

This technical exposition of the dangers of electric currents will be analysed in the *Industrial Safety Survey*.

**Kammer für Handel, Gewerbe und Industrie in Wien.** *Bericht über die Industrie, den Handel und die Verkehrsverhältnisse in Wien und Niederösterreich während des Jahres 1926.* Vienna, 1927. xxxii + 601 pp.

Report of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce and Industry on industry and trade in Vienna and Lower Austria during 1926.

**Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien.** *Wirtschaftsstatistisches Jahrbuch 1926.* Vienna, 1927. 504 pp.

The year-book of economic statistics published by the Vienna Chamber of Workers and Salaried Employees contains abundant data on the movement of the population in Austria, developments in the various branches of production, industry, commerce and transport, wholesale and retail prices, the money market, public finance, labour conditions, employment and unemployment, and social policy. The year-book also contains a chronological list of the principal statutory provisions relating to social insurance and an "industrial map" of Austria.

**Kerchove de Denterghem, Comte Charles de.** *L'industrie belge pendant l'occupation allemande 1914-1917.* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. (Série belge). Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. Paris, Les Presses universitaires; New Haven, Yale University Press. xii + 310 pp.

Study on Belgian industry during the German occupation 1914-1918.

**Kerr, R. B.** *Is Britain Over-Populated?* Croydon, R. B. Kerr, 1927. 118 pp. 15s.

The author notes that Great Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world and that her population is still increasing rapidly. He maintains that she is losing the foreign trade by which she lives; that she cannot greatly increase her agriculture without diminishing the product per man-hour and therefore lowering the standard of living, and that the only remedy is birth control assisted by emigration.

**Laidler, Harry W.** *A History of Socialist Thought.* London, Constable and Co., 1927. xxii + 713 pp. 15s.

A desire to dispel the confusion which exists regarding the tenets of the different schools of socialism has prompted the author to write this outline of socialist thought and of the various movements for its application from the earliest times

down to the present day. The volume, prepared partly as a study for the American League of Industrial Democracy, supplements a former work, *Socialism in Thought and Action*, published in 1920. It is not concerned with the "organisational life" of socialism, but with its "thought life". Particular attention is devoted to the period beginning with the rise of so-called scientific socialism and to developments during and since the war. The author also describes "a number of allied movements aiming at social reconstruction, which, though not an integral part of socialism, have contributed to its theoretical and practical aspects." Each chapter is followed by a list of selected references. The book, which includes a detailed index, should prove a useful source of reference to all students of socialist doctrine.

**Lambert, Charles.** *La France et les étrangers. (Dépopulation, Immigration, Naturalisation.)* Preface by Edouard HERRIOT. Bibliothèque d'Histoire et de Politique. Directeur: Jacques ANCEL. Paris, Librairie Delagrave, 1928. 155 pp.

The opening chapters are a clear and well-balanced summary of the demographic problems which confront France since the war. Mr. Lambert then reviews various solutions designed either to remedy the deficiency in the population or to prevent immigration from becoming a danger to the future of the country and a source of conflict of a political or other nature. He emphasises the need of a central organisation of immigration services which would permit France to pursue a continuous and effective immigration policy. Mr. Lambert, who, as deputy, played an important part in the drafting of the Act of 10 August 1927 on nationality, makes an interesting analysis of the provisions of the Act, the text of which is given in the appendix.

In a letter which forms a preface to the book Mr. Herriot observes that, in the matter of immigration policy, the United States furnish an example which France might usefully follow, and states that, in his opinion, the creation of a National Immigration Office, which would deal with all questions relating to foreigners in France, is an urgent necessity. Mr. Herriot insists, moreover, on the fact that the evil of depopulation, which is undermining the prosperity of the country, calls not only for measures which will facilitate the naturalisation of immigrants, but also for a consistent general policy aiming at the promotion of public hygiene and an increase in the birth rate.

**Liefmann, Dr. Robert.** *International Cartels, Combines and Trusts. A Record of Discussion on Cartels at the International Economic Conference and a Summary of Legislation on Cartels.* With an Introduction by Charles T. HALLINAN. Europa Handbooks. London, Europa Publishing Co. 152 pp.

