



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Industrial Diseases :

Analysis of Factory Inspection Reports, 1923¹: II

MERCURY

GERMANY

Prussia

It was found impossible to compile statistics of the cases of mercury poisoning observed in 1922 in the felt hat industry in the Frankfort district, as no agreement could be reached between the doctors and the sickness funds on the subject of medical certificates. Inspection of the undertakings in which cases had been reported showed a distinct improvement in the general health conditions of the workers. In particular there were no more cases of any gravity among the women workers who had been transferred from hand felting to machine felting. Workers exposed to the risk of mercury poisoning were given an additional break of quarter of an hour as well as the ordinary half-hour for the midday meal.

At the request of a hat factory experiments were made by a chemical works to try to find a harmless carotting solution to take the place of the mercury solution, but the results of the experiments were not yet known.

In Berlin two cases of poisoning were reported, in a factory making portable electric lamps, among women workers who were handling an amalgam. Instructions were given that the work should be done inside a closed vessel, provided with strong ventilation and a glazed aperture, and so arranged that only the workers' hands could be inserted.

Bavaria

Only some slight cases were reported in the chemical and fine metal working industries. One case was that of a woman worker who had to work an electric furnace fitted with mercury switches.

NETHERLANDS

There were several cases of eczema of the hands and face due to contact with fulminate of mercury used in making percussion caps.

¹ The data for Germany refer to 1923 and 1924.

ZINC

GERMANY

During 1923 and 1924 several cases of brassfounders' ague were reported in Bavaria, and some slight cases in a galvanising workshop in Württemberg among workers employed on autogenous welding of a boiler.

In a brass works in the State of Baden several cases of brassfounders' ague and zinc oxide poisoning were reported, but there were no chronic cases.

Two cases of injury due to zinc fume were reported in a cement factory in Brunswick, where old and partly rusty galvanised iron pipes had been used to construct a dust exhaust. These pipes had been cut with an oxy-acetylene flame and then resoldered. The work had been done regularly by a 20-year-old locksmith with a poor constitution, working from half an hour to eight hours a day, and occasionally by a foreman aged 47, with a very strong constitution, working half an hour to two hours a day. Both had a taste of saccharine in the mouth while soldering. After the work the following symptoms appeared: nausea, vomiting, sleeplessness, fever, shivering, and violent perspiration. The next day the foreman had only a feeling of exhaustion, but the young locksmith complained some weeks later that an affection of the nasal mucous membrane and respiratory passages was still uncured. The pipes were then strongly heated before cutting and soldering, since when no further cases of sickness were reported. It may therefore be concluded that the former trouble was due to combustion gases given off from the zinc coating of the pipes.

The same trouble was found in a factory where lead scrap containing zinc was melted down. In order to get through the work quickly before the Christmas holiday, the workers had used a stronger air-blast than usual, the result of which was to transform into zinc oxide the deposits that had collected on the fire-clay lining of the furnace. As the exhaust was not working, the workers working near the furnace were so much incommoded by the thick white fumes escaping from it that they had to stop working.

One case of zinc poisoning was reported in the State of Anhalt; this was a worker cutting up a zinc bath with a blow-pipe.

GREAT BRITAIN

In 1923 two cases of brassfounders' ague were reported in a ship-breaking yard.

CADMIUM

GREAT BRITAIN

In 1923 a fatality due to the inhalation of cadmium fumes occurred to the engineer in charge of a paint factory. Usually the cadmium was

received in the form of sticks of the length of a pencil, but a few months before the accident it had been received in the form of ingots, which had to be melted down to reduce their size. Instead of doing this in the foundry, where there was local exhaust ventilation, the engineer, for reasons unknown, did it in a gas-heated circular crucible in which was a vent-hole unconnected with a flue to the outer air. Two men employed with the engineer became seriously ill, but recovered. The symptoms complained of were dryness of the throat, headache, rapid pulse, nausea, brown urine, and feeling of cold. The post-mortem of the engineer showed signs of congestion in the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, congestion in the stomach and intestines due to acute early inflammation, fatty condition of the heart and liver, and inflammation of the spleen and kidneys. Chemical analysis of the viscera gave no trace of cadmium, possibly because the victim had lived four days after inhalation.

CHROME

AUSTRIA

In 1923 the women workers in a map-engraving undertaking in Vienna, who were using a one per cent. chromate solution in a new process, suffered from bad chrome eczema on the arms, and conjunctivitis. The photographer of the undertaking, who also worked with a chromate bath, also had chrome eczema.

GERMANY

In a leather factory (Magdeburg) several women workers who had been employed for some time on splitting tawed leather with a machine buffer were attacked by eczema. These cases were probably caused by the chrome alum used for tanning. One of the women had to give up this work.

One fatal case ascribed to handling chromates was reported in a large dye works in the Arnsberg district. The victim used to prepare concentrated solutions of potassium bichromate; he suffered from inflammation of the cellular tissue and lymphatic vessels. Death was subsequent to septicaemia. It was noted that the deceased worker was an alcoholic, and did not carry out the instructions given him as regards cleanliness.

Alkaline chromates caused two cases of ulceration and eczema in a Wiesbaden chemical works.

In a Düsseldorf factory making alkaline chromates, in 1924, there were 35 cases of sickness among 140 workers, 21 of them in the lye room (caustic burns on the eyes, ulceration and caustic burns on the skin), and 12 in the furnace room (inflammation of the cellular tissue, furuncles, caustic burns). Almost all the workers had perforation of the nasal septum.

Five workers in a dye works in Saxony, employed on dyeing cotton thread orange, suffered from chrome ulceration of the fingers and hands, and modifications of the mucous membrane of the nasal septum.

In chrome tanneries in the State of Baden two cases of eczema on the arms and one case of perforation of the nasal septum were reported in 1923 and 1924. Rather surprisingly, several cases of chrome ulceration were reported in a machine factory; these were caused by the use of a powder called "hecaline". Analysis of the powder showed that it contained 36.7 per cent. of potassium bichromate.

In Thuringia one case of dermatitis was reported in 1923-1924 caused by a substance called "chromaline" used in tanning, consisting of a mixture of basic organic salts of chromium.

GREAT BRITAIN

In 1923, 58 cases of chrome ulceration were reported. The principal defect noted in the observance of the Welfare Order for tanning and dyeing was failure to carry out the "inspection of the fingers of all persons coming in contact with chrome solutions twice a week".

Four cases occurred in a paper mill to persons employed in mixing potassium bichromate and lead acetate with nearly boiling water, the reaction producing chromate of lead. The liquid chromate was then poured into the beakers containing the "half-stuff"; this then passed to the paper machine, producing a yellow-tinted paper. The workers had to feel the condition of the "half-stuff" with their fingers, and the wearing of gloves for this was impossible.

Three cases of ulceration were caused by chromous fluoride, which is used as a mordant in the same way as bichromate but is less severe in its action. In dye works exposure of the hands constantly to alkaline solutions was found to be a frequent cause of eczematous ulceration.

NETHERLANDS

One case of eczema was reported in a factory making photographic dry plates; the victim was an apprentice who had to handle potassium bichromate.

MANGANESE

GERMANY

Three cases of poisoning, ascribed to the bad working of the dust exhaust system and the imprudence of the workers, were reported in a small manganese dioxide mill in Thuringia. In two of these cases the symptoms were not serious: unsteady gait, loss of appetite, exhaustion; the third victim had also headache, spasms, and shivering fits.

GREAT BRITAIN

Three cases of manganese poisoning were reported in 1922. There was also a subsequent case in a factory where washed manganese ores were ground, sieved, and packed. A medical examination of the workers

resulted in the diagnosis of three other early cases. These workers were aged 21, 43, and 24 years, and had been employed for one year, three years, and eight months respectively. The poisoning was ascribed to the large amount of fine dust given off, and improvements to the conditions of ventilation of the plant were at once put in hand.

Owing to the chronic and disabling nature of the poisoning, the effects of which are permanent in extreme cases, the need for scheduling the disease among those entitling to compensation was obvious, and this has since been done.

The chief symptoms are as follows: stolid mask-like features, monotonous voice, muscular twitchings, cramp in the legs, ankle and patellar clonus, peculiar gait, occasionally uncontrollable laughter or crying. The poisoning does not shorten life, but seriously poisoned men are long-lived cripples.

COPPER

NETHERLANDS

In 1923 a worker in a cable factory had attacks of a malaria-like fever, with feeling of pressure in the chest, and attacks of asthma and apathy. These symptoms, which resemble those of brassfounders' ague, disappeared next day; they seem to have been caused by copper oxide fumes given off during the rolling of copper at a temperature of 600° C. Experience had already shown the value as a preventive of a piece of cotton wool or fine sponge in the nose, and the wearing of a respirator resulted in a permanent improvement.

ARSENIC

GERMANY

During 1923-1924, in the Merseburg district, there were two fatal cases of arseniuretted hydrogen poisoning in the course of cleaning tank wagons that had contained sulphuric acid. In the Düsseldorf district there was one fatal case due to a similar cause. The tank that was being cleaned had held 40-degree acid. It was filled with water and the deposit at the bottom of the tank drawn off by means of compressed air; when this had been done six times, the remainder of the deposit was removed with a bucket. The poisoning was ascribed to the arsenic in the acid deposit and to the fact that a galvanised bucket had been used.

For some time the workers in a Hildesheim cobalt foundry had had a skin disease, principally affecting the genitals, and ascribed to the arsenical compounds formed during the roasting of the speiss (a mixture of arsenical compounds of cobalt). The dermatitis disappeared when the workers were supplied with working clothes and greater care was taken as regards cleanliness.

Mass-poisoning by arseniuretted hydrogen, including one fatal case

and ten of incapacity for work lasting several months, occurred in a Cologne undertaking where cadmium was prepared from the residues left from the manufacture of lithopone. Apparently arseniuretted hydrogen was given off during the reduction of the lithopone residues by means of zinc dust in an acid solution, instead of a neutral solution, as had formerly been used. It was formed by the combination of the arsenic in either the sulphuric acid or the zinc dust with the hydrogen liberated by the precipitation of cadmium. On the day of the accident the air was very heavy and the fumes containing arsenic could not escape from the workroom. To avoid a repetition of the accident, orders were given that the iron in the lithopone residues, and therefore also the arsenic, was not to be precipitated until after treatment with sulphuric acid, and the cadmium was not to be separated from the zinc dust until this was done. In addition, all the vats were provided with close-fitting wooden covers, and connected up with a powerful exhaust apparatus. As the cadmium recovered also contains arsenic, which may be given off during the distillation, all the containers in the distillation plant were also provided with an exhaust pipe.

In Bavaria one slight case was reported of arseniuretted hydrogen poisoning, caused by cleaning out a sulphuric acid tank. There were about a dozen cases of eczema due to Paris green, and a large number of similar cases among persons who had used this substance to protect vines from parasites. Seven cases of eczema due to Paris green were reported in Lower Franconia.

One case of arseniuretted hydrogen poisoning was reported in the State of Hesse.

GREAT BRITAIN

In 1922 the Senior Medical Inspector examined eight men in a sheep dip (arsenite of soda) factory. This substance forms a dust which "flies" readily, is very irritating to the upper air passages, and causes a characteristic pigmentation of the skin and keratosis indicative of arsenic absorption. The dust does not however seem to have much effect in inducing cancer.

Among the men examined, three had an epitheliomatous condition. Their ages were 53, 53, and 49 years, and they had been employed for 38, 33, and 22 years respectively. Three others, on the contrary, aged 60, 53, and 54 years, and employed 45, 39, and 38 years, had no symptoms except pigmentation.

Two cases of arseniuretted hydrogen poisoning occurred in a dross refining factory as a result of the phenomenal thunderstorm on the night of 9-10 July. Three men were employed, two of them in packing dross about ten feet away from a heap of bags full of residues containing 1.6 per cent. of arsenic. The heavy rain during the night overflowed from the gutters on to the floor where the bags were stacked. The arseniuretted hydrogen so generated was inhaled by the workers, in one case with fatal results, in the other with much lighter effect. The symptoms were vomiting, intense coppery jaundice (described as chocolate-coloured), and suppression of urine.

The conclusion to be drawn from this accident is that arseniuretted hydrogen need not always be generated by chemical action of acid on metal. In this case contact with water alone sufficed, although possibly the liberation of nascent hydrogen from the water may have been due to acidity set up by electrolytic action.

Samples of the dross were analysed by the Government Laboratory, and some of them, on treatment with water, gave off arseniuretted hydrogen. Experiments were made to determine the rate of evolution of the gas, and it was found that the material quickly lost the power of evolving it on exposure to air, because the normal quantity of moisture in the air was sufficient to decompose the arsenic alloy and so dissipate the poisonous gas.

PHOSPHORUS

GERMANY

In 1923 a woman worker in an Arnsberg match factory had to give up her work on account of phosphorus necrosis. An investigation carried out in the previous year in the factory, where the use of white phosphorus could not be dispensed with, had shown that the health conditions of the women workers were quite satisfactory.

Some cases of phosphoretted hydrogen poisoning were reported in a Cologne ferrosilicon factory, where cast iron containing phosphorus had been used as raw material, instead of wrought iron as usual.

NETHERLANDS

Danger of phosphoretted hydrogen poisoning was found to exist in an incandescent lamp factory. A thin stick of lead solder was immersed in a mixture of phosphoric acid and 50 per cent. alcohol; a light cloud was given off with an odour of garlic, and examination showed that this contained phosphoretted hydrogen.

SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN

GERMANY

Several cases of poisoning were reported in Germany in 1923-1924, especially in artificial silk factories. In a viscose factory (Potsdam) there were some cases of sickness ascribed to inhalation of sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon disulphide. In another (Merseburg) one-third of the workers employed on the dipping baths suffered from conjunctivitis. In a third (Lüneburg) there were also some cases. As regards the conjunctivitis, it was found that this recurred periodically with spells of cold weather, and especially attacked the workers on night shift. It was put a stop to by blowing warm air into the spinning room. Other preventive measures adopted in artificial silk factories against the danger of sulphuretted hydrogen are the installation of exhaust ventilation, medical examination of workers, and a system of rotation of workers employed on dangerous operations.

Cases of irritation of the eyes and disturbance of the sense of smell were reported in a sugar factory (Magdeburg), where the waste water was used over and over again and sometimes contained a considerable quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Protective measures against this gas had also to be taken in an ammonium sulphate factory (Arnsberg), where the ammonia was treated with sulphuric acid in a closed apparatus.

One case of sulphuretted hydrogen poisoning was reported in a fur dye works (Saxony), where a worker fell from the platform of a dye vat which gave off large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen. In another works using the same process, there were, according to the report of the sickness fund, 19 cases of sickness on a single day. The enquiry immediately instituted by the district doctor showed that the workers were suffering from loss of appetite, vomiting, headache, giddiness, and pains in the fingers and hands.

While cleaning a tanning vat in a leather factory (Hamburg), two workers had an attack of poisoning ascribed to sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon dioxide. Up till then this work, which was done every two months, had never caused any trouble. To prevent the recurrence of a similar accident, the workers were forbidden to enter the vats until the deposit at the bottom had been cleaned out and a flame lowered into them showed that the air was fit to breathe.

NETHERLANDS

One case of keratitis caused by sulphuretted hydrogen was reported in 1923 in an artificial silk factory.

CHLORINE AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID

GERMANY

Prussia

The manager of a waterworks (Königsberg), in which chlorine was used to purify the water, suffered from chlorine poisoning. He complained of pains in the limbs, ulcers, etc.

Poisoning on a large scale was the result of the breaking of the safety valve of a tank containing liquid chlorine in an undertaking in the Gumbinnen and Allenstein district. Twenty workers were poisoned, but not seriously except for one man who died a fortnight after. It was only thanks to the favourable direction of the wind that the results were not more serious. To prevent similar accidents water sprinklers were fitted above the chlorine tanks and the workers were provided with gas masks and the necessary protective appliances.

In Wiesbaden 39 cases of chlorine poisoning were reported, causing temporary incapacity for work, which in the most serious cases lasted 56, 72, and 167 days.

In an undertaking (Breslau) where hydrochloric acid was prepared as a by-product in the manufacture of Glauber's salts, by the action of

sulphuric acid on sodium chloride, it was found that the workers' teeth were in a very bad condition, and completely decayed in those who had been working with hydrochloric acid for a fairly long time, in spite of all the protective measures taken (provision of respirators, etc.). These measures, however, prevented the occurrence of poisoning by inhalation of concentrated hydrochloric acid fumes.

In consequence of the use of large quantities of hydrochloric acid for pickling iron drums in three enamelling works (Frankfort) the workers complained of eschar on the arms and brittleness of the finger-nails. Some isolated cases of small pustules were apparently due to the hammer scale which the workers scratched off places where the iron was not perfectly cleaned by the pickling, so that small fragments made their way under the skin. The use of rags was recommended for this kind of cleaning. In addition, the workers could not wholly avoid contact with the acid when taking objects out of the pickling bath. Workers who were specially sensitive to its effects used rubber fingerstalls, which were provided by the management.

In the course of an inspection of the pickling room (using hydrochloric acid) of a Magdeburg iron works, several women workers were found to have small round ulcers on the hands and fore-arms. To prevent this the management arranged that the pickling should be done inside closed drums.

Bavaria

During 1923-1924, two fatal cases of poisoning by hydrochloric acid fumes were reported. One of these workers was preparing soldering flux (zinc chloride) in a very small workroom; after inhaling the fumes for some hours he suffered from bad caustic burns of the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx. The second worker was poisoned as a result of the breaking of a glass carboy of hydrochloric acid. Cough, burns on the pharynx, and hoarseness appeared at once, and were followed by acute pharyngitis and laryngitis; these turned to cancer of the larynx, which proved fatal after two months.

In this connection attention is called to the danger of fire extinguishers containing carbon tetrachloride, which is easily decomposed by heat into hydrochloric acid and phosgene in varying proportions. The use of such apparatus therefore calls for great precautions and should be avoided in badly ventilated places.

There were 30 slight cases of acne due to chlorine.

The chief ailment of the workers in hydrochloric acid factories is irritation of the air passages, especially among the furnace workers. More than half of them were also found to have necrosis of the teeth due to acid. Caustications and burns, however, were rarer among workers in contact with hydrochloric acid than among those handling sulphuric or nitric acid.

Saxony

Numerous bleaching and dye works used very dilute solutions of sulphuric acid and chlorine lye. The latter was almost always prepared

on the spot by dissolving chloride of lime in water, so that the air of the workroom was full of fine chloride of lime dust, which is very harmful to the respiratory organs. But this process was given up some time ago, and to-day the chlorine lye, prepared from liquid chlorine in chemical works, is delivered to the bleaching works ready for use.

Other German States

Cases of eczema on the hands were reported among women polishers in a clock factory (Württemberg) who had cleaned their hands with chloride of lime.

In the State of Baden some cases of poisoning were reported in a cellulose factory where a tank wagon with a leaky valve was being emptied of chlorine. There were also two cases in a chemical works. It is noted that chlorine has a narcotic action, but that in most persons who are not accustomed to it this is counteracted by its irritating effect on the mucous membrane and the agitation caused by the need for air that follows inhalation.

Two cases of poisoning were reported in a Hamburg chemical works; they were treated with inhalation of oxygen and alcohol vapour and black coffee.

Early in 1923 there were seven slight cases of poisoning in the State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in an undertaking that was breaking up munitions containing perchlorate, where two cases of poisoning dating back to 1922 had ended fatally.

NETHERLANDS

The harmful effects of chloride of lime were observed in a soap factory during the heat wave of July 1923. There were in fact several cases of inflammation of the skin with erythema and blistering due to the joint action of perspiration, lime, and chlorine. The packing of chloride of lime caused one fatal case of poisoning in another factory, where most of the youths and girls employed showed ulceration of the hands, conjunctivitis, tracheitis, bleeding at the nose, cough, watering of the eyes, and blackening of the teeth.

Cases of acne due to chlorine and furunculosis were also reported.

SULPHURIC ACID AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

GERMANY

Prussia

There was a fatal case of poisoning in a cellulose factory (Königsberg), that of a worker who was cleaning out a lye tank without wearing the gas mask provided for the purpose.

Sulphur dioxide caused three cases of poisoning in the boiling room of a cellulose factory (Gumbinnen and Allenstein district). The bisulphite solution trickled out of the leaky covering of the cellulose boiler

and fell on the mass of cellulose that had already been drawn off, and generated sulphur dioxide. One of the workers, who had to shovel away the cellulose, inhaled so much of the gas that he had an attack of acute pulmonary catarrh. In another case an accidental escape of sulphur dioxide caused pneumonia.

An investigation made by a Berlin dentist to determine the effect of acid fumes on the teeth, covering several hundred workers, for 200 of whom an impression of the teeth was taken, showed that persons in contact with acids suffer from lesions of the teeth of characteristic form and position. Otherwise these workers generally had healthy teeth, fairly free from caries, in which they differed from the other workers in the undertaking.

It is noted that many of the workers, especially the older ones, are convinced that dilute acid fumes lessen the danger of infectious germs.

In Upper Silesia the workers in a wire-pickling undertaking were affected by the fumes given off by dilute acid used for the pickling, which was done in open vats. Different individuals have very different reactions to the acid. Many workers soon had bleeding of the nose and had to give up the work; others, on the contrary, were accustomed to the effects of the acid and hardly felt them.

Apart from caustic burns by acid, the morbidity of picklers is rather below the average, as this category of workers is comparatively free from tuberculosis.

It was reported (Hanover) that solderers who had occasionally to mend leaks in lead chambers were exposed to the risk of inhaling sulphur dioxide fumes.

The enamelling, wire-drawing, galvanising, and tinning undertakings in the Münster district use sulphuric and hydrochloric acids for pickling. During the process hydrogen is given off in small bubbles which carry minute drops of acid with them. Except for small ulcers on the hands, especially where the skin was already broken, which could be prevented by wearing rubber gloves, no injuries to health were observed among the workers. But none the less provision was made for good ventilation and mechanical devices to carry off the acid fumes.

Examination of the workers in sulphuric and hydrochloric acid factories (Arnsberg) showed that they were suffering from softening of the dentine due to the action of the acids. The concentration of the sulphuric acid, which used to be done in open lead pans, has for some years been carried out in completely closed apparatus ("Kessler" system).

Bavaria

Sulphuric acid workers include workers on the furnaces for crushed and pulverised pyrites, as well as workers on the contact and lead-chamber processes of the "Schmiedel" system. About a quarter of the workers examined complained of occasional violent irritation of the air passages due to inhalation of sulphuric acid gas or fumes. About a fifth of these workers showed signs of irritation of the upper and lower air passages. Burns were frequent, especially among the furnace workers, and so was

acid necrosis of the teeth (30 per cent.). There were also several cases of rheumatism among the furnace workers. The workers most affected were those employed on the crushed pyrites furnace, as this involves heavy physical effort, and exposure to dust and to changes of temperature. Workers doing repairs came next. The workers on the mechanical furnaces (pulverised pyrites), on the contrary, were less affected.

Cases of dental lesions and some isolated cases of stomach trouble were reported in a sulphuric and hydrochloric acid factory in Upper Bavaria.

Other German States

Cases of sickness were reported in a sugar factory in Hesse, where sulphur dioxide fumes escaped into the air during the roasting of sulphur. These cases were not however frequent, as the work in question only lasted two or three months a year. At present liquid sulphurous acid in iron flasks is used, and this prevents all risk of poisoning.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID

AUSTRIA

One case of caustic lesions of the hands was reported. This was a worker in a walking-stick factory who had used for another purpose a rag soaked in hydrofluoric acid which was used to rub the sticks.

GERMANY

Prussia

In a chemical works (Liegnitz), working chiefly for the textile industry, where hydrofluoric acid was made by the old process of heating fluorspar with sulphuric acid, no serious injury to health was reported. There were however some cases of irritation of the mucous membrane and respiratory organs, catarrh, watering of the eyes, burns and caustic lesions of the skin. Very small drops of the acid are enough to produce white spots on the skin which are very painful and are followed by ulcers that are very slow in healing. These spots are especially painful at the corners of the nails, where traces of acid can easily accumulate. Fresh caustic lesions of the skin are easily cured if treated at once with a solution of sal-ammoniac and witch-hazel ointment; the latter is much used for the same purpose by workers employed on glass engraving.

Hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids are both widely used in glass works, for "chemically" polishing cut crystal and etching and engine-turning glass. Chemical polishing is based on the property of hydrofluoric acid of dissolving glass with formation of fluorides and silicon compounds. The concentrated sulphuric acid that is added produces soluble compounds, which have a further caustic effect on the glass. Formerly the polishing of the glass was done with a wheel-brush or discs of poplar or willow wood coated with a polishing cream or tripoli powder, and a great deal of dust was given off in the process. Chemical polishing offers great

advantages from the point of view of health, in spite of the danger of the acid. The object to be polished is dipped by hand in a bath and well shaken in it and then rinsed in warm water. The operation is repeated in several baths and takes only a few minutes. Even in the smaller undertakings the workers are protected by rubber clothing (gloves, aprons, boots). But the best form of protection is powerful exhaust ventilation to carry off the fumes.

Some workers who had been employed for a considerable time on engraving glass complained that their sight was impaired.

In Upper Silesia hydrofluoric acid is also prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on fluorspar. Here too it was found that the sulphuric acid fumes given off from the apparatus during the process are much more harmful than the hydrofluoric fumes. The workers protect themselves by tying a cloth over their mouth and nose, or, more effectively, by wearing a respirator. But in spite of these precautions the action of the sulphuric acid is so harmful that the management of one factory had to maintain the system of three eight-hour shifts instead of the twelve-hour shifts which it had a right to employ.

In the engraving room of a crystal works (Aachen), where the acid baths were fitted with a hood and mechanical exhaust ventilation, a workman who had been working without gloves for some time had several finger nails completely eaten away by hydrofluoric acid.

Bavaria

Several cases of caustic lesions that did not heal easily on the fingers, arms, and face were observed in connection with the preparation of sodium fluosilicate (a by-product in the manufacture of superphosphates) and the use of hydrofluoric acid for engraving glass and porcelain.

Saxony

Several cases of illness, especially coughing, occurred in glass engraving works where a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acids was used.

NITROUS GASES

GERMANY

Prussia

Five cases of inflammation of the air-passages, causing temporary incapacity for work, were reported in a nitric acid factory (Merseburg). In three of these cases the poisoning was due to leaky apparatus; in the others the workers were poisoned while breaking up the lining of the inner wall of the absorption towers.

Various other undertakings are connected with the nitric acid factories; in particular, there is the manufacture of ammonium nitrate and sodium nitrate from dilute acid. Various nitrate fertilisers are made by mixing these salts with salts of other acids. There were three cases

of poisoning, one fatal and one serious, in a fertiliser factory. The tap of a vat containing acid lye had been left open; the liquid ran out into another vat below it containing neutralised lye, and large quantities of red fumes were given off.

In the same district there was also a case of a worker who inhaled nitrous gases while cleaning out a tank that had contained an acid mixture.

Ten slight cases, ascribed to nitrous gases or phosgene, were reported in the Wiesbaden district.

Bavaria

One fatal case of poisoning was reported: a worker who was filling a tin bucket with nitric acid. Two cases that were cured were also reported, one in the chemical and the other in the printing industry.

Irritation of the air passages was observed among the workers of a factory making nitric acid by the synthetic process. Men engaged on repairs were the most affected. About a third of the workers examined had necrosis of the teeth and 25 per cent. had caustic burns.

Saxony

In pickling works nitrous gases are responsible for very unhealthy conditions. There were two cases of poisoning, one of them fatal, among the picklers in a lighting apparatus factory.

In an undertaking where old files were re-made, a grinding powder was used containing various salts and sugars, in combination with nitric and sulphuric acid, which gave off lower oxides of nitrogen. The files were first cleaned, then sharpened with this substance, and then tempered. The escape of reddish-brown fumes was taken as an indication that the mixture had been properly made. There was also one fatal case of a file-sharpener in a chair factory.

Other German States

There was a slight case in a chemical works (Baden) where a worker who had been gassed during the war was very highly sensitive to any traces of acid in the air.

Red fumes caused one case of sickness in a coach-mending undertaking (Oldenburg). This was a young workman who had inhaled fumes of nitrogen peroxide while cleaning pieces of brass with nitric acid.

NETHERLANDS

In 1923, in a superphosphate factory, there were cases of caustic burns on the hands caused by handling nitric acid. As regards nitrous fumes, an etcher in a stereotype factory employed on the acid apparatus had chronic pharyngolaryngitis, which became acute from time to time. Another worker employed on the same apparatus had had necrosis of the teeth the previous year. Both cases were due to the defective working of the apparatus, especially in windy and wet weather, when the acid fumes struck the worker full in the face.

ALKALIS

AUSTRIA

In the Leoben district an engineer and the workmen employed on an electric steel furnace suffered from severe conjunctivitis. This was due partly to the large quantities of lime dust given off when the furnace was being charged, and partly to the slag, which crumbled to dust on cooling and had a strong caustic action. Measures were taken to change the quality of the lime used.

In Vienna, a woman worker who had to pack powdered soda in paper bags was attacked by an eruption of round spots on the fingers, such as is often seen on washerwomen.

GERMANY

There was one fatal case due to ammonium carbonate in an ammonium sulphate factory (Merseburg). The victim had been cleaning out the deposit at the bottom of a saturator. Since then this operation has been done by compressed air.

In the State of Württemberg during 1923-1924 there were two cases of injury by alkalis. In one, which was fatal, the victim was a young workman who was poisoned by an escape of ammonia fumes from an ice-machine, while he was mending its valves. The other concerned a workman who had been employed for a year and a half on packing finely ground soda in bags, and who had typical perforation of the nasal septum. As a result of defective exhaust ventilation the workroom was full of soda dust. Eight other workers had redness and marked swelling of the pharynx.

NETHERLANDS

Cases of chronic eczema on the back of the hands and wrists were observed in the incandescent lamp industry. These were partly due to the action of one per cent. soda lye and partly to petroleum and colza oil. Wearing gloves and greasing the hands with vaseline were recommended as preventive measures.

CARBON MONOXIDE

AUSTRIA

In 1923 there was a case of poisoning in a factory (Linz), due to carbon monoxide escaping from a cupola furnace.

In Vienna only one case was reported: a mason who was using a coke fire to dry a wall.

GERMANY

In Berlin two workers in a cable factory were poisoned, one of them fatally, while working on the gaspipe of a generator.

Carbon monoxide caused two deaths in the Liegnitz district: one a

worker in a glass works, who was cleaning out a gaspipe; the other a worker who was cleaning the cylinder of a producer gas engine where the residues had formed a crust. The cylinder had been aired the day before and all the taps and valves were closed, so that the accident was ascribed to the incrustation, which contained large quantities of the gas. The same work had been done every four to six weeks for some time without ever causing any mishap.

During 1923-1924, in two foundries (Liegnitz), symptoms of poisoning which had never before been observed appeared among the workers employed on heating cupola furnaces. The formation of carbon monoxide was ascribed to the bad quality of the coke, which crumbled easily, and did not allow enough air into the zone of combustion. The victims were revived by oxygen apparatus.

Gas from a generator pipe was also the cause of two cases of poisoning in Upper Silesia. One of these was due to the fact that owing to the stoppage of work caused by a strike the masonry round the pipe had cooled down and cracked. The gas escaped into these cracks, but could not reach the surface of the earth, which was frozen; it therefore made its way sideways through the earth and through the base of the wall into the room where the victim was working. The other case, a serious one, was a worker who put his head into a producer gas engine to find out why the purifier was not working.

Two other cases of poisoning occurred in the purifying plant of a gasworks while the purifying materials were being changed. After the accident the work was done by four men instead of two, so that they were only exposed to the risk for a much shorter time.

In a cupola furnace plant on the Schürmann system (Arnsberg) a workman mending the masonry of an unused furnace was poisoned by carbon monoxide. The gas came from a near-by furnace with leaky valves. Orders were given that repairs to cupola furnaces were not to be begun until they had been well aired and the neighbouring furnaces stopped.

In the same district three other slighter cases of poisoning were caused by gas from generators. A case was also reported of a workman who was charging a blast furnace with dust.

The following cases were also reported: Stettin and Stralsund, one fatal case; Hanover, several cases; Cologne, two cases, one of them fatal; Berlin, seven cases of giddiness and fainting among the women workers in a workroom with a defective stove.

Bavaria

The following were reported during 1923 and 1924: one slight case, one fatal case in a chemical works, and one fatal case in an electricity works.