*London Essays in Economics: In honour of Edwin Cannan.* Edited by Professor T. E. GREGORY and Dr. Hugh DALTON, M.P. Foreword by Sir William BEVERIDGE, K.C.B. Studies in Economics and Political Science. No. 92 in the series of Monographs by writers connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science. London, George Routledge and Sons, 1927. x + 376 pp. 10s. 6d.

The essays in this volume are all by pupils of Professor Cannan and are published as a tribute to his varied and influential work.

Two of the best essays, by Dr. DALTON and Professor T. E. GREGORY, discuss the scope and nature of that work and bring out clearly the essential features of Professor Cannan's method. Another essay of particular value is Mr. L. ROBBINS' discussion of "The Optimum Theory of Population". Other subjects treated are: "The Relations between Banking and the State in the Union of South Africa", by A. PLANT; "The Historical Setting of the Malthusian Controversy", by Mabel C. BUER; "The Problem of Mark Debts", by E. L. HARGREAVES; "Productivity and the Theory of Wages", by E. M. BURNS; "The Theory of Wages in Relation to some Effects of Australian Wage Regulations", by F. C. BENHAM; "Legal Conceptions of Capital and Income", by William A. ROBSON; "Early Stages in the Development of Money and Coins", by A. R. BURNS, and "Marx versus the Peasant", by D. MITRANY.

**Magnusson, Lelfur and others.** *International Competition in Labour Conditions and the Maintenance of Labour Standards.* Addresses before the Joint Session of the Annual Meetings of the American Association for Labour Legislation and the American Economic Association at St. Louis (Mo.), December 1926. Reprinted from the *American Labour Legislation Review*. New York, 1927. 35 pp.

Mr. Magnusson, in focussing attention upon the problem of international competition and its effects upon labour standards, raises the question whether a nation is an economic unit, and whether national interests exist apart from the welfare of a country's inhabitants. He recalls how social legislation has become a question of international concern, explains the nature of the International Labour Organisation, and describes its origin, aim and work.

Mr. Herbert HEATON, Professor of economic and political science in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, discusses the "social justice" motive in creating international labour standards, while Miss Mary VAN KLEECK considers how the United States can aid the International Labour Organisation through research.

Two further short papers are contributed by Mr. Bryce M. STEWART, former director of the Employment Service of Canada, and Mr. J. P. CHAMBERLAIN (Columbia University Law School), dealing respectively with "Labour Standards and Competition between the United States and Canada" and "The United States and the International Labour Organisation".

**Mallory, Walter H.** *China: Land of Famine*. Foreword by Dr. John H. FINLEY. American Geographical Society, Special Publication No. 6. Edited by G. M. WRIGLEY. New York, 1926. xvi + 199 pp. illustr.

From the earliest times recurrent famine has been one of China's major problems. Although, the author points out, the situation cannot be adequately relieved in the absence of a stable and effective government, the results of the work of the China International Famine Relief Commission show that appreciable amelioration can be achieved. He examines the economic, natural and political causes of famine and advocates certain remedial measures which he places in the following order of importance: (1) flood control, irrigation, land reclamation; (2) economic improvement, rural credits, colonisation, encouragement of home and village industries; (3) improved agricultural methods and afforestation; (4) greater transport facilities; (5) education.

The fundamental reason for the recent famines in China, in Mr. Mallory's opinion, is overpopulation. He emphasises the growing need of birth control, but points out the obstacles to any attempt in this direction arising from Chinese tradition and the Chinese family system. The survey of general conditions in the country is informative and well presented, and numerous maps and illustrations add to the interest of the book.

**Marriott, Sir John A. R.** *Empire Settlement*. The World's Manuals. London, Humphrey Milford; Oxford, University Press, 1927. 136 pp.

Sir John Marriott believes that one of the most urgent problems facing the British Empire to-day is that of bringing about a redistribution of the white population of the Empire, with a view to securing for Great Britain increased food and raw materials with wider markets for both her own products and those of the Dominions and Dependencies. He thinks, moreover, that the problem is urgent for political reasons and that, if a solution of the migration problem is not found, the downfall of the British Empire may be the result.

Sir John glances at some aspects of world politics, such as what he calls "the scramble for Africa" and "the problem of the Pacific". He examines the migration schemes which have been drawn up as a result of the Empire Settlement Act, and concludes that much more must be done to achieve the object for which that Act was passed.