Württemberg

Two workmen were poisoned, one with fatal results, while a blast furnace was being started. On account of changes of pressure in the furnace or in the gas piping the water used at the lid of the charging

funnel to absorb escaping gases had had to be drawn off. One man was poisoned while pouring in a new supply of water from a bucket. Another came to help him, and was also poisoned, but was able to be revived. Since then the water has been supplied through a pipe.

In the same works, about three months later, two mechanics working on the electrical plant were found dead at the switchboard. The engines in the power-house were fed with blast-furnace and producer gas, so that probably gas escaped through the water seal as a result of various accidental causes.

There was one death due to pneumonia following inhalation of carbon monoxide. The victim was a foundry worker who had climbed into a cupola furnace to loosen coke that had jammed.

Baden

A workman who had to shovel away the residues from a boiler for mixing sodium bicarbonate fell and wounded the back of his head. It was not determined whether death was due to the fall or to carbon dioxide poisoning.

Other German States

Several cases of poisoning with disturbance of the digestive and respiratory systems were reported in Thuringia, and one case in a shipbuilding yard in Oldenburg.

Several girls working in the packing room of a Bremen tobacco factory had attacks of faintness and cramp caused by gas poisoning. The enquiry showed that a cellar under the workroom contained roofing board and tar barrels. Water containing gases had collected on the surface of one of these barrels and ran off on to the floor, and the gases must have made their way into the workroom through cracks in the flooring.

In the State of Mecklenburg-Strelitz a gas-fitter testing water seals was fatally poisoned. Another worker who tried to help him also became ill.

GREAT BRITAIN

While blast-furnace and producer gas are always attended with fatalities, no fatality was reported among the 35 cases of poisoning caused by coal gas in factory premises. This is partly no doubt because it contains a comparatively low percentage of carbon monoxide, but more probably because the workers are able to warn one another. No less than 11 cases occurred from the fumes given off from coke fires used for heating rivets, in confined spaces on board ship.

NETHERLANDS

Carbon monoxide caused the following 13 cases of poisoning: a chauffeur in a garage, a workman in a gasworks, a gasfitter, an assistant in a garage, two men on a motorboat, one waiter, and six women ironers.

The use of cheap producer gas (made in the factory itself by passing a current of air across glowing coal) is a frequent cause of poisoning in industry. This gas contains 25 to 30 per cent. of carbon monoxide. Another source of poisoning is the custom of mixing water gas with lighting gas. The absence of sulphur compounds, as in ordinary lighting gas, prevents the presence of carbon monoxide from being noticed until complaints lead to the suspicion of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Lighting gas contains a variable proportion of carbon monoxide, which was higher a few years ago than it is now; at the Hague, in 1923, it was 10 to 11 per cent.

In 1923 some cases of poisoning were reported in a biscuit factory. On 2 January four girls were working in a large unventilated room communicating with other workrooms. As the workshop was being whitewashed they were sitting at a table near a gas stove burning producer gas. The stove, which was oblong and 50 centimetres high, was against an outer wall, partly covered with stone tiles with open joints, through which passed the main gas pipe, connected with several branch pipes with taps. The gas was supplied and regulated by an apparatus within sight above the stove, which had only been in use for a week. During the morning the girls complained of headache, which grew worse in the afternoon. At 3 p.m. they wished to go into the open air; they were pale, and complained of sickness, dizziness, and ringing in the ears. The whitewasher, a full-grown man, had no complaints. The workroom was large and well lighted, but there was no ventilation, in order to prevent damp air from spoiling the biscuits.

A fifth girl was also exposed to the inhalation of carbon monoxide from this stove. She was working in another room, but stood by the stove for about fifteen minutes to warm some coffee. A special feature is that this girl, who was very pale, was found to have about 60 per cent. of haemoglobin; she was afterwards treated for anaemia. This shows that she reacted more seriously to the poison, though she had only inhaled the carbon monoxide for a very short time. She fainted in the drying-room where she was working, and the others called for help. The girl recovered consciousness at home. She had never fainted before and had been employed at the factory for eight years. Specimens of blood taken from these five girls and analysed showed no signs of carbon monoxide.

On 4 and 5 January two other anaemic girls complained of headache.

It is not known what the composition of the air near the stove was on 3 January. An analysis of the air on 4 and 5 January gave the following results: near the stove, 5 parts of carbon monoxide in 100,000; in two other rooms, 1 in 100,000. A proportion of 5 in 100,000 is equivalent to 0.063 milligrams per litre. According to Lehmann, a proportion of 2 milligrams per litre of air is fatal in half to one hour; 0.5 to 0.8 milligrams can be borne for the same period without either temporary injury or serious consequences.

In the same undertaking, further cases of poisoning occurred among the girls who had to make wafers and carry them to the oven. Their workroom was large, well lighted, and ventilated by skylights and an

electric fan. On the day of the accident there was no ventilation as the boiler for the central heating was being mended.

An analysis of the air made after the first of these cases showed that it contained 1 part of carbon monoxide in 100,000. The fan had not been working for two days.

Nine other cases of poisoning, some on board motor-boats, call for notice. One of these became known through notification under section 82 of the Labour Act of 1919; six cases among women were discovered by the medical inspector on a hint from the local health committee.

The first case was that of a fifteen-year-old boy who was fixing a number-plate on a car whose motor had been running for about eight minutes. The boy was about half a metre behind the end of the exhaust pipe, and became unconscious after working for a few minutes. It is probable that imperfect combustion of petrol produced fairly large quantities of carbon monoxide.

Two mechanics from motor-boats burning heavy oil were taken to hospital completely unconscious in both cases. The ambulance man was also seized with giddiness in the engine room. An inspection of similar boats showed that they had various possibilities of giving off unburnt gases, but nothing was found to explain these accidents, as no carbon monoxide was found. Such cases are clearly exceptional. An old and badly kept engine is certainly a source of danger.

Six cases of carbon monoxide poisoning occurred among washerwomen who had been using new gas irons for some weeks. The irons were so made that unburnt lighting gas could escape from them at certain points. The gaspipe was old, and leaky like the irons, so that gas escaped in various places and might have caught alight. The copper taps were not properly fitted. Only the gas mains were sound. From time to time a certain amount of ventilation was obtained by opening a door into another room. The windows were generally shut owing to the cold. The lighting gas, according to information obtained, contained from 1 to 5 per cent. of carbon monoxide, with 20 per cent. of water gas, which constituted a grave source of danger in view of the quantity used every day. Preventive measures were taken: ventilation, stopping up leaks, adequate supervision. An examination of the air in about the same conditions as before showed that it contained 3 to 4 parts of carbon monoxide in 100,000 parts of air.

In a medical periodical the medical inspector drew attention to the treatment of asphyxia by carbon monoxide by the administration of oxygen containing 5 per cent. of carbon dioxide. He emphasised the importance of administering the mixture as speedily as possible in cases of apparent death, and showed that there was no objection to the simultaneous application of artificial respiration. The quantity to be administered per minute is found from the fact that an experiment showed that the volume inhaled by a man rose from 9 litres in the first minute to 30 litres in the fourth minute. The treatment may therefore begin with 10 litres a minute, the amount being gradually increased as required.

Life-saving apparatus for the treatment of asphyxia is supplied in the Netherlands by the Oxygenium Company at Schiedam (apparatus

made to the instructions of Dr. Kranzenburg), by the Ironware and Industrial Supplies Company (formerly Pollak Bros.) at Rotterdam, and by J. Duiker's Technical Bureau at The Hague ("Audos" apparatus, in which the supply of gas is automatically regulated by the pressure produced by breathing, even in the case of artificial respiration, inside the mask which is placed on the patient).

Apparatus of this kind should always be within reach and in charge of experienced employees in gasworks and ambulance stations in towns and coal mines, for rescue work in case of serious asphyxiation by gas.

According to the latest experiments, it may be assumed that even in case of continuous presence of small quantities of carbon monoxide this gas is completely absorbed by the colouring matter of the blood (power of absorption 150 times greater than for oxygen). In course of time the person gets into the condition of a sufferer from anaemia who has too little haemoglobin to provide him with enough oxygen. In this case part of the colouring matter of the blood becomes unable to take up oxygen, the result being chronic poisoning.

(To be continued.)

Miners' Welfare in Great Britain

The British Miners' Welfare Committee recently published a general survey written by its Chairman, Viscount Chelmsford, of the operation of the Miners' Welfare Fund since its inception.¹ This survey is of more than national interest, not only because of the magnitude of this Fund and the variety of its operations, but also because of the international importance of any experiment in the mining industry.

THE MINERS' WELFARE FUND

The origin of the Miners' Welfare Fund is to be found in the Mining Industry Act of 1920, one of the sections of which provided for the levy of a penny per ton to be applied to "purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation and conditions of living of workers in or about coal mines and with mining education and research". The levy was to operate for five and a half years from July 1920, and the resulting fund (the Miners' Welfare Fund) was to be administered by a central committee appointed by the Secretary for Mines.

In 1925, when the first period of five and a half years was drawing

¹ MINERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE: *The Miners' Welfare Fund*. By the Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 57 pp. 3d.

to an end, another Act was passed (the Mining Industry (Welfare Fund) Act, 1925) which provided that the levy should operate under the same conditions for five years more. A further development took place in 1926 when the income of the Fund was increased by the imposition of a five per cent. levy on royalties, for the purpose of providing pithead baths, as a result of one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel.

The central committee is called the Miners' Welfare Committee. At first it consisted of five persons, but its numbers have been increased by each successive Act, and it now consists of nine persons, three of whom represent the miners, two the owners, and one the royalty owners; these representatives are appointed, after consultation with the national bodies concerned, by the Secretary for Mines, who also appoints a Chairman and two other members.

The income of the Fund from the levy on output is about £1,000,000 a year, and in future the levy on royalties will add to this about £250,000 a year. The output levy is divided into two parts; four-fifths of it has to be spent on local purposes in the colliery districts, and the other fifth can be applied to any purpose within the Act as the committee think fit.

THE MACHINERY OF THE FUND

Any group or community of miners can apply for an allocation from the appropriate district fund to finance any scheme covered by the definition in the Act, and the first problem of the central committee was to establish some form of consultative machinery for sorting out these local applications, in order that full weight might be given to local circumstances and wishes in each district. They accordingly asked the Secretary for Mines to invite the owners and workmen in each district to set up special joint committees for the purpose of dealing with welfare matters. This was done at the end of 1921, and the joint committees, known as district welfare committees, have played an important part in the administration of the Fund ever since.

The district welfare committees were invited to make surveys of the welfare requirements of their districts and to advise the central committee as to the equitable distribution of the money available. Each committee was held to represent the organised opinion of the industry in its district, and the central committee thus felt justified in relying very largely on the district welfare committees to decide within certain general principles what type of scheme was to be encouraged, to select schemes of approved type for financial assistance, and to recommend how much assistance should be given to each. In order that this devolution of authority might be effectively exercised, all applications for grants are dealt with by the district welfare committees in the first place, and the method of apportioning the money available between the various applicants is left almost entirely to them, subject of course to the confirmation of their proposals by the central committee, who alone have the statutory power to make allocations from the Fund.

JOINT CONTROL

The first main principle laid down by the central committee for the guidance of district welfare committees was that the schemes established by the Fund must have a reasonable chance of permanence. The second main principle was intended to secure the co-operation of both sides of the industry in the control of all schemes established by the Fund. Joint control is held to be essential to the successful development of welfare ideals and, just as the district welfare committees themselves consist half of workers' and half of owners' representatives, so also should the bodies of local trustees and the local management committees. Management committees consisting solely of workmen are discouraged, except in cases where it is impossible to find owners' representatives to serve on them, for it is believed that the splendid potentialities of the Fund can only be fully realised as the result of whole-hearted enthusiasm and co-operation within the industry itself. The system of joint management committees is accordingly the general rule in all welfare schemes, and each committee is known as the local welfare committee; it may represent a pit, a group of pits, or a mining village — or in some cases a much larger area — for some purposes even the whole of a district according to the nature of the scheme.

The third main principle laid down by the central committee for the guidance of district welfare committees was designed to secure that any purpose for which an allocation was recommended should be complete in itself.

However diverse the various schemes may be, practically all those which have so far been recommended fall into three main groups, Recreation, Health, and Education.

RECREATION

More than four-fifths of the district schemes so far established are recreational, and two-thirds of the money allocated has been devoted to such schemes. At 15 November 1927, the total number of recreational schemes was 982 and about £2,683,000 had been allocated for them. Practically the whole of the remaining district schemes fall in the Health group; at the same date the number was 149 and the sum allocated was nearly £1,718,000.

Welfare, says Lord Chelmsford, should aim at providing something for everybody in the community. A leisure-time development, to be truly complete, must provide for the enjoyment of all sections of the community, both young and old of either sex, all the year round, indoors or out of doors, daytime and evening. In a complete leisure-time scheme there would be both indoor and outdoor activities for each of these sections; there would, for example, be playgrounds and play centres for the children, games, gardening, summer camps, and indoor clubs for the young people, general outdoor recreation, dancing, institutes, and social halls for the adults, parks where the old folk can sit and enjoy

the fresh air, and first-class cricket, football, hockey, and athletic grounds for the specialists. Other activities, such as golf courses and swimming baths, would be available for two or more sections jointly.

Leisure-time welfare activities for children up to ten years old take the form mainly of playgrounds and indoor playcentres. For young people the outdoor activities centre chiefly in the recreation ground, but, besides games, very valuable leisure-time occupation can be provided by the formation of clubs for such activities as gardening, rambling, cycling, boating, or camping. Indoor activities for young people take the form of social clubs with facilities similar to those provided in the buildings commonly known as "institutes".

The bulk of the expenditure from the Fund which has so far been applied to leisure-time occupation has naturally been devoted to developments intended to provide facilities for the benefit of adults. There are now nearly one thousand separate recreational schemes for adults, most of which provide some form of outdoor development, while over half of them include substantial buildings for indoor activities. Nearly £2,500,000 has already been allocated from the Fund for adult recreation, apart from the large additional sums contributed from local sources.

Outdoor facilities include the provision of parks, bowling greens, tennis courts, swimming baths, and space for football and other games and athletics. Neither the general adult recreation ground nor the specialist ground is complete without its pavilion or clubhouse. The buildings which have been provided by the Fund vary in size from the modest shelter or converted army hut costing less than £200, to magnificent erections with every convenience and including grand-stand accommodation, which have cost as much as £6,000 or more.

Indoor recreational developments for adults consist principally of institutes, halls, and covered swimming baths; the more expensive and ambitious schemes frequently combine all three of these in one building. The past five years have seen the erection of a great variety of buildings of all shapes, designs, and sizes, of the most diverse material, and of costs varying between £150 and £25,000.

Halls and institutes include provision for reading-rooms and lending libraries, indoor games, cinematograph and wireless facilities, and in some cases swimming baths.

HEALTH

The sum allocated for health purposes represents roughly one-third of the total amount allocated from the district funds. Such allocations have reached a total of over £1,500,000. The schemes in this group may be classified broadly under four heads, ambulance services, nursing services, hospitals, and convalescent schemes.

Pithead baths are provided for out of the special levy of one shilling in every pound on royalties derived from coal. The Royal Commission, basing their estimate on the existing average figures, arrived at the conclusion that the total cost would not be less than £10,000,000, but that the more urgent needs might be met by an expenditure of £4,000,000

spread out over a period of ten years. This sum is capital expenditure. The Fund does not provide for maintenance, which is a matter for arrangement between the owners and the miners.

EDUCATION

The fact that the Miners' Welfare Committee have devoted to educational purposes a sum which already amounts to £900,000 indicates the importance which they attach to such purposes in connection with the welfare of the miner. The spread of educational facilities will result in an increased breadth of outlook and of interest in environment, both occupational and general, which cannot fail, in Lord Chelmsford's opinion, to lead the miner to a fuller and happier life; and the larger the number of mine workers who understand the dangers of the mine and the nature and purpose of the necessary precautions, the lower will be the death rate from accidents and the smaller the number of serious non-fatal accidents in mines.

Provision is made for assisting miners or the children of miners in technical and vocational education and also for setting up scholarships providing for a general university education.

The Fund also encourages research in questions having a direct bearing on the safety and health of miners.

Collective Agreements in Germany in 1925¹

The bad state of trade, the large number of unemployed, and the effects of the disorganisation produced during the period of the inflation of the currency are factors which must be taken into account in considering the development of collective agreements in Germany during 1925. In spite of these adverse circumstances the statistics show little change from those of the previous year.

NUMBER AND SCOPE OF AGREEMENTS

On 1 January 1926 there were 7,533 collective agreements in force, a slight increase over the number of 7,099 for the previous year. The corresponding figures at the end of 1922, 1920, and 1913 were respectively 10,768, 11,624, and 10,885.

The number of persons working under collective agreements on 1 January 1926 showed a slight decline from that of the previous year, the respective figures being 11.1 million and 11.9 million. The number of establishments covered by collective agreements on 1 January 1926 was 788,755 (785,945 the previous year).

¹ *Die Tarifverträge im Deutschen Reiche am 1. Januar 1926.* 40. Sonderheft zum Reichsarbeitsblatt. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1927. 52 pp. A summary of this publication is given in *Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt*, No. 41, 13 Oct. 1927, pp. 1017-1019.

Since the number of persons compulsorily insured in the sickness funds on 1 January 1926 was about 18.3 million, 60.7 per cent. of them were working under collective agreements (66.1 per cent. the previous year).

The total number of persons employed under collective agreements was distributed among the various industries as follows: 1.6 million (14.5 per cent.) belonged to the iron, steel, and metal-working industry; 1.3 million (11.8 per cent.) (including 579,000 women, or 20.1 per cent. of the total number of women working under collective agreements) to agriculture, gardening, and animal breeding; 973,813 (8.7 per cent.) (including 582,500 women) to the textile industry; 7 per cent. to the mining, salt-mining, and peat-cutting industries; 6.4 per cent. to the iron and metal extracting industries; 6.2 per cent. to transport; and 4.7 per cent. to commerce.

No exact comparison can be given between these figures and those for previous years because the new classification of industries introduced for the Census of 16 June 1925¹ was here used for the first time.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH AGREEMENTS WERE CONCLUDED

Of the agreements concluded during 1925, 4.3 per cent., covering 4 per cent. of the persons employed under collective agreements, were concluded after a strike or lockout, while 15.7 per cent. of them, covering 39.4 per cent. of the persons employed, were the result of arbitration awards. It thus appears that while strikes and lockouts have a very slight effect on the conclusion of agreements, the effect of arbitration is considerable. Strikes and lockouts arising over the execution of an agreement or over a change in the scales of wages and salaries are not included in the figures given above.

TERRITORIAL SCOPE OF AGREEMENTS

Of the total number of persons covered by collective agreements, 13.1 per cent. were working under national agreements, 76.3 per cent. under district agreements, 7.1 per cent. under local agreements, and 3.5 per cent. under agreements for a single establishment. On 1 January 1926 national and district agreements together covered 9.9 million persons; on 1 January 1925, 10.6 million; and at the end of 1922, 12.3 million.

The arrangement of the districts follows economic rather than political boundaries. Thus sometimes a district may cover more than one State, while in other cases a district agreement may be confined to one large town.

In the Rhineland 1,948,385 persons were working under collective agreements (2,313,117 the previous year). In Saxony there were 1,112,242 persons, in Bavaria 909,282, in Lower Silesia 712,203, in Upper

¹ Volks-, Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 16. Juni 1925.

Silesia 119,904, in Berlin 694,603, in Westphalia 478,234. Many agreements which also cover Westphalia are counted in the figures for the Rhineland, such as the agreement for the Rhenish-Westphalian coal industry which covers 306,008 persons. Generally these figures show little change from those of the preceding year.

DURATION OF AGREEMENTS

Owing to the unstable economic conditions there was a tendency to avoid long agreements. Of the agreements in force on 1 January 1926, 53.8 per cent., covering 75.6 per cent. of the persons employed, contained conditions relative to their duration. Agreements valid for quarter of a year or less covered 5.6 per cent. of the persons employed under these agreements; those valid for more than a quarter and up to half a year covered 11.5 per cent.; those valid for more than half and up to one year, 63 per cent.; those valid for more than one and up to two years, 19.1 per cent.; those valid for over two years, 0.8 per cent.

CONTENTS OF AGREEMENTS

Hours of Work

In 92.9 per cent. of the agreements there were provisions relating to the number of hours to be worked per week or per day; these agreements covered 92.1 per cent. of the persons employed under collective agreements.

In 83.9 per cent. of these agreements (86.9 per cent. the previous year), covering 78.7 per cent. of the persons employed under these agreements (77.2 per cent. the previous year), and 78.8 per cent. of the women employed, provision was made for a 48-hour week.

Provision for a longer working week than 48 hours was made in 6.6 per cent. of the agreements (5.4 per cent. the previous year), covering 11.3 per cent. of the persons for whom weekly hours were specified (10.9 per cent. the previous year) and 16 per cent. of the women. The chief instance of this longer working week was in agriculture. A working week of less than 48 hours was agreed on in 9.5 per cent. of the agreements (7.7 per cent. the previous year) covering 10 per cent. of the persons concerned (11.9 per cent. the previous year). Of the persons working for less than 48 hours per week, 3.9 per cent. of the total for whom weekly hours were specified were working for up to 42 hours, and 7.1 per cent. for over 42 and up to 45 hours, these being chiefly coal and lignite miners, and also stone masons, bakers, and municipal workers. The number of persons working more than 45 and up to 46 hours per week was 276,000, (2.7 per cent., including 106,921 women), of whom 102,450 were textile workers (including 67,079 women).

Provisions for a shorter working day on Saturday affected 48.4 per cent. of the persons covered by the agreements concluded in 1925 (38 per cent. the previous year).

Holidays

Provisions for holidays were inserted in 89 per cent. of the agreements (86.6 per cent. the previous year) covering 94.7 per cent. of the persons employed under collective agreements (91.4 per cent. the previous year); 93.2 per cent. of the agreements for salaried employees, covering 95 per cent. of employees, contained such provisions. Either a minimum or a maximum length of holiday was prescribed; the minimum period was up to 3 days for 55.2 per cent., and more than 3 and up to 6 days for 40.9 per cent., of the persons covered by provisions on holidays; the maximum period was between 6 and 12 days for 46.1 per cent. of these persons.

Of the salaried employees covered by provisions on holidays, 85.4 per cent. had a minimum period of more than 3 and up to 6 days; 67.4 per cent. had a maximum period of more than 12 and up to 18 days; and 24.9 per cent. a maximum of over 18 days.

The figures for the previous year were very similar.

Conciliation, Arbitration, and Labour Exchanges

Provision for arbitration and conciliation was made in 5,476 agreements, or 72.2 per cent. of those in force on 1 January 1926, covering 10.1 million persons (90.9 per cent. of the whole number covered). For 1 January 1925 the number was 4,940 agreements (69.6 per cent.), covering 10.5 million persons (88.8 per cent.).

The compulsory use of labour exchanges was prescribed in 1,922 agreements (25.5 per cent.), covering 3.1 million persons (27.8 per cent.).

Notice of Dismissal

Provisions on notice of dismissal were contained in 3,256, or 43.2 per cent. of the agreements, covering 4.8 million, or 43.9 per cent., of the persons employed. These figures are slightly higher than those for the previous year. For nearly half these persons (45.1 per cent. of the number covered by these agreements) the period of notice was more than one and up to two weeks; for 4.0 per cent. the period of notice was more than two weeks and up to one month; and for 31.8 per cent. the period was over one month. About three-quarters of the persons included in these figures were salaried employees. For 3.5 per cent. the period of notice was up to 3 days, and for 8.9 per cent. it was over 3 days and up to one week.

In 957 agreements (12.7 per cent. of all agreements) it was expressly provided that no notice need be given in cases of dismissal of individuals.

Piece Work

Provisions on piece work were contained in 2,799 agreements (37.2 per cent.), covering 7.5 million persons (67.6 per cent.) including 2 million women (70.5 per cent.). The figures for the previous year were slightly lower.

Apprentices

In 360 agreements (13.5 per cent. of those concluded during 1925), covering 1.5 million persons (43.8 per cent.), provisions were inserted dealing with apprentices. These provisions related chiefly to wages, but dealt also with holidays, conduct, and the period of apprenticeship.

Revision of Wages and Salaries

Changes in wages and salaries were made during 1925 in 4,684 agreements, or 62.2 per cent. of those in force on 1 January 1926. During 1924 such changes were made in 4,375 agreements.

Collective Agreements, Labour Disputes, and the Work of the Official Conciliators in Sweden in 1926

The annual reports of the Swedish Social Board on collective agreements, labour disputes, and the work of the official conciliators in 1926 have been published, as have those for each preceding year from 1923 onward, in a single volume.¹

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

During 1926, 572 collective agreements, covering 3,494 employers and 76,379 workers, were concluded. At the end of the year, 2,617 collective agreements were in force, covering 464,503 workers. Of the 572 new agreements made during 1926, 202 were signed by organised and 370 by unorganised employers, while 568 and 4 were signed by organised and unorganised workers respectively.

The majority of these agreements (416) relate to individual undertakings, while 130, covering 8,734 workers, regulate conditions of work in all or in the majority of the undertakings in a particular industry in a particular locality. Further, there were 16 provincial agreements and 10 national agreements, covering respectively 10,198 and 21,235 workers. Of the 2,617 agreements in force at the end of 1926, 39 (1.5 per cent.) were national agreements covering 179,382 workers, or 38.6 per cent. of the total number of workers affected by the agreements.

Of the agreements concluded in 1926, the period of validity was one year in 458 instances, from one to two years in 101 instances, from two to three years in 10 instances, and from three to four years in a

¹ K. SOCIALSTYRELSEN: *Arbetsinställelser och kollektivavtal samt förlikningsmännens verksamhet år 1926*. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1927. 174 pp.

single instance. In two agreements the period of validity was not stipulated.

Regarding the questions of management of labour and freedom of association, paragraph 23 of the Rules of the Swedish Employers' Federation reserves to the employer the right freely to engage and dismiss staff, to arrange and distribute work as he may see fit, and to employ unionists or non-unionists at will. Provisions of this nature, either with or without some additional clause providing for the protection of the workers, appear in 361 agreements, covering 64,538 workers; while 378 agreements, covering 65,817 workers, contain clauses guaranteeing freedom of association to the workers. It is stipulated in 205 of the agreements that foremen and persons who may be considered as representing the employers shall not belong to a trade union.

In 331 agreements, covering 54,300 workers, provision is made for a system of direct negotiation between the parties concerned in case of dispute; with the further provision that, should no agreement be reached, negotiation shall then take place between the principal organisations. In 107 agreements, covering 15,961 workers, provision is made for the settlement by conciliation and arbitration committees of disputes over the interpretation and application of agreements; the competence of the committees is limited to disputes of this kind.

Provision for time payment exclusively is made in 168 agreements, covering 11,842 workers; the other agreements prescribe or permit piece work also. A minimum time rate is guaranteed for piece work in 45 agreements, covering 1,941 workers; while 129 agreements, covering 16,569 workers, give this guarantee in certain cases only. In 168 agreements, covering 11,842 workers, a time rate is not guaranteed.

As working hours are limited to 48 per week by the Act which came into force on 1 January 1920, the principal interest of the clauses relating to hours of work lies in the distribution of hours. As a rule, 8½ hours per day are worked on the first five days of the week, and 5½ hours on Saturday.

With the exception of 43 agreements covering 4,785 workers, all the agreements contain clauses dealing with work done outside normal hours. Generally speaking, work of this nature is paid as follows:

Kind of work	Increase on normal rate of pay (per cent.)
Overtime during the day	25-50
Night work	50-100
Sunday work and work on public holidays	75-100

In 432 agreements, covering 57,212 workers, provision is made for annual holidays; 247 agreements, covering 42,450 workers, allow less than a week; 129 agreements, covering 10,465 workers, allow a week; 36 agreements, covering 2,627 workers, allow 7 to 11 working days; and 20 agreements, covering 1,670 workers, allow two weeks or more.

The employer's liability to pay compensation for industrial accidents during the waiting period for which no legal compensation is payable is provided for in 102 agreements, covering 3,052 workers; 15 agreements also provide for compensation to be paid in respect of accidents happen-

ing otherwise than in connection with work. In 161 agreements it is stipulated that the employer shall pay to the victim of an accident a fixed daily allowance which is usually higher than the amount laid down by the law on accident insurance. In 184 agreements, covering 14,179 workers, the employers undertake to pay the workers a cash allowance during sickness. In 15 agreements, covering 4,268 workers the employer is required to pay a contribution to a sickness fund; and 237 agreements, covering 38,120 workers, provide for free medical attendance. Finally, in 59 agreements, covering 8,868 workers, it is laid down that the employer shall pay for drugs and medical requisites, while 102 agreements, covering 16,489 workers, provide that hospital charges shall be borne by employers.

In 98 agreements, covering 16,435 workers, there are clauses concerning apprenticeship. The most important refer to the wages of apprentices and the duration of apprenticeship; and 29 agreements limit the number of apprentices to be employed, while 81 lay down minimum and maximum age-limits for them. Under 66 agreements, the employer is required to keep his apprentices regularly employed during the whole of the year and to give them complete vocational training. Finally, it is laid down in 5 of the agreements that the apprentice shall attend courses of instruction at a trade school.

LABOUR DISPUTES

According to the information collected by the Social Board, 206 industrial disputes accompanied by suspension of work (strikes or lock-outs) occurred in Sweden during 1926. The number of workers affected was 52,891; of these, 28,046 took part in strikes, 24,116 were locked out, and 729 were involved in disputes of various kinds. In all, 504 employers were affected, and a total of 1,711,200 working days were lost. In 98 disputes (48 per cent. of the total) the maximum number of workers affected was 25; while in 35 cases (17 per cent.) more than 100 workers were involved.

Of the stoppages, 14.6 per cent. lasted not more than a week, and 46.6 per cent. not more than a month; 23.3 per cent., however, involving 37.2 per cent. of all workers affected by disputes, lasted more than three months. As in previous years, the question of wages was the chief cause of these disputes: 74 stoppages (35.9 per cent. of the total) arose over demands for wage increases, 30 stoppages (14.6 per cent.) over reductions of wages, and 20 (9.7 per cent.) over other wage questions. The following table gives a comparison of the situation from 1916 to 1925 with that of 1926:

Principal cause of dispute	1916-1925		1926	
	Number of disputes	Per cent.	Number of disputes	Per cent.
Wage questions	2,886	76.3	124	60.2
Questions of organisation	248	6.6	23	11.2
Other causes	647	17.1	59	28.6
Total	3,781	100.0	206	100.0

The following table gives the results of these disputes :

RESULTS OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN SWEDEN, 1916-1925 AND 1926

Result	Stoppages				Workers involved in disputes			
	1916-1925		1926		1916-1925		1926	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
In favour of employers	863	22.8	32	15.5	111,243	14.9	27,096	51.2
In favour of workers	903	23.9	35	17.0	60,199	8.1	1,225	2.3
Compromise	1,840	48.7	116	56.3	565,332	75.7	23,880	45.2
Unknown or pending	175	4.6	23	11.2	9,982	1.3	690	1.3
Total	3,731	100.0	206	100.0	746,756	100.0	52,891	100.0

It will be seen that the number of disputes settled in favour of the workers during 1926 was greater than the number settled in favour of the employers. But only 2.3 per cent. of the workers were completely successful, while 51.2 per cent. were completely unsuccessful and 45.2 per cent. had to accept a compromise.

The employers concerned in 59 of the disputes were organised. Of these stoppages, 32.2 per cent. were settled in their favour, and 6.8 per cent. in favour of the workers. For 147 stoppages of work in which the employers concerned were unorganised, the corresponding percentages were 8.8 and 21.1 respectively. The workers were organised in almost every case.

Complaints of violations of agreements were made in 48 disputes : in 36 cases by the employers against the workers, in 4 cases by the workers against the employers, and in 8 cases by both parties.

THE WORK OF THE OFFICIAL CONCILIATORS

During 1926 the total number of disputes in which the official conciliators or conciliation committees intervened numbered 220, as against 249 during the previous year, and an annual average of 208 during the period 1915-1925. The number of disputes in which actual negotiations took place was 200, or 90.9 per cent. of the total. In 5 cases, mediation did not take place, one or both of the parties concerned having refused the intervention of the conciliators ; in three of these cases the refusal came from the employer.

Negotiations before a conciliator affected 504 employers and 52,891 workers. In 98 cases (49 per cent.), affecting 346 employers and 47,322 workers, a stoppage of work occurred.

During the year conciliators or conciliation committees intervened

in 45 per cent. of the stoppages of work, affecting 89 per cent. of the workers involved. In the great majority of these disputes (89) work had ceased before negotiations were begun; the reverse was the case in only 9 instances.