**Merchants' Association of New York.** *Year-Book 1927*. New York, 1927. 343 pp.

**Mondaini, Gennaro.** *Manuale di Storia e Legislazione coloniale del Regno d'Italia*. Parte I. *Storia coloniale*. Rome, Attilio Sampaolesi, 1927. vii + 637 pp. 50 lire.

The author, professor at the Rome Institute of Economics and Commercial Science, member of the International Colonial Institute, and Vice-President of the Italian Colonial Institute, has attempted an objective survey of Italy's colonisation effort from the foundation of the Kingdom down to the present day, i.e. over a period of some sixty years. The numerous studies relating to the subject hitherto published dealt with special questions connected with the Italian colonies, but none supplied a general exposition of all the facts of Italian colonial history.

This first volume of Professor Mondaini's study will be followed by a second dealing with Italian colonial legislation. The principal chapters in the volume under review are devoted to Italian colonial policy from 1857 to 1885, i.e. down to the occupation of Massawa. The author then considers the period of colonial expansion, from 1885 to the peace of Addis Abeba in 1896, the period from 1896 to the conquest of Libya in 1911, the conquest itself, Italian colonies during the war (1914-1918), and from 1918 to 1926.

**National Council of Women of Canada.** *Year Book for 1926.* Toronto, Ottawa. 217 pp.

**National Industrial Conference Board.** *Industrial Group Insurance.* New York, 1927. 44 pp. 75 cents.

In the last few years a new method of workers' insurance known as group insurance has developed rapidly in the United States. Group insurance is the insurance of all or certain classes of workers in the service of a particular employer. Because the employer makes himself responsible for the payment of the total premium, the cost is much lower than when the insured takes out an individual policy. The risks covered are mainly death and, to a much less extent, sickness. This brochure supplies just the description that has been wanted of the scope, benefits and value in industrial relations of this peculiarly American type of social insurance.

**Oblath, Attilio.** *I problemi attuali della politica del credito.* Trieste, Industrie grafiche italiane, 1927. 190 pp.

After a general exposition of credit policy and the importance of the bank rate, followed by an account of the policy of inflation during the war, the author dwells more especially on the problem of the control of credit through the bank rate with a view to stabilising the purchasing power of the monetary unit and reducing the economic fluctuations arising from the alternating rise and fall in the general level of prices. The various points of this important problem are clearly set forth and, we believe, for the first time in a work published in Italian.

**Parguey, G.** *Les coopératives laitières.* Bibliothèque Vermorel. Les petits manuels des syndicats agricoles, No. 132. Paris, Librairie de la Maison rustique; Villefranche (Rhône), Librairie du Progrès agricole et viticole. 58 pp. 2 frs.

Describes the organisation and working of co-operative dairies in France.

**Pasquet, Louis.** *Immigration et main-d'œuvre étrangère en France.* Paris, Les Editions Rieder, 1927. 205 pp. 10. 50 frs.

Mr. Pasquet's work is a concise but searching analysis of the problem of immigration into France considered more especially from the standpoint of administrative reforms. In the first part, the author, who is a Senator and former Minister of State, reporter on the budget of the Ministry of Labour and Member of the *Conseil national de la Main-d'œuvre*, devotes his attention to the various questions of social, financial, or civic interest raised by the immigration into France of large numbers of foreign workers. He emphasises the importance of avoiding the concentration on French soil of foreign groups whose nationalist feeling, when aroused, might jeopardise or retard their assimilation. In the opinion of the author, who on many points is in agreement with the principles laid down by the French General Confederation of Labour, "the question of the foreign labour supply is only one aspect of the general problem of a wise utilisation and rational distribution of the labour supply throughout the whole field of economic activity in France".

Mr. Pasquet's argument, which he develops more fully in the second part of the book, is based largely on practical and technical considerations relating to French administration. While recognising that, organised as they are at present, the immigration and employment services have already done valuable work, he points out the various criticisms advanced concerning their organisation: lack of central direction and co-ordination, and overlapping resulting in a possible danger to the stability of the labour market. In his concluding chapters, the author outlines a scheme of reorganisation of the services in question.

The work is well documented and includes texts of laws, regulations, and circulars, and an index.