In 149 cases the initiative was taken by the conciliators themselves, in 18 cases by the employers, in 13 cases by the workers, and in 20 cases by both parties.

As regards the industrial distribution of the disputes dealt with, the forestry and wood industry comes first, with 70 disputes, followed by the building industry, with 23.

Of the 200 disputes in which conciliators or conciliation committees intervened, 86 (43 per cent.) related to demands for wage increases, 20 (10 per cent.) to wage reductions, 24 (12 per cent.) to "other wage questions", 22 (11 per cent.) to the taking on or discharge of workers, 13 (6.5 per cent.) to demands for collective agreements, 8 (4 per cent.) to the interpretation of agreements, and 27 (13.5 per cent.) to various other questions.

Of the 200 disputes submitted to conciliation procedure, 170 (85 per cent.) were settled during the course of the year. In the 30 remaining cases (15 per cent.) conciliation procedure may be considered to have yielded no results, either because the parties themselves took over the conduct of negotiations or because the dispute remained unsettled.

An analysis, according to results arrived at, of the disputes in which the local conciliation officials intervened shows that in 150 (75 per cent.) of the cases submitted negotiations resulted in a compromise, while in 12 (6 per cent.) the settlement arrived at was in favour of the employers and in 6 instances (3 per cent.) it was in favour of the workers.

Industrial Accidents in Russia

The Commissariat of Public Health has published in its monthly review¹ an interesting article on accidents arising in connection with Soviet industry. This article contains the first practically complete information compiled by the Office of Labour Statistics since the revolution.

The table below shows the number of accidents in large-scale State industry (i.e. undertakings employing at least 250 workers) per 100,000 man-days worked, from 1 April 1926 to 31 March 1927 :

Industry	Total number of accidents	Number of fatal accidents ¹
Building materials	47.9	0.09
Mining ²	53.0	0.51
Coal mining	55.0	0.54
Metalworking	81.8	0.11
Woodworking	103.8	0.04
Chemicals	53.3	0.05
Glass works	51.2	0.03
Matchmaking	81.0	0.03
Food and drink trades ²	49.1	0.04
Brewing	95.3	0.19
Sugar	23.2	0.19
Leather	49.0	0.03
Textiles	18.7	0.01
Clothing	26.2	0.01
Paper	47.9	0.07
Printing	11.3	0.00
Electrical undertakings	49.6	0.37
General average	47.9	0.10

¹ Death having supervened within twenty-four hours.

² Averages.

In the three principal branches of industry the accident frequency rate (per 100,000 man-days worked) has varied as follows since October 1925, the date from which fuller information has been collected :

Period	Metals	Mining	Textiles
1925 : 4th quarter	60.0	35.6	13.8
1926 : 1st "	69.0	42.1	15.3
2nd "	82.1	50.6	16.1
3rd "	78.1	50.4	17.7
4th "	82.6	54.4	20.3
1927 : 1st "	84.4	72.4	20.6

The Labour Protection Service of the Moscow Department has compiled comparative statistics for the year 1912 and the years 1924-1926 in respect of 9 large textile undertakings and 9 large metal works situated in the Moscow district. The information collected is given in the following table :

¹ *Guiguiena Trooda* (Labour Hygiene), No. 11, Nov. 1927, pp. 73-81.

Undertakings and year	Number of workers	Accidents per 1,000 workers				Average number of days' incapacity per injured worker
		Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total ¹	
Textiles :						
1912	41,015	0.05	4.3	19.56	23.91	14.1
1924	42,547	0.09	2.3	24.13	26.55	11.8
1925	47,441	0.02	0.36	34.92	35.3	9.9
1926	45,004	0.02	0.42	47.57	48.01	10.1
Metals :						
1912	19,537	0.5	9.9	89.6	100.0	24.6
1924	15,789	0.6	1.8	123.8	126.2	11.3
1925 ²	10,156	0.4	1.7	171.8	172.9	11.2
1926	20,578	0.15	1.2	184.2	193.5	12.2

¹ These statistics only include accidents entailing at least three days' incapacity for work. In some cases the figure given for the total is not the same as the sum of the partial totals.

² In 8 undertakings only.

For Leningrad comparison with the pre-war position, in accordance with insurance fund statistics, is as follows :

Industry	Accidents in 1914		Accidents in 1926	
	Fatal	Total	Fatal	Total
Metals	0.15	75.15	0.10	95.0
Textiles	0.05	37.60	0.015	33.5
Average (for all industries except mining)	0.10	41.40	0.05	63.8

Among the principal causes of accidents are : (a) the extreme diversity and worn condition of industrial equipment ; (b) the insufficient mechanisation of productive processes, and especially the inadequacy of machinery for lifting and conveying goods ; (c) high labour turnover ; (d) the presence among industrial workers of a very large proportion of unskilled or only partially trained workers.

Enquiries undertaken in various establishments before and after the introduction or improvement of technical safety measures show that in very many cases the frequency of accidents can be perceptibly decreased by methods of this nature. Thus, in a State undertaking for the manufacture of lamps, nicknamed " the invalid factory ", the accident frequency fell, thanks to measures taken to ensure the workers' safety, from 182.4 per 100,000 man-days worked during the second quarter of 1926 to 60.5 during the corresponding quarter of 1927. For similar reasons the accident frequency dropped from 224 to 83 in the space of eighteen months in a large State sewing-machine factory. Rationalisation of productive processes also often makes it possible to decrease the number

of accidents. In one brewery, for example, the accident frequency fell from 225 during the third quarter of 1925 to 45 during the first quarter of 1927.

Nevertheless, the position of industry — especially large-scale industry — makes it impossible to anticipate any considerable improvement in industrial safety in the near future. On the one hand, there are in existence — e.g. in the Ural district — such very out-of-date establishments that it is scarcely possible to make any change in the present state of things ; on the other hand, it must not be overlooked that in large-scale industry — especially metal working and coal mining — production is speeded up in order to provide for the needs of the market ; and the risk of accident increases accordingly. Thus as a consequence of the very high intensity of work, accident frequency in the State shipyards at Leningrad has risen to 644 per thousand, and in the State agricultural machinery factories of the Ukraine to 744 per thousand.

Further, the high labour turnover constitutes a serious obstacle to any notable improvement in the position. The Central Statistical Department estimates the movement of labour (per cent. of the average number of workers employed) in the metal-working undertakings, coal mines, and iron mines of South Russia and the Ukraine as follows :

Industry	1925		1926	
	Engaged	Left	Engaged	Left
Metal working	133	70	93	71
Coal mining	126	125	194	168
Iron mining	294	200	174	175

The various reasons given, to which may be added the insufficiency of available credits and in some instances the indifference and negligence of the administrative organs of State industry, lead to the conclusion that “ numerous conditions of an objective nature stand in the way of any considerable reduction of industrial accidents in the U.S.S.R. ” Nevertheless, though both the frequency and the absolute number of accidents increased during 1926, both in comparison with pre-war and pre-revolution periods and in comparison with the years 1924 and 1925, it should be observed that the frequency of fatal and of serious accidents was lower than before the war, and that it has still further decreased in the course of the last few years.

STATISTICS

Wage Changes in Great Britain, 1922-1927

The International Labour Office has on frequent occasions in the last few years published surveys of the movement of wages in different countries; the latest of these was "Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925" (Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 16), published in 1916. The changes in the last few years and the large amount of additional information now available make it highly desirable that the above report should be brought up to date. In order, however, to avoid the delay necessitated by completing the report for all the countries covered — some thirty in number — it has been decided to publish a series of monographs on the different countries, or groups of countries, in the Review. The first article, dealing with Great Britain, is given below, and will be followed at regular intervals by others of the series.

A considerable amount of information concerning both rates of wages and earnings is available for Great Britain. The official data are collected and compiled by the Ministry of Labour and are published at various intervals in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, and this publication is the chief source for the compilation of the series of tables given hereafter.

The most abundant information concerns rates of wages. Standard rates as fixed by collective agreements are readily available at regular intervals from the collective agreements in force, whereas statistics of actual earnings are only obtainable after special enquiries. Tables I to V summarise the periodical information available as to current rates of wages and changes in rates of wages. As regards earnings, a special enquiry was made in 1924 (table VI), but periodical figures are only available for the coal-mining industry and for railway workers; these are given in tables VII and VIII.

During the last five years rates of wages have in general shown but little fluctuation, and, though in certain industries temporary increases and in others slight reductions occurred, the general level appears to have remained remarkably stable. This fact is clearly reflected by the index numbers of nominal wage rates given in table I, and also by the approximate number of workers whose rates were changed during the years 1923-1927 (table II).

It will be seen from table I that during the period under review money rates of wages were, according to the calculations of the Ministry of Labour, about 70 to 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. 1923 is the only year for which the index indicates a slightly lower level, chiefly on account of temporary wage reductions in the building, clothing, and transport industries.

The cost of living as reflected by the official cost-of-living index number has also remained stable during the greater part of the period under review, and was in general about 75 per cent. above the pre-war

level. The level of real wage rates — that is to say, money wages compared with the cost of living — has thus remained for most industrial workers the same as in 1914. At the end of 1927, however, the cost of living indicated a decline of 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This decline was not followed in most industries by a similar reduction in money wages, and real wage rates were in general roughly 5 per cent. higher than in 1926 and 1914.

The number of workers affected by changes in rates of wages and the net amount of change in weekly rates are given in table III. It will be seen that coal miners were the only workers who experienced a noteworthy decline in real wages compared with the previous year. Over 70 per cent. of the total decrease in weekly wages was accounted for by the coal-mining industry. Reductions of less importance occurred during 1927 in the iron and steel, textile, clothing, and transport industries. The *Ministry of Labour Gazette*¹ gives the following information concerning changes in rates during 1927 :

In the iron and steel industries rates of wages were reduced in nearly all the principal districts in accordance with a decline in the selling prices of iron and steel, though in some cases the lower paid workers were wholly or partially exempted from the effect of the reductions. The rates of wages of textile bleachers, dyers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland showed a net reduction during 1927 under the cost-of-living sliding scales and, in addition, a special bonus granted in 1924 was withdrawn in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Hosiery workers in the Midlands also sustained a reduction under a cost-of-living sliding scale. In the clothing industry the principal reductions affected workers in the boot and shoe making and repairing trades and dyers and dry cleaners. The reduction in the transport group occurred mainly in the railway service, in which the wages of a large proportion of the men in the traffic sections were increased by 1s. a week in January 1927 but reduced by 2s. in July under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale agreement.

The largest body of workers who obtained an increase in wage rates during 1927 were the adult male time workers in the engineering and certain other metal industries, who were granted a special bonus of 2s. a week as from 1 August 1927 to remain in operation for 6 months. In the mining and quarrying group there were net increases in the wages of a majority of the iron ore miners employed in Cumberland.

It should be emphasised that the above remarks as to the movement of real wage rates refer only to rates of wages for a full normal week, and therefore take no account of overtime, short time, or unemployment. It is not possible without adequate statistics of earnings to state to what extent real earnings have changed in recent years or are higher than in 1914. Unfortunately no general statistics of earnings exist for 1914, nor for subsequent years, with the exception of 1924, when a special enquiry was made into the level of earnings in all the principal industries, except coal mining, railways, agriculture, docks, and distributive trades. The

¹ Jan. 1928, p. 3.

principal results are set out in table VI. It is probable, in view of the prevalence of unemployment and of short time in many industries, that average annual earnings have not increased to the same extent as average rates of wages.

Statistics of average earnings in the coal-mining industry and the railway service are given in tables VII and VIII. The rates of wages in coal mining are fixed according to a special arrangement, which takes account of the proceeds of the industry in different districts. In view of the depressed condition of the industry, rates, and consequently earnings, have steadily declined during the last few years. It should also be remembered that in 1927 hours of labour in coal mines were increased by one hour per day. After the stoppage in this industry in 1926, the agreements arrived at provided that the wage levels then fixed should be maintained, subject in certain instances to reductions at specified intervals for varying periods in 1927, after which wages were to be regulated by the proceeds of the industry in each district. On the expiration of these periods, wages in all the principal coal fields (except Northumberland and Durham) were reduced to the minimum level permissible under the terms of the agreements.

Earnings of railway servants are compiled at annual intervals by the Ministry of Transport. Wages in the railway service are adjusted automatically in accordance with the cost of living: as the cost of living has been fairly stable during the last few years (table I), earnings have shown little change.

In addition to the relative stability of wage rates during recent years in nearly all industries (with the principal exception of the coal-mining industry), to which attention has been drawn, the available wage statistics for Great Britain show one other important feature, namely, the discrepancy between the levels of wages in different industries. In spite of the industrial depression in Great Britain during the period covered by the tables, all industries have not been affected alike. Exporting industries have been affected to a more serious extent than those catering for the home market. Inspection of the appended tables will show that the levels of wages among workers in such industries as building, printing, railways, and workers in Government industrial establishments are higher than those of workers in industries which are subject to foreign competition, such as coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, and textiles. The wage census of 1924 (see table VI) showed that average weekly earnings of men were highest in printing, public utility services, Government establishments, building, and the food, drink, and tobacco group, while they were lowest in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group, textiles, and clothing. The relatively high rates in building and printing compared with engineering and shipbuilding are also shown by table IV, where weekly skilled rates range from 75s. to 55s. 7d. The figures for coal miners are on a slightly different basis from those in previous tables, but average earnings of 9s. 7d. per shift in 1927 are sufficient to show that earnings in this industry are now extremely low. These differences are due largely to factors affecting the "sheltered industries" on the one hand and the unsheltered industries on the other, i.e. the industries not subject to foreign competition and those

subject to it. They were discussed at length, with special reference to wages and unemployment in Great Britain, in a recent article in the *Review*¹, to which the reader is referred.

TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF NOMINAL WAGE RATES AND OF THE COST OF LIVING, 1922-1927

Date	Index numbers of nominal weekly rates (1914=100)		Index numbers of the cost of living (1914=100) ²
	Estimate of Ministry of Labour ¹	London and Cambridge Economic Service ²	
31 Dec. 1922	170-175	179	179
" " 1923	165-170	173	176
" " 1924	170-175	179	180
" " 1925	175	180	175
" " 1926	175	181	175
" " 1927	170-175	181	168

¹ These index numbers are based on data covering all important industries and occupations and relate to wage rates for a full normal week. No account has been taken of changes in earnings resulting from alterations in the state of employment. (*Ministry of Labour Gazette*.)

² These index numbers are averages based on wage rates for a normal week of 11 categories of workers in 9 groups: (a) bricklayers and labourers, (b) engineering fitters and labourers, (c) compositors, (d) dock labourers, (e) railwaymen, (f) woollen workers, (g) cotton workers, (h) miners, and (i) agricultural labourers, and are published by the London and Cambridge Economic Service.

³ *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

TABLE II. APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES OF WAGE RATES, AND NET AMOUNT OF CHANGE IN THEIR WEEKLY RATES, 1923-1927¹

Year	Approximate number of workers whose wage rates were:		Total change in weekly rates		
	Increased	Decreased	Increase	Decrease	Net increase (+) or decrease (-)
			£	£	£
1923	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	-317,000
1924	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+553,900
1925	873,000	351,000	80,900	159,000	-78,100
1926	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+49,300
1927	280,000	1,853,000	30,700	388,500	-357,800

¹ *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Jan. 1928. The statistics exclude changes affecting agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

¹ *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 2, Feb. 1928: "Some Aspects of Recent Wage Movements and Tendencies in Various Countries", by J. H. RICHARDSON.

TABLE III. APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF WORKERS AFFECTED BY CHANGES OF WAGE RATES DURING 1927 IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, AND NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THEIR WEEKLY RATES¹

Industry	Number of workers whose wages during 1927 were :		Total net increase (+) or decrease (-) in weekly rates due to changes in 1927
	Increased	Decreased	
Mining and quarrying	18,000	792,000'	£ — 277,150
Brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc.	1,100	4,000	— 720
Iron and steel	6,500	135,000	— 24,450
Engineering and shipbuilding	185,000	—	+ 18,600
Other metal	33,000	43,500	— 900
Textile	1,800	232,000	— 23,000
Clothing	170	196,000	— 18,860
Food, drink, and tobacco	630	21,500	— 1,900
Woodworking, etc.	800	17,500	— 2,140
Paper, printing, etc.	—	26,000	— 1,950
Building and allied industries	15,000	57,000	— 2,800
Gas, water, and electricity supply	2,600	36,500	— 3,030
Transport	8,000	188,000	— 11,700
Public administration	6,500	66,000	— 5,050
Other	900	38,000	— 2,750
Total	280,000	1,853,000	—£357,800

¹ See note to table II.