**Patrizi, M. L.** *Del trasporto dei bagagli a mano e a spalla.* (Saggio di studi sulla fatica in flagrante.) Istituto di Fisiologia della R. Università di Bologna. Bologna, 1927. 15 + xv pp. illustr.

Professor Patrizi describes the methods and results of the laboratory research carried out by him into the limitation of the weight of loads to be carried or lifted. His investigations were undertaken at the request of the Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labour Office, which, at a meeting held in September 1927, drew up an important programme of study relating to this serious problem as it affects various categories of workers, more especially dockers and workers in the food industry.

Professor Patrizi examines the data obtained through the instantaneous and simultaneous observation of the two essential functions of the human organism, i.e. respiration and circulation. His work is, we believe, the first systematic record of the physiological changes in these functions, obtained under actual working conditions and during the production of fatigue in a specific operation.

In the first part the author seeks to determine the value of the cardio-respiratory tests selected and to establish a cardio-ergographic resistance quotient showing the behaviour of the organism, and suitable not only as a test of fatigue but also as a vocational guidance test for workers called upon to carry loads. Without entering into technical details, mention may be made of the extremely ingenious experimental devices used, which permitted records to be obtained in the course of the operation itself and while the subject was in movement.

In the second part the author describes the results of experiments with different loads and different methods of carrying them (in the hand or on the shoulder). The results show that the unilateral mode of transport puts a far greater strain on the lungs and the heart than the method which consists in distributing the weight partly on the chest and partly on the back of the subject. From these preliminary investigations it is not possible to fix a limit to the weight of loads, for the experiments were carried out with one subject only and a single weight. But the data obtained indicate 22 to 25 kilogrammes as the optimum weight under the conditions selected.

**Petavel, J. W.** *The Plan of the Educational Colonies Associations (Of Great Britain and India). How America's Prosperity might be Shared by All.* The Substance of a series of Lectures on the Plan delivered in the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Dacca. London, The Educational Colonies Associations. Calcutta, Kasimbazar Institute. xxxix + 288 pp.

**Quigley, Hugh.** *Towards Industrial Recovery.* London, Methuen and Co., 1927. 191 pp.

The author traces the main changes which have taken place since the war in organisation for production in Great Britain, Germany and France, and endeavours to identify the factors determining industrial recovery in Germany, France and Belgium. Subjects discussed include British financial policy since the publication of the Cunliffe report, the occupation of the Ruhr, the effects of the Dawes plan and the growth of horizontal combination.

In the final chapter, concerned with conditions precedent to British industrial recovery, Mr. Quigley advocates a policy of trustification and central control, close association between finance and industry, and the establishment of a central advisory council on the lines of the German Reichswirtschaftsrat to guide the economic policy of the Government.

**Rudnicka Komora za Vojvodinu.** *Polozaj Radnicke Klase.* Novi Sad, 1927. 176 pp.

An exhaustive report on the different aspects — economic, social, educational, etc. — of the position of the working classes in Voivodine; the report contains in addition a detailed survey of the activities of the Chamber of Labour for 1926-1927.

**Rivière, P.** *Les caisses de crédit agricole mutuel.* Bibliothèque Vermorel. Les petits manuels des syndicats agricoles, No. 39. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique; Villefranche (Rhône), Librairie du Progrès agricole et viticole. 30 pp. 2 frs.

Study on agricultural credit funds in France.

**Robert-Salomon, A. M.** *Les accidents agricoles*. Bibliothèque Vermorel. Les petits manuels des syndicats agricoles, No. 118. Paris, Librairie agricole de la Maison rustique ; Villefranche (Rhône), Librairie du Progrès agricole et viticole. 35 pp. 2 frs.

Short study on accidents in agriculture and insurance against such accidents.

**Rockefeller Foundation.** *Annual Report 1926*. New York, 1927. xi + 466 pp.

**Rueff, Jacques.** *Théorie des phénomènes monétaires. Statique*. Bibliothèque scientifique. Paris, Payot, 1927. 368 pp. 44 frs. (France), 48 frs. (other countries).

The first part of Mr. Rueff's work is devoted to an analysis of the features of monetary circulation within a country. It contains a solution of the problem of the quantitative theory and a study on the process by which monetary units are created or cancelled.

The second part contains an exposition of a theory of exchange. For the theory of parity of purchasing power the author substitutes the new theory of "commodity-points", which are analogous to the well-known gold-points. He also analyses the connections between the balance of payments, the rates of exchange and the price level, an analysis which leads to a curious theory of the monetary relations observed since the war.