TABLE IV. NOMINAL WEEKLY WAGE RATES OF TYPICAL CLASSES OF TIME WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1922-1927¹

Industry and occupation	Nominal weekly wage rates					
	31 Dec. 1922	31 Dec. 1923	31 Dec. 1924	31 Dec. 1925	31 Dec. 1926	Sept. 1927
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building²:						
Bricklayers	71 4	69 0	73 5	73 8	73 8	74 1
Carpenters and joiners	71 3	68 11	73 4	73 7	73 7	73 11
Plumbers	73 8	69 3	73 6	73 8	73 8	74 0
Plasterers	71 4	69 4	73 9	74 0	74 0	75 1
Painters	71 1	68 3	72 6	73 0	73 0	73 4
Labourers	53 4	51 7	55 6	55 8	55 8	55 11
Engineering³:						
Fitters and turners	56 1	55 0	56 6	56 6	56 6	58 1
Patternmakers	60 6	59 5	60 11	60 11	60 11	62 6
Ironmoulders	59 9	58 11	60 0	60 0	60 0	61 8
Labourers	40 3	40 1	40 1	40 1	40 2	41 8
Shipbuilding⁴:						
Shipwrights	51 11	48 7	55 7	55 7	55 7	55 7
Ship joiners	54 1	50 9	57 9	57 9	57 9	57 9
Labourers	39 0	38 5	38 5	38 5	38 5	38 5
Road transport⁵:						
Tram drivers	59 11	58 9	59 8	59 9	59 9	59 9
Tram conductors	56 6	55 5	56 1	56 2	56 2	56 2
One-horse carters	54 1	51 6	53 2	53 2	53 2	53 3
Furniture⁶:						
Cabinet makers	75 11	71 10	74 4	74 6	74 6	72 9
Upholsterers	75 9	71 9	74 3	74 4	---	72 8
French polishers	75 8	71 7	74 2	74 3	---	72 7
Printing and bookbinding⁷:						
Hand compositors ⁸	76 11	73 9	73 9	73 10	73 10	73 10
Bookbinders, etc.	75 10	73 4	73 4	73 4	73 4	73 7
Boot and shoe⁹:						
Men (heel building and stock and shoe rooms)	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	---
Men (other departments)	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0
Women	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
Baking⁷:						
Table hands	67 0	63 9	64 10	64 9	---	64 4
Dock labour¹⁰:						
General cargo labourers (per day)	11 7	10 5	12 3	12 3	12 3	12 3
Agricultural labourers (ordinary adult male)	27 10	28 0	28 0	31 5	31 8	31 8

¹ Eighteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, and Ministry of Labour Gazette, Oct. 1928.

² Average of recognised rates in 39 large towns.

³ " " " " 16 chief centres.

⁴ " " " " 9 " " "

⁵ " " " " 12 large towns.

⁶ " " " " 20 " " "

⁷ " " " " 26 " " "

⁸ Book and job.

⁹ The figures are the national agreed minimum time rates.

¹⁰ Average of recognised minimum rates in 10 large ports.

TABLE V. WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN LONDON 1925-1928¹

Industry and occupation	Nominal weekly wage rates			
	1 Jan. 1924	1 Jan. 1925 to 1 Jan. 1927	1 Aug. 1927	1 Jan. 1928
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building trades :				
Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, plumbers	78 0	85 0	85 0	85 0
Painters (general)	74 0	81 0	81 0	81 0
Labourers	59 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Engineering trades :				
Fitters, ironmoulders (sand), turners	62 2	62 2	64 3	64 3
Patternmakers	66 10	66 10	68 10	68 10
Labourers	44 2	44 2	46 3	46 3
Furniture :				
Cabinet makers	84 0	84 0	84 0	84 0
Printing and bookbinding :				
Hand compositors ² and machine minders	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
Machine compositors ²	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Bookbinders	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0
Labourers	71 0	71 0	71 0	71 0

¹ Calculated from hourly rates communicated to the International Labour Office by multiplying these by 48.

² Book and job.

TABLE VI. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 1924¹

Industrial group	Average earnings (for time actually worked) (average of four weeks in January, April, July, and October 1924)		
	Males	Females	All workpeople
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Pottery, brick, glass, etc.	56 3	24 8	48 2
Metal, engineering, and ship-building	54 8	25 3	51 7
Textile	51 6	27 11	37 9
Clothing	54 10	27 5	35 7
Food, drink, tobacco	57 2	27 8	46 2
Woodworking	53 6	26 2	50 6
Paper, printing, etc.	69 11	27 4	53 7
Building and allied industries	58 2	25 7	58 1
Other industries	53 11	26 5	48 10
Public utility services	59 5	29 7	58 10
Government industrial establishments	65 7	39 2	59 4
All the above	56 3	27 3	47 9

¹ Ministry of Labour Gazette, July 1927.

TABLE VII. ACTUAL AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MAN-SHIFT WORKED IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1922-1927¹

District	Actual average earnings						
	1922 4th quarter	1923 4th quarter	1924 4th quarter	1925 4th quarter	1926 April ²	1927 2nd quarter	1927 4th quarter
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northumber-land	8 10.7	8 8.7	9 4.4	9 3.0	9 5.3	8 8.6	8 6.7
Durham	9 1.3	10 6.1	9 4.6	9 11.2	9 11.2	9 3.4	9 0.2
Eastern Area ²	10 1.0	10 9.2	11 4.2	10 11.2	10 11.7	—	—
Lancashire with North Staffordshire and Cheshire	8 8.7	8 10.0	9 11.8	10 1.2	10 0.9	10 1.4	9 3.4
South Wales and Monmouthshire	9 6.7	10 1.6	10 10.3	10 11.2	10 8.9	10 2.3 ⁴	9 7.8
Scotland	9 4.5	10 10.8	10 6.4	10 4.0	10 4.8	9 7.2	9 3.9
Great Britain	9 5.2	10 3.3	10 7.0	10 5.1	10 5.3	10 2.8	9 7.4

¹ Statistical summaries, published by the Mines Department of the Board of Trade.

² Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase, and Warwickshire.

³ Figures for the period May-December are not available, on account of a national dispute in the coal-mining industry during that period.

⁴ Estimated on the basis of the results of May, June, and July 1927.

TABLE VIII. NOMINAL YEARLY SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN 1914 AND 1922-1927¹

Category	Commencing salary (1914 basis)	Corresponding nominal yearly salary		
		Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923, 1924, 1925	Dec. 1926, 1927
	£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Executive Officer	100	180 18	171 9	166 15
Assistant Principal	200	320 4	306 2	299 1
Clerk (higher grade)	300	449 14	432 0	423 5
Higher Executive Officer	400	579 4	558 0	547 10
Senior Staff Officer	500	708 8	684 0	671 15

¹ Based on awards of the Civil Service Arbitration Board.

TABLE IX. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1923-1927¹

Class	Average weekly earnings				
	Week ending 24 March 1923	Week ending 29 March 1924	Week ending 28 March 1925	Week ending 27 March 1926	Week ending 30 April 1927
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carters	58 1	58 3	58 11	58 8	58 5
Clerks	83 6	84 10	84 3	84 3	—
Engine drivers	101 7	106 0	102 7	103 10	103 5
Firemen	75 10	78 6	76 5	77 9	78 2
Guards	72 6	75 6	73 4	74 6	74 1
Porters (goods)	53 4	53 10	54 4	53 9	53 3
Signalmen	68 4	68 4	68 1	68 4	69 3
Stationmasters	112 10	112 2	113 0	112 0	—
Inspectors and foremen	104 10	106 1	103 10	104 0	—
Workshop staff :					
Erectors, fitters	77 1	79 1	80 5	81 2	79 8
Labourers (loco., etc.)	54 8	56 7	57 6	56 6	57 7

¹ Ministry of Labour Gazette, 1923-1927.

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				Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists					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.
1927											
Aug.	181,437	4.9	102,070	2.8	403,851	*	7,542	1.2	25,084	4.1	
Sept.	178,616	4.6	93,113	2.4	355,462	29,991	8,595	1.4	21,880	3.5	
Oct.	177,012	4.5	79,073	2.4	339,982	*	8,746	1.4	21,613	3.5	
Nov.	294,413	7.4	86,905	2.2	604,609	*	8,695	1.4	20,909	3.4	
Dec.	519,573	12.9	123,207	3.1	1,188,274	38,641	22,526	3.6	35,006	5.6	
1928											
Jan.	464,454	11.2	146,513	3.5	1,333,115	*	13,589	2.2	33,059	5.3	
Feb.	431,765	10.4	151,646	3.6	1,237,504	*	7,430	1.2	24,932	4.0	
March	383,224	9.2	155,797	3.7	1,121,150	—	—	—	—	—	
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,162,658				*	435,133	620,311				

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

TABLE 1 (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.			
1927								
Aug.	135,938	6,210	3.7	45,800 ¹	16.3	809	1,221	14,825
Sept.	129,948	5,314 ¹	3.1	44,500 ¹	16.1	1,201	1,251	11,272
Oct.	127,352	6,743	3.9	46,700 ¹	17.0	2,364	1,021	8,642
Nov.	159,783	8,888 ¹	5.2	59,000 ¹	21.6	4,526	2,449	10,030
Dec.	207,120	11,643 ¹	6.6	83,460 ¹	30.5	4,437	2,152	13,221
1928								
Jan.	230,755	12,082	6.8	83,100 ¹	30.3	4,421	2,942	17,840
Feb.	223,964	—	7.0	71,200 ¹	25.9	4,113	2,535	14,408
March	193,449	—	—	61,600 ¹	22.5	—	—	10,473
Number on which latest percentages are based	.	176,421		273,816		.	.	.

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.						
1927										
Aug.	821,904	6.8	308,409	2.6	11,247	7.4	22,122	9.0	291,321	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.	919,395	7.6	289,791	2.4	11,063	7.8	25,586	11.6	375,734	183,420
Dec.	935,696	7.7	258,609	2.3	13,045	8.6	*	*	414,283	140,121
1928										
Jan.	977,178	8.3	283,325	2.4	16,337	10.8	*	*	439,211	76,327
Feb.	967,595	8.2	259,909	2.2	16,215	10.8	31,949	13.0	413,383	58,109
March	903,803	8.7	223,817	1.9	15,194	10.0	*	*	411,785	74,950
Number on which latest percentages are based	11,784,000				152,000 ¹		245,613		.	

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.
1927								
Aug.	944	6,903	20.6	15,727	5,325	11.6	19,525	6.6
Sept.	1,422	7,380	22.3	18,915	*	*	20,161	6.7
Oct.	3,662	7,757	23.4	21,957	5,531	9.7	20,172	6.6
Nov.	5,033	7,852	24.8	25,245	*	*	24,818	8.3
Dec.	6,399	—	28.0	28,532	*	*	44,848	14.9
1928								
Jan.	6,633	—	25.0	28,031	*	*	49,424	16.1
Feb.	6,461	—	—	23,290	—	—	24,640 ²	8.0 ²
March	3,570	—	—	26,692	*	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	.	33,149		.	56,795		309,068 ²	

¹ Approximate figures.
The sign * signifies "no figures published".

² Provisional figures.
The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Poland	Russia	Sweden		Switzerland		Czechoslovakia	
	Number unemployed registered	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists		Unemployment funds		Trade union insurance funds	
			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Per cent. unemployed		Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Per cent.
					Wholly	Partially		
1927								
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	9,609	0.9
Oct.	117,021	—	27,885	10.4	"	"	8,677	0.8
Nov.	132,687	—	33,563	12.5	*	*	10,883	1.0
Dec.	164,800	—	50,655	18.6	4.5	1.7	14,334	1.3
1928								
Jan.	181,672	—	37,135	14.2	*	*	20,300	—
Feb.	179,644	—	35,183	13.2	"	"	20,131	—
March	167,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	234,006		248,588		1,107,858	

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany ¹	Canada ¹	Estonia	United States	Switzerland
	Index number of employment				
	Membership of sickness funds in Dec. 1921=100	Number employed on 17 Jan. 1920=100	Number employed on 1 Jan. 1927=100	Average number employed in 1923=100	Number employed in Sept. 1924=100
1927 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.	112.3	107.5	103.9	87.6	*
Nov.	109.7	106.8	102.8	85.9	*
Dec.	103.8	99.5	102.0	85.1	99.9
1928 Jan.	104.3	100.8	105.1	84.2	*
Feb.	—	101.4	—	85.5	*
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	*	830,604	33,166	2,984,424	184,887

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

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

Index Numbers of the 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. Notes on the sources and methods of compilation of the statistics were given in the *Review* for July 1924 and later months. A note on the figures for Estonia is given at the end of the tables.

TABLE I. COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria ¹	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile ³	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt
Towns and localities	9	72	6	Vienna	59	12	60	Chile	100	Danzig	Caïro
1927 March	131	145	145	100	200	2604	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	145	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	146	101	204	2689	155	182	*	139	152
Oct.	132	150	*	103	207	2700	156	187	176	141	152
Nov.	132	151	*	103	207	2600	156	183	*	140	153
Dec.	132	151	—	103	207	2692	157	—	*	140	152
1928 Jan.	132	151	*	103	209	2735	157	—	176	139	151
Feb.	131	151	*	103	206	—	156	—	*	140	—
March	—	151	—	102	203	—	—	—	*	141	—

Country	Estonia ³	United States ³	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary ²	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania ³
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Athens	Buda-pest	Bombay	105	Milan	Riga	84
1927 March	103	*	1183	524	165	1898	108	153	*	663	116	143
April	104	*	1173	*	164	1911	111	152	171	651	118	144
May	104	*	1166	*	163	1938	113	154	*	612	119	145
June	104	173	1184	525	166	1951	113	156	*	586	122	148
July	110	*	1203	*	164	1960	110	157	171	548	130	143
Aug.	108	*	1237	*	165	1951	112	154	*	543	116	139
Sept.	104	*	1230	507	167	1955	113	151	*	537	116	135
Oct.	104	*	1237	*	169	1956	113	150	175	536	118	136
Nov.	105	*	1251	*	169	1964	112	151	*	536	117	139
Dec.	105	172	1243	408	168	1978	113	154	*	531	121	138
1928 Jan.	103	*	1216	*	166	1986	112	148	177	531	118	136
Feb.	109	*	1206	*	164	1973	112	145	*	532	121	136
March	111	*	1214	507	164	1966	114	144	*	532	121	135

Country	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands ⁴	Peru ³	Poland	Rumania	Russia ³	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	Whole country	229	49	33	Prague
1927 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	*	187	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	*	187	187	117	3766	199	172	161	730
Oct.	797	196	*	*	182	119	3840	202	*	161	727
Nov.	802	195	161	*	177	122	3900	205	*	162	729
Dec.	804	195	*	170	176	121	3973	—	171	162	734
1928 Janv.	800	194	*	*	178	120	4090	—	*	161	734
Feb.	797	194	—	*	177	118	4120	—	*	161	732
March	795	193	*	—	176	119	4061	—	171	160	—

¹ 1925 = 100.² 1921 = 100.³ 1913 = 100.⁴ 1911-1913 = 100.