The method followed reveals a constant desire to establish the facts through experiment. Despite appearances, a knowledge of algebra is not necessary to the understanding of Mr. Rueff's work. All the arguments which might present technical difficulties are printed in small type distinct from the main text, which contains an exposition in non-technical terms of their main features. The ordinary reader is therefore well able to follow their development.

**Sanders, W. Stephen.** *Early Socialist Days*. London, The Hogarth Press, 1927. 101 pp. 3s. 6d.

A reprint of reminiscences first published in *The Labour Magazine* under the title of *Ushering in the Dawn*. They tell of the early struggles which helped to lay the foundations of the British Labour Party, and contain some vivid sketches of outstanding personalities of that time.

**Seebass, Dr. Ernst-August.** *Geräte- und Arbeitsstudien beim Zuckerrübenbau in verschiedenen Rübenbaugesenden*. Bücherei für Landarbeitslehre, Heft 5. Berlin, Parey, 1927. 96 pp. illustr.

Dr. Seebass describes the various tools and working methods employed in sugar-beet cultivation in Germany, the idea being to study possible applications of the new "science of farm labour" to this kind of agricultural production. Methods of carrying out various operations in sugar-beet cultivation have been tested by the author on the principles usually adopted for experimental time studies. The author also gives some results previously obtained by experimental work in beet fields. The aim of the book is to show that sugar-beet cultivation offers a big field for improvement by means of rational organisation of the separate operations and processes.

**Siebert, Dr. Robert and Bertsch, D.** *Handels- und zollpolitische Fragen der Gegenwart*. Beiträge zur Internationalen Wirtschaftskonferenz, bearbeitet im Deutschen Industrie- und Handelstag. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1927. 102 pp.

A collection of studies on trade and customs policy published by the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce on the occasion of the International Economic Conference. Chapters are devoted to restrictions on imports and exports, tariffs, and trade agreements.

**Skalweit, Dr. August.** *Die deutsche Kriegsernährungswirtschaft*. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges. Deutsche Serie. Veröffentlichungen der Carnegie-Stiftung für internationalen Frieden. Abteilung für Volkswirtschaft und Geschichte. Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt ; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1927. xvii + 277 pp.

Study on the food supply in Germany during the war and State control.

**Sozialt Arbeid.** Organ of the Norwegian Association for Social Reform (Norsk Forening for Sosialt Arbeid). No. 1. Oslo, Olaf Norlis Forlag, 1927. 32 pp.

As mentioned in *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. xxiv, No. 6, p. 177, the Norwegian Association for Social Reform (*Norsk Forening for Sosialt Arbeid*) recently decided to issue a State periodical called *Socialt Arbeid*, which might take the place of the official Labour Gazette, *Sociale Meddelelser*, the publication of which has been discontinued for financial reasons.

The first number of the new review which has just appeared contains, in addition to a section on labour statistics and a socio-political chronicle supplied by the Central Statistical Bureau, a number of signed articles. Among the latter mention may be made of a translation of a lecture on "Norway and the International Labour Organisation" given before the Norwegian Association for Social Reform by the Director of the International Labour Office during his visit to Oslo, 15 August 1927.

**Sottile, Dr. A.** *La limite de la compétence du Conseil de la Société des Nations aux termes de l'art. 11 du Pacte de la S. d. N. et le conflit roumano-hongrois au sujet des optants hongrois.* Reprinted from *The International Law Review*, Official organ of the "International Law Association", No. 4, 1927. Geneva, 1927. Pp. 280-306.

Study on the competence of the Council of the League of Nations as defined in Article 11 of the Covenant, and the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute touching the expropriation, through the agrarian reform in Rumania, of persons having elected to become Hungarian subjects.

**Suomen Puolueettomat Osuuskaupat. De Neutrala Handelslagen i Finland. Taulukoita. Tabeller. 1926.** Helsingfors, Yhteiskirjapaino Osakeyhtiö, 1927. 99 pp.

Report on the "neutral" co-operation societies in Finland in 1926.

**Van Langenhove, Fernand.** *L'action du gouvernement belge en matière économique pendant la guerre.* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale (Série belge). Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale University Press. xii + 269 pp.

Mr. Van Langenhove's monograph is in two parts. The first describes the measures taken by the Belgian Government during the war to organise the work of Belgian refugees in France, Great Britain, and Holland. The second deals with Government action in connection with post-war economic reconstruction.

**Verband der Krankenkassen Oberösterreichs in Linz.** *Bericht über die Tätigkeit des Verbandes im Jahre 1926 und Rückblick über 19 Jahre des Bestandes 1917-1927.* Linz. 94 pp., tables.

Report on the activities of the Federation of Sickness Insurance Funds of Upper Austria during 1926, with a review covering the period 1917-1927.

**Vlofls, André.** *Seule en Russie de la Baltique à la Caspienne.* Les documents bleus No. 38. Paris, Librairie Gallimard, 1927. 332 pp. 13 frs. 50.

The author travelled for three months, alone and unmolested, throughout the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. Her book, attractively written, is neither a vindication nor an indictment of the present régime. It is, she declares, entirely objective and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

**Wesley, Charles H.** *Negro Labour in the United States 1850-1925. A Study in American Economic History.* New York, Vanguard Press, 1927. xiii + 343 pp.

This little book gives the history of the negro labourer in the United States of America from the days of slavery up to the present time when he is entering more and more into industrial occupations. The steps in the transition from slavery to freedom and the evolution of a class of free artisans by whom the first efforts towards organisation of labour were made are recorded. The situation of the negro worker in face of the difficulties arising, on the one hand, from the prejudice against coloured labour, and, on the other, from the competition resulting from immigration of labour from European, and, in a less degree, from Asiatic countries, is described and a number of interesting statistics showing the gradual opening of trades and skilled occupations to the negro population are quoted. The movement of negro workers from the agricultural South to the industrial North, which began as the result of the restrictions placed on immigration during the war and continues

owing to the coming into force of the Immigration Act of 1921, is shown to have led to an improvement in the opportunities and conditions of black labour.

**Wolff, Henry W.** *Co-operation in India*. Second edition. London, Calcutta and Simla, Thacker and Co., 1927. ix + 298 pp.

The author, former President of the International Co-operative Alliance, whose advice and suggestions played an important part in the framing of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904, describes the different phases of the co-operative movement in India since that date. The first edition of his book was published in 1909. The present revised edition includes an account of the progress of the movement during recent years. Between 1910 and the middle of 1926 the number of co-operative societies in India increased from 1,926 to 80,182 and their membership from 161,910 to 3,058,025.

**Whipple, Leon.** *The Story of Civil Liberty in the United States*. New York, American Civil Liberties Union, 1927. x + 366 pp.

A case record, covering the period 1776-1917, intended to throw light on the problem of civil liberty in the United States. The cases are grouped around the struggles of important minorities and arranged in rough historical sequence. Each chapter opens with a brief historical explanation of the significance of the period or group. The thesis set up, according to the author, is that "whoever has power, economic or political, enjoys liberty".

Of special interest from the labour point of view is Chapter VI, entitled "Civil Liberty and Labour, 1870-1917".

In the last chapter a brief indication is given of the work of the American Civil Liberties Union for social freedom.

**Zahn, Friedrich.** *La politique de la protection de la famille*. Rapport général présenté à la deuxième Assemblée générale de l'Association internationale pour le Progrès social, Vienne, 14-18 septembre 1927. Nancy, Paris and Strasbourg, 1927. 36 pp.

Report on the policy of protection of the family submitted to the second general meeting of the International Association for Social Progress held at Vienna, 14-18 September 1927.

**Zentralverband der Angestellten.** *Fortbildungsschriften für Angestellte in der Sozialversicherung*. Nos. 1-5. Berlin.

The first five of a series of lectures organised by the German Federation of Salaried Employees for the staff of social insurance institutions and given by the directors of such institutions and other authorities on social insurance. These five pamphlets deal respectively with: the development of health insurance in Germany; persons insured against sickness; benefits; social insurance and social assistance; maternity benefits.