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

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	Estonia
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	100	Calro	Ma-drid	Tal-linn
1927 March	118	151	152	99	205	2803	151	*	154	197	113
April	119	150	*	97	204	2546	147	152	152	191	114
May	121	151	*	100	201	2716	147	*	149	186	114
June	120	153	154	102	207	2788	148	*	149	185	115
July	118	157	*	102	210	2743	149	153	147	184	117
Aug.	118	150	*	100	204	2711	149	*	145	192	113
Sept.	117	151	158	100	207	2692	148	*	145	187	107
Oct.	119	152	*	101	210	2696	150	152	146	189	108
Nov.	119	152	*	100	211	2654	151	*	148	188	108
Dec.	119	153	156	99	211	2686	152	*	147	186	109
1928 Jan.	119	152	*	99	210	2734	152	152	143	178	113
Feb.	118	151	*	98	207	—	150	*	—	175	114
March	—	151	—	98	201	—	—	*	—	—	117

Country	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy
Towns and localities	51	21	Paris	630	Athens	Buda-pest	Bom-bay	105	Milan
1927 March	150	1086	581	155	1997	123	151	*	635
April	150	1089	580	154	2021	128	151	105	617
May	152	1058	589	151	2063	129	150	*	565
June	155	1072	580	159	2063	130	154	*	541
July	150	1102	557	156	2059	126	155	166	524
Aug.	149	1159	539	157	2044	126	151	*	518
Sept.	150	1146	532	181	2070	126	148	*	509
Oct.	152	1156	520	163	2071	127	147	172	509
Nov.	153	1175	500	163	2086	122	149	*	510
Dec.	152	1171	523	162	2101	123	151	*	513
1928 Jan.	151	1126	530	159	2127	122	146	175	514
Feb.	148	1112	522	155	2098	121	142	*	518
March	148	1123	524	155	—	124	140	*	516

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Peru	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Swit-zerland	Czecho-slovakia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Lima	Warsaw	229	49	33	Prague
1927 March	133	173	146	169	141	199	149	156	844
April	131	169	145	171	142	201	146	156	853
May	131	169	145	183	145	198	147	156	885
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	203	155	159	834
Nov.	139	171	144	151	149	208	155	161	836
Dec.	142	171	146	149	147	—	152	160	844
1928 Jan.	143	170	146	153	143	—	152	159	845
Feb.	144	170	145	151	138	—	151	158	842
March	—	171	145	152	140	—	152	157	—

¹ 1925 = 100. ² 1921 = 100. ³ 1913 = 100.

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

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

Country	Germany	Austria ¹	Belgium ²	Canada ³	Denmark	Spain	Estonia ³	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Hungary ³	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	60	100	Madrid	Tallinn	82	21	Paris	630	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	31	4	Warsaw	49	83	Prague

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

1927 March	156	97	210	156	*	*	146	*	1035	565	215	124	143	*	705	176	*	252	181	166	975
April	156	97	212	154	193	*	146	*	1035	*	215	124	147	193	705	*	*	262	*	161	975
May	166	98	215	154	*	*	146	*	1035	*	213	124	147	*	643	*	149	262	*	161	975
June	166	99	215	154	*	*	147	165	1035	595	213	124	149	*	616	173	*	262	180	161	975
July	166	90	217	154	192	*	149	*	1035	*	213	124	152	192	616	*	*	262	*	161	975
Aug.	158	99	219	154	*	*	149	*	1036	*	213	125	163	*	597	*	147	262	*	161	975
Sept.	160	103	223	155	*	*	149	*	1036	563	215	128	163	*	597	172	*	275	181	161	1002
Oct.	162	105	230	155	196	*	149	*	1037	*	215	128	157	195	597	*	*	284	*	162	1013
Nov.	164	105	232	155	*	*	149	*	1038	*	215	129	154	*	596	*	147	169 ⁴	*	162	1013
Dec.	166	105	234	155	*	*	149	163	1038	581	215	129	152	*	591	172	*	169	182	162	1013
1928 Jan.	167	105	236	155	196	*	150	*	1039	*	215	135	153	196	591	*	*	169	*	162	1013
Feb.	168	104	237	155	*	*	150	*	1040	*	215	135	151	*	591	*	—	169	*	162	1013
March	169	104	240	—	*	*	150	*	1043	581	218	—	—	*	—	169	*	169	184	162	—

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

1927 March	145	106	189	161	*	177	81	*	1408	570	190	126	166	*	661	199	*	187	180	144	814
April	143	106	184	160	212	175	80	*	1409	*	185	125	166	189	661	*	*	187	180	143	814
May	141	105	181	159	*	175	81	*	1405	*	175	124	166	*	661	*	177	186	177	142	826
June	140	105	185	158	*	175	81	181	1388	530	170	121	166	*	648	185	*	183	176	142	820
July	142	105	186	158	201	175	81	*	1386	*	170	121	166	182	548	*	*	184	175	141	820
Aug.	143	105	184	158	*	175	81	*	1371	*	170	121	166	*	548	*	176	183	173	141	814
Sept.	145	105	184	158	*	178	80	*	1392	543	170	127	156	*	548	175	*	187	171	141	814
Oct.	146	106	182	158	194	176	79	*	1403	*	170	127	156	178	530	*	*	111 ⁴	168	141	814
Nov.	146	106	181	158	*	176	77	*	1439	*	170	129	156	*	622	*	179	112	168	140	819
Dec.	146	106	177	158	*	173	80	183	1449	555	170	128	156	*	422	170	*	113	168	141	819
1928 Jan.	146	106	176	159	190	169	82	*	1440	*	170	124	144	172	420	*	*	113	168	139	819
Feb.	146	106	170	159	*	169	82	*	1430	*	170	122	144	*	409	*	—	114	166	139	819
March	146	106	168	—	*	—	83	*	1438	547	168	—	—	*	—	167	*	115	166	139	—

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

1927 March	105	121	182	156	*	*	31	*	1334	250	151	60	172	*	638	181	*	92	198	167	261
April	115	121	182	156	189	*	31	*	1334	*	151	60	172	127	638	*	*	98	*	167	261
May	115	121	182	156	*	*	31	*	1334	*	151	65	172	*	638	*	187	98	*	173	261
June	115	121	183	156	*	*	31	162	1411	260	151	65	172	*	638	181	*	98	198	173	261
July	115	121	183	156	189	*	52	*	1411	*	151	65	172	127	400	*	*	79	*	174	261
Aug.	115	121	183	156	*	*	52	*	1411	*	151	70	172	*	400	*	189	79	*	174	261
Sept.	115	121	183	156	*	*	52	*	1411	275	151	70	172	*	400	181	*	79	198	174	261
Oct.	125	121	184	156	189	*	52	*	1411	*	151	70	172	127	400	*	*	49 ⁴	*	174	261
Nov.	125	121	184	156	*	*	52	*	1411	*	151	75	172	*	400	*	189	49	*	174	261
Dec.	125	121	184	156	*	*	52	160	1411	275	151	75	172	*	400	181	*	53	198	174	261
1928 Jan.	126	127	208	156	189	*	52	*	1411	*	151	75	172	127	400	*	*	53	*	174	261
Feb.	126	127	209	156	*	*	52	*	1411	*	151	75	172	*	400	*	—	53	*	174	261
March	126	127	209	—	*	*	52	*	1411	275	151	—	—	*	—	179	*	53	199	174	—

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

Estonia: *Eesti Statistiska Ilmu* Kord Kuus.

As a consequence of the reform of the currency and of a decision of the Conference of Esto-Latvian Statisticians, the Estonian Central Statistical Office has begun to publish two new series of cost-of-living index numbers, one with 1922 for base, the other (given here) with 1913. Like the former series, the index numbers are calculated from the results of the family budget enquiry carried out in Tallinn in October 1925, but the general index number and those of the different consumption groups are now geometric means. The weights are as follows: food, 58.5; clothing, 15.7; heating and lighting, 5.8; rent, 7.5; other items (5 groups), 12.5.

Wage Rates and Retail Food Prices in Various Cities

The following tables give wage and price statistics in various cities for February 1928, in continuation of corresponding tables published in previous numbers of the *Review*. Information is given for 13 cities for wages and 16 for prices, the figures, which relate as a rule to the beginning of the month, having been generally supplied to the International Labour Office by the Department of the Central Government or of the Municipality which compiles these data.

Table I gives money wages, generally based on rates fixed by collective agreements, of typical categories of adult 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. Cost-of-living bonuses and family allowances paid in certain cities are as far as possible included. The data are not in all cases strictly comparable. For some cities minimum rates are given, and the rates actually paid are in certain cases somewhat higher.

Table II gives average retail prices of the foodstuffs generally consumed by wage earners and their families. The data are not strictly comparable from city to city owing to possible differences in the quality or grade of the article quoted.

These statistics are primarily collected for the purpose of calculating the index numbers of real wages which appear in the *Review* at quarterly intervals. They are, however, also of interest in showing changes in the level of wages and of food prices from month to month.

TABLE I. MONEY WAGES CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF 48 HOURS' WORK AT ORDINARY TIME RATES IN FEBRUARY 1928

Industry and occupation	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Madrid	Ottawa	Paris	Rome	Stockholm ²	Vienna	Warsaw
<i>Building Industry:</i>	Gulden	R. Mks.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	s. d.	Pesetas	Dollars	Francs	Lire	Kronor	Schilling	Zloty
Bricklayers or masons	38.40	65.28	189.60	108.00	67.20	83 0	60.00	57.60	235.20	160.80	76.80	71.04	64.56
Carpenters	38.40	65.76	210.00	114.00	67.20	83 0	78.00	40.80	235.20	160.80	76.80	75.84	62.88
Joiners	38.40	—	241.20	—	59.28	83 0	84.00	40.80	235.20	148.80	76.80	58.08	—
Plumbers	38.40	70.56	194.40	—	—	83 0	64.50	45.60	235.20	144.00	66.24	57.52	—
Painters (general)	36.00	63.60	198.00	108.00	—	79 0	62.40	31.20	235.20	182.40	81.60	81.60	64.08
Labourers (general)	36.00	50.88	162.00	60.00	36.00	63 0	45.00	21.60	180.00	105.60	69.60	55.20	39.36
<i>Engineering Trades:</i>													
Fitters	28.32	—	221.76	—	39.36	64 3	72.00	26.80	225.60	136.80	—	65.00	46.08
Ironmoulders (sand)	28.32	—	222.24	—	39.36	64 3	72.00	28.32	278.40	144.00	—	63.00	46.08
Patternmakers	28.32	—	229.44	120.00	39.36	68 10	90.00	33.60	278.40	—	—	59.00	46.08
Turners	28.32	—	227.52	114.00	39.36	64 3	78.00	28.80	235.20	134.40	—	60.00	46.08
Labourers	24.96	35.76	161.28	—	25.44	46 3	42.00	19.20	153.60	92.60	—	43.00	30.24
<i>Furniture Trades:</i>													
Cabinet-makers	33.60	59.04	267.60	120.00	—	84 0	72.00	25.20	228.00	177.60	57.60	54.72	—
Labourers	—	40.44	—	—	—	—	42.00	16.80	168.00	93.60	51.84	36.48	—
<i>Printing and Bookbinding Trades:</i>													
Hand compositors (book and job)	35.04	52.50	273.25	120.00	76.95	89 0	73.50	37.50	273.60	165.00	60.55	65.00	114.24
Machine „ „	39.36	63.00	285.25	120.00	109.56	96 0	81.00	37.50	—	193.60	66.40	78.00	159.84
Machine minders „ „	35.04	52.50	273.25	—	75.66	89 0	88.50	35.20	304.80	165.00	60.55	65.00	114.24
Bookbinders	35.04	48.48	209.25	108.00	75.66	80 0	70.50	37.00	—	155.00	55.20	54.00	—
Labourers	28.08	45.94	—	—	26.06	71 0 ¹	48.00	—	—	118.80	49.60	48.50	57.12

¹ Warehouse porters. ² For certain occupations the figures are minimum rates fixed by collective agreements, and skilled workers are frequently paid at higher rates.

TABLE II. AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER KILOGRAM¹ OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD IN FEBRUARY 1928

Commodity	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Madrid	Oslo	Ottawa	Paris	Prague	Riga	Rome	Stockholm	Tallinn	Vienna	Warsaw
	Gulden	R. Mk.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	Pence	Pesetas	Kroner	Cents	Francs	Koruny	Lats	Lire	Kroner	E. Mk.	Schillinge	Zloty
Bread																	
White	0.24	0.80	2.35	2.00	—	5.0	0.65	0.84	17.0	2.00	3.57	0.70	—	0.72	48.8	1.65	—
Black or rye	0.18	0.46	2.80	—	0.58	—	—	0.42	—	—	3.26	0.32	2.00	0.69	21.0	0.70	0.80
Flour (wheaten)	0.27	0.55	3.25	3.30	0.90	6.0	0.80	0.45	13.0	2.90	4.14	0.71	2.10	0.44	39.1	0.70	0.94
Butter																	
Fresh	2.40	3.90	31.42	22.00	5.62	47.0	5.00	3.90	90.0	25.50	27.15	3.97	17.50	—	314.5	6.40	6.87
Salt	—	3.60	30.50	24.00	—	47.2	3.20	—	—	—	—	3.78	9.00	3.23	278.8	—	—
Margarine	1.20	1.86	11.88	—	—	15.4	5.00	1.50	—	10.20	15.47	2.08	11.25	1.40	—	2.80	—
Beef (home produce)																	
Ribs	1.40	2.20	22.88	9.20	2.78	40.1	5.20	2.56	57.1	18.45	16.08	1.05	6.25	1.99	85.5	6.40	6.87
Thin flank	0.90	—	12.56	—	—	15.9	3.70	2.10	27.6	8.95	13.68	—	5.00	1.49	55.7	3.20	3.08
Beef (chilled or frozen)																	
Ribs	1.20	—	15.00	—	—	23.6	3.40	—	—	14.00	—	—	—	—	73.8 ²	—	—
Thin flank	0.80	1.30	7.50	—	—	9.9	1.80	—	—	5.80	—	—	—	—	61.1 ²	2.50	—
Mutton (home produce)																	
Leg	2.20	2.60	18.20	9.00	2.93	37.9	4.00	2.40	60.6	22.35	13.05	1.00	—	2.43	73.3	2.80	3.00
Breast	1.20	2.20	9.30	—	—	17.9	2.80	2.20	—	9.15	—	—	—	—	68.4	—	—
Mutton (frozen)																	
Leg	—	—	12.67	—	—	24.7	—	—	—	12.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	7.33	—	—	9.7	—	1.63	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	1.00	2.70	16.71	9.00	3.40	30.2	3.20	—	71.9	10.50	—	1.88	8.75	2.09	118.4	3.00	3.60
Potatoes	0.10	0.13	0.96	0.80	0.16	2.6	0.25	0.88	5.1	0.75	0.77	0.12	1.07	0.20	6.0	0.18	0.17
Sugar (white granulated)	0.49	0.60	3.88	3.30	1.40	7.5	1.60	0.75	16.8	4.25	6.00	0.64	6.80	0.58	44.0	0.90	1.45
Coffee	1.39	0.70	23.09	10.00	12.00	—	9.00	3.68	136.5	24.00	45.96	8.00	28.80	3.80	390.7	9.60	10.34
Coffee substitute	—	0.52	—	—	2.60	—	3.50	—	—	7.17	4.28	1.08	11.66	1.60	97.7	1.60	2.70
Tea	3.00	9.60	35.67	40.00	25.00	57.3	18.00	—	161.4	43.00	—	10.83	60.00	—	586.1	20.00	28.80
Cheese	1.40	1.50	—	—	1.74	28.7	5.00	0.73	73.9	17.85	5.70	1.68	13.50	1.82	195.4	5.60	2.11
Milk (unskimmed)	0.18	0.28	2.00	2.20	0.45	6.2	0.80	0.80	10.6	1.60	2.16	0.27	1.50	0.26	16.3	0.52	0.54
Eggs (not newlaid or preserved)	0.13	0.17	1.12	0.50	0.83	2.7	0.20	0.12	5.0	1.01	1.09	0.18	0.75	0.15	11.2	0.21	0.28
Rice	0.25	0.06	5.23	2.60	1.00	6.4	1.00	0.84	24.7	4.60	4.42	0.81	1.00	0.51	48.8	0.96	1.25

¹ Except for milk (per litre) and eggs (per unit). ² Veal.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in previous numbers of the *Review*. The titles are, as a rule, given in the original language, with abbreviated translations of all those other than English, French, and German. A brief statement of the subject is added where the title itself does not indicate it. Abbreviated titles of sources have been used.¹ 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

INTERNATIONAL

Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom

Traité de commerce et de navigation conclu à Bruxelles, le 16 décembre 1926, entre l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise et le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 37-38, p. 332.)

Finland-Greece

Handels- och sjöfartsfördrag mellan Finland och Grekland. 18 december 1926.

¹ *List of abbreviations*: A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung; B. G. Bl. = Bundesgesetzblatt; B. I. R. S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales; B. M. T. = Bulletin du Ministère du Travail; B. O. M. T. = Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria; C. S. R. = Commonwealth Statutory Rules; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; Drj. Vest. = Drjaven Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tés 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.

Traité de commerce et de navigation entre la Finlande et la Grèce. Du 18 décembre 1926. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 2, p. 78.)

Suomen ja Kreikan välinen kauppaja- ja merenkulkusopimus. 18 päivänä joulukuuta 1926. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 2, p. 78.)