**Zentral-Verband der Preussischen Dampfkessel-Ueberwachungs-Vereine.** *Veröffentlichungen des Zentral-Verbandes der Preussischen Dampfkessel-Ueberwachungs-Vereine*. Band I. (a) *Ergebnisse einer Statistik über Krepennbrüche an unverankerten flachgewölbten Kesselböden*. By EBEL. (b) *Unfälle an Kohlenstaubfeuerungs-Anlagen*. By F. SCHULTZ. 53 pp. Band II. *Die gebräuchlichsten Nietverfahren des Dampfkesselbaus, ihre Bewertung und ihre Ueberwachung*. By HANS MÜLLER. 75 pp. Band III. *Sondertagung über Abgas-Speisewasser-Vorwärmer des Zentralverbandes der Preussischen Dampfkessel-Ueberwachungs-Vereine am 28. Februar 1927 in Berlin*. 103 pp. Halle, 1927.

These three publications of the Federation of Prussian Associations for Testing Steam Boilers deal with the following subjects: (1) statistics of accidents due to rupture of flange in flat-headed unstayed boilers and of accidents to boilers heated by coal dust; (2) principal riveting processes in the construction of boilers, their value, and control; (3) report on the special meeting to deal with heat-reclaiming devices organised by the Federation and held at Berlin on 28 February 1927.

**Zjednoczenie Związków Spółdzielni Rolniczych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.** *Zakładanie i Prowadzenie Spółdzielni Mleczarskich*. Compiled under the direction of Z. CHMIELEWSKI. Lwów and Warsaw, 1927. vii + 239 pp.

A new edition of a manual designed for the use of members of co-operative dairies, first published before the war. It contains the text of the Polish Act on co-operative societies and of the new fiscal laws. Studies on different aspects of co-operation in Poland are contributed by leading personalities in the movement.

### OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

*Almanach ouvrier et paysan.* Préface de Marcel CACHIN. Paris, Bureau d'Editions, de Diffusion et de Publicité, 1927. 317 pp. 6 frs.

*Camera di Commercio e Industria di Roma. Ufficio di Statistica. Il commercio internazionale dell'Italia e del Lazio.* Volume I. *Il commercio internazionale dell'Italia prima e dopo la guerra.* Rome, 1927. 121 pp.

*Chevalier, General. Les bois d'œuvre pendant la guerre.* La Guerre et l'Industrie française. Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Série française. Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1924. xii + 196 pp.

*Eckardt, Fritz. Das Besprechungswesen. Eine Einführung in die Praxis.* Leipzig, Verlag des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler, 1927. viii + 128 pp.

*Funk, Dr. Martin J. Die Danzig-Polnische Zollunion. Der bisherige und der künftige Zollverteilungsschlüssel.* Probleme der Weltwirtschaft. Schriften des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. Herausgegeben von Dr. Bernhard HARMS. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1926. xv + 189 pp.

*Graham, Malbone W. New Governments of Eastern Europe.* American Political Science Series. Edited by Edward S. CORWIN. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1927. viii + 826 pp., charts and maps.

*Labour Party. Report of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Conference of the Labour Party, Blackpool, 1927.* London, 1927. 342 pp. 1s.

*Lenine, N. and Zinoviev G. Contre le courant.* Vol. I. 1914-1915. Vol. II. 1915-1917. Translated by V. SERGE and PARIJANINE. Paris, Bureau d'Editions, de Diffusion et de Publicité.

*Meriggi, Dr. Lea. Stati Uniti d'Europa.* Collana Imperia N. 17. Genoa, Casa Editrice "Imperia", 1926. 48 pp.

*Schücking, Walter and Wehberg, Hans. Die Satzung des Völkerbundes.* Second revised edition. Berlin, Franz Vahlen, 1924. xxvii + 794 pp.

*Susat, W. Ueber die Beziehungen zwischen Aussenhandel und Volkswohlstand.* Kieler Vorträge gehalten im Wissenschaftlichen Klub des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. Herausgegeben von Professor Dr. Bernhard HARMS. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. 24 pp.

*Totomianz, Dr. V. Einführung in das Genossenschaftswesen.* Translated from the Russian by Dr. S. MICHELIDSE. Foreword by Dr. Ernst GRÜNFELS. Halberstadt, H. Meyer's Buchdruckerei, 1925. 114 p.

*Union de Banques suisses. Le tourisme et l'industrie hôtelière en Suisse.* 44 pp.

*Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare. Jahrbuch der Deutschen Bibliotheken.* Jahrgang 17. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1926. viii + 277 pp.



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