Finland-Turkey

Handels- och sjöfartsfördrag mellan Finland och Turkiet. 2 juni 1926.

Convention de commerce et de navigation entre la Finlande et la Turquie. Du 2 juin 1926. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 25, p. 151.)

Suomen ja Turkin välinen kauppaja- ja merenkulkusopimus. 2 päivänä kosäkuuta 1926. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 25, p. 151.)

ARGENTINA

Santa Fe

* Decreto del poder ejecutivo reglamentando la ley 11317 sobre trabajo de mujeres y niños en la provincia de Santa Fe. 23 de diciembre de 1926. (Crónica mensual del D.N. del Trabajo, 1926, Nos. 107-108, p. 1946.)

[Decree of the Executive issuing regulations under Act No. 11317 concerning the employment of women and children for the province of Santa Fe. Dated 23 December 1926.]

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth

Regulations under the Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act, 1912. Dated 16 April 1926. (C.S.R., 1926, No. 46, p. 1107.)

Regulations under the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911. Dated 1 October 1926. (C.S.R., 1926, No. 135, p. 1289.)

Regulations under the Maternity Allowance Act, 1912-1926. Dated 17 December 1926. (C.S.R., 1926, No. 172, p. 919.)

Regulations under the Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1908-1926. Dated 17 December 1926. (C.S.R., 1926, No. 178, p. 880.)

Regulations under the Immigration Act, 1901-1925. Dated 17 December 1926. (C.S.R., 1926, No. 185, p. 864.)

Regulations under the Commonwealth Public Service Act, 1922-1924. Dated 21 December 1926. (C.S.R., 1926, No. 212, p. 1025.)

FINLAND

Lag angående godkännande av särskilda stadganden i handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Turkiet. Den 22 oktober 1926. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 24, p. 149.)

Laki eräiden Suomen ja Turkin välisen kauppaja- ja merenkulkusopimuksen säännöksiens hyväksymisestä. 22 päivänä lokakuuta 1926. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 24, p. 149.)

[Act to ratify certain provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Turkey. Dated 22 October 1926.]

LEGISLATION OF 1927

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Palestine

An Ordinance relating to the employment of women and children in industrial undertakings. Promulgated by Notice of 29 December 1927. Gazetted 1 January 1928. (Draft: Official Gazette of Palestine, 1927, Gazette extraordinary of 29 November, p. 829; Enactment: Official Gazette of Palestine, 1927, No. 202, p. 22.)

An Ordinance to provide for the regulation of trades and industries in the interest of public health and public order. Promulgated by Notice of 29 December 1927. Gazetted 1 January 1928. (Draft : Official Gazette of Palestine, 1927, Gazette extraordinary of 29 November, p. 824; Enactment : Official Gazette of Palestine, 1927, No. 202, p. 20.)

INTERNATIONAL

Austria-Finland

Convention de commerce et de navigation entre l'Autriche et la Finlande. Du 8 août 1927.

Handels- und Schifffahrtsabkommen zwischen Oesterreich und Finnland. Vom 8. August 1927.

(B.G.Bl., 1928, 12. Stück, No. 42, p. 97.)

Czechoslovakia-Hungary

Obchodní smlouva mezi Československou republikou a Maďarským královstvem. 31. května 1927.

Traité de commerce entre la République tchécoslovaque et le Royaume de Hongrie. Du 31 mai 1927.

(Sb. z. a n., 1927, Častka 54, No. 120, p. 969.)

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth

An Act to amend the Maternity Allowance Act, 1912-1926. No. 34 of 1927. Assented to 22 December 1927. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 1, p. 1.)

An Act relating to Housing. No. 35 of 1927. Assented to 22 December 1927. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 1, p. 1.)

New South Wales

An Act to amend the constitution of the Industrial Commission; to amend the law with respect to the declaration of living wages and the granting of preference of employment to unionists; to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and certain other Acts; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 9 December 1927. No. 45 of 1927.

An Act to discontinue for a certain period the imposition of the contributions by employers to the Family Endowment Fund and to enable the Governor to extend such period by proclamation; to make provision for the assessment and collection of the tax imposed by the Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, 1927, by the Commissioner of Taxation and to confer on him certain additional powers for this purpose; to make provision as to the office and status of the Commissioner of Family Endowment; to amend the Family Endowment Act, 1927, and certain other Acts; and for purposes connected therewith. Assented to 16 December 1927. No. 58 of 1927.

Papua (Territory of)

An Ordinance relating to the Employment of Natives Without Indenture. Assented to 7 December 1927. No. 11 of 1927. (Assent notified in Gazette No. 16, 24 December 1927.)

Queensland

An Act to amend "The Land Acts, 1910 to 1925", by providing for a measure of relief to certain settlers detrimentally affected by drought conditions; and by providing for the further encouragement of pastoral development; to amend such Acts and other Acts in certain particulars; and for other purposes. No. 17. Assented to 31 December 1927. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1928, No. 8, p. 45.)

Western Australia

An Act to continue the operation of the Industries Assistance Act, 1915. Assented to 16 November 1927. (Government Gazette of W.A., 1928, No. 3, p. 111.)

An Act relating to the Acquisition and Disposal of Land for Closer Settlement. Assented to 22 December 1927. (Government Gazette of W.A., 1928, No. 3, p. 111.)

An Act to amend the State Children Act, 1907-1926. Assented to 22 December 1927. (Title in : Government Gazette of W.A., 1928, No. 3, p. 111.)

AUSTRIA

Ratifikation des am 8. August 1927 in Wien unterfertigten Handels- und Schiffahrtsabkommen zwischen der Republik Oesterreich und Finnland. Vom 13. Dezember 1927. (B.G. Bl., 1928, 12. Stück, No. 42, p. 97.)

BELGIUM

Loi approuvant le Traité de travail conclu entre la Belgique et le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, le 20 octobre 1926. Du 23 juillet 1927. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 22, p. 185.)

Loi approuvant le Traité de commerce et de navigation conclu à Bruxelles, le 16 décembre 1926, entre l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise et le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes. Du 19 décembre 1927. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 37-38, p. 332.)

CEYLON

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indian Labourers. No. 27 of 1927. Assented to 24 December 1927.

CHILE

* Decreto número 2100. — Refunde en un solo organismo, que se denominarán Tribunales del Trabajo, los Tribunales de Conciliación y Arbitraje de Empleados Particulares, las Juntas Permanentes de Conciliación y Arbitraje y los Tribunales de la Vivienda. 31 de Diciembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial de Chile, 1928, No. 14965, p. 61.)

[Decree No. 2100, to amalgamate the conciliation and arbitration boards for salaried employees, the standing conciliation and arbitration committees, and the housing boards to form organisations entitled "labour courts". Dated 31 December 1927.]

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Verordnung betr. Abänderung der Unterstützungssätze in der Kleinrentner Fürsorge. Vom 24. Dezember 1927. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 1, p. 1.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 24 December 1927 No. 5 : Werving. Nadere wijziging en aanvulling van artikel 11 van de Wervingsordonnantie (Staatsblad 1914 No. 613.) (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 569.)

[Decree No. 5 of the Governor-General, to amend and supplement section 11 of the Recruiting Ordinance (Staatsblad 1914, No. 613). Dated 24 December 1927.]

* Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van 27 December 1927 No. 10 : Koelie-ordonnanties. Atjeh en onderhoorigheden. Tapanoei. Djambi. Westerafdeeling van Borneo. Molukken. Sumatra's westkust. Benkoelen. Palembang. Züider- en costerafdeeling van Borneo. Celebes en onderhoorigheden. Manado. Riouw en onderhoorigheden. Lampoeigsche Districten. Bangka en onderhoorigheden. Wijzigingen aanvulling van de Koeli-ordonnanties voor genoemde gewesten. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 571.)

[Decree No. 10 of the Governor-General, to amend and supplement the Coolie Ordinances for Atjeh and dependencies, Tapanoei, Djambi, the western division

of Borneo, the Moluccas, the west coast of Sumatra, Bengkoeloe, Palembang, the Southern and Eastern Divisions of Borneo, Celebes and dependencies, Manado, Riau and dependencies, the Lampoeng districts, Bangka and dependencies. Dated 27 December 1927.]

Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië van 27 December 1927 No. 11 : Koelie-ordonnanties. Werkovereenkomsten. Wijziging en aanvulling van de modelovereenkomst en van het register, vastgesteld bij artikel 2 van het besluit in Staatsblad 1925 No. 312. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1927, No. 572.)

[Decree No. 11 of the Governor-General, to amend and supplement the model agreement and the register prescribed by section 2 of the Decree [of 29 June 1925] published in Staatsblad No. 312 of 1925. Dated 27 December 1927.]

FINLAND

Laws

Lag angående godkännande av särskilda stadganden i handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Grekland. Den 1 april 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 382, p. 1135.)

Laki eräiden Suomen ja Kreikan välisen kauppaja- ja merenkulkusopimuksen säännöksiin hyväksymisestä. 1 päivänä huhtikuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 382, p. 1135.)

[Act to ratify certain provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Greece. Dated 1st April 1927.]

Lag om utgivande av ersättning åt dem, som under världskriget drabbats av särskilda skador. Den 28 oktober 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 284, p. 830.)

Laki korvauksen antamisesta maailmansodan aikana erinäisiä vahinkoja kärsineille. 28 päivänä lokakuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 284, p. 830.)

[Act respecting the payment of compensation to persons who suffered certain injuries during the world war. Dated 28 October 1927.]

Lag angående godkännande av särskilda stadganden i handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Oesterrike. Den 11 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 383, p. 1136.)

Laki eräiden Suomen ja Itävalan välisen kauppaja- ja merenkulkusopimuksen säännösten hyväksymisestä. 11 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 383, p. 1136.)

[Act to ratify certain provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Austria. Dated 11 November 1927.]

Orders

Handels- och industriministeriets beslut angående landmaskinmästares praktiska utbildning och deras examina vid industriskola. Den 31 oktober 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 290, p. 843.)

Kauppaja- ja Teollisuusministeriön päätös maakonemestarien käytännöllisestä työskentelestä ja teollisuuskouluissa suoritettavista tutkinnoista. 31 päivänä lokakuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 290, p. 843.)

[Decree of the Minister of Commerce and Industry respecting the practical training of agricultural machine foremen and the examination for them in technical schools. Dated 31 October 1927.]

Förordning om ändring av förordningen angående statsjärnvägarnas förvaltning. Den 4 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 286, p. 833.)

Asetus valtionrautateiden hallinnosta annetun asetuksen muuttamisesta. 4 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 286, p. 833.)

[Order to amend the Order respecting the management of the State railways. Dated 4 November 1927.]

Förordning om tuberkulos. Den 11 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 298, p. 864.)

Tuberkulosiasetus. 11 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 298, p. 864.)

[Order respecting tuberculosis. Dated 11 November 1927.]

Förordning om ikraftträdande av den i Genève den 25 september 1926 avslutade internationella konventionen angående slaveriet. Den 11 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 306, p. 885.)

Asetus Genevessä 25 päivänä syyskuuta 1926 tehdyn, orjuutta koskevan kansainvälisen yleissopimuksen voimaantulemisesta. 11 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 306, p. 885.)

[Order respecting the coming into operation of the International Convention respecting slavery adopted in Geneva on 25 September 1926. Dated 11 November 1927.]

* Statsradets beslut innefattande ordningsregler för arbetsplatser inom gummi-varuindustrin. Den 15 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 380, p. 1120.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka sisältää järjestysohjeet kumitavaraeteollisuuden työpaikkoja varten. 15 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 380, p. 1120.)

[Resolution of the Council of State issuing regulations for workplaces in the rubber goods industry. Dated 15 November 1927.]

* Statsradets beslut innefattande ordningsregler för husbyggnadsarbeten. Den 15 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 381, p. 1124.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka sisältää järjestysohjeet huonerakennustyötä varten. 15 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 381, p. 1124.)

[Resolution of the Council of State issuing regulations for constructional work (houses). Dated 15 November 1927.]

Förordning om ändring av förordningen innefattande kompletterande bestämmelser om kvinnas behörighet till statsjänst. Den 25 november 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 311, p. 910.)

Asetus muutoksista täydentäviä säännöksiä naisen kelpoisuudesta valtionvirkaan sisältävään asetukseen. 25 päivänä marraskuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 311, p. 910.)

[Order to amend the Order [of 23 April 1926] issuing supplementary provisions respecting the employment of women in the civil service. Dated 25 November 1927.]

Statsradets beslut innefattande närmare bestämmelser om på allmänna vägar befintliga färjors utrustning och uppsikt över trafiken med dem. Den 1 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 326, p. 938.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka sisältää tarkemmat määräykset yleisillä teillä olevien lossien varusteista sekä niiden liikenteen silmälläpidosta. 1 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 326, p. 938.)

[Resolution of the Council of State issuing detailed regulations for the equipment of ferry-boats on public lines of communication and supervision of their traffic. Dated 1 December 1927.]

Förordning rörande ändring av förordningen angående beskickningar och konsulat, given den 31 december 1925. Den 2 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 324, p. 935.)

Asetus lähetystöistä ja konsulinvirastoista 31 päivänä joulukuuta 1925 annetun asetuksen muuttamisesta. 2 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 324, p. 935.)

[Order to amend (section 59 of) the Order of 31 December 1925 respecting embassies and consulates. Dated 2 December 1927.]

Hälsovarsstadga. Den 2 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 336, p. 973.)

Terveydenhoitosääntö. 2 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 336, p. 973.)

[Public Health Regulations. Dated 2 December 1927.]

Förordning angående utrikespass för finska medborgare. Den 15 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 329, p. 958.)

Asetus Suomen kansalaisten ulkomaanspasseista. 15 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 329, p. 958.)

[Order respecting passports for Finnish citizens. Dated 15 December 1927.]

Förordning angående verkställighet av lagen om utgivande av ersättning åt dem, som under världskriget drabbats av särskilda skador. Den 16 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 333, p. 968.)

Asetus korvauksen antamisesta maailmansodan aikana erinäisiä vahinkoja kärsineille annetun lain toimeenpanosta. 16 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 333, p. 968.)

[Order respecting the administration of the Act concerning the payment of compensation to persons who suffered certain injuries during the world war. Dated 16 December 1927.]

Statsradets beslut angående ordnande av arbetet vid post-och telegrafverket den 1 maj. Den 16 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 335, p. 972.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös töiden järjestämisestä 1 päivänä toukokuuta postija lennätinlaitoksessa. 16 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 335, p. 972.)

[Resolution of the Council of State respecting the organisation of work in the postal and telegraph services on 1 May. Dated 16 December 1927.]

* Statsradets beslut angående arbetstid i kontinuerlig drift. Den 21 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 341, p. 1006.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös joka koskee työaikaa keskeyttämättömässä työssä. 21 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 341, p. 1006.)

[Resolution of the Council of State concerning the hours of work in continuous industries. Dated 21 December 1927.]

* Statsradets beslut innefattande särskilda undantag från stadgandena i lagen om åtta timmars arbetstid given den 27 november 1917. Dated 22 December 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 342, p. 1008.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös, joka sisältää eräitä poikkeuksia kahdeksan tunnin työajasta marraskuun 27 päivänä 1917 annetun lain säännöksistä. 22 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 342, p. 1008.)

[Resolution of the Council of State to provide for certain exceptions to the provisions of the Eight-Hour Day Act of 27 November 1917. Dated 22 December 1927.]

Förordning angående ändrad lydelse av 63 § 1 momentet 2 punkten i förordningen den 26 september 1922 angående statsjärnvägarnas förvaltning. Den 30 december 1927. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1927, No. 363, p. 1063.)

Asetus valtionrautaerien hallinnosta 26 päivänä syyskuuta 1922 annetun asetuksen 63 § : n 1 momentin 2 kohdan muuttamisesta toisin kuuluvaksi. 30 päivänä joulukuuta 1927. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1927, No. 363, p. 1063.)

[Order to amend item 2 of the first paragraph of section 63 of the Order of 26 September 1922 respecting the management of the State railways. Dated 30 December 1927.]

FRANCE

Arrêté complétant l'arrêté du 12 août 1926 relatif à la création des comités départementaux de l'apprentissage agricole. Du 30 décembre 1927. (J. O., 1928, No. 22, p. 1130.)

French Indo-China

Arrêté rendant provisoirement applicable au Territoire de Kouang-tchéou-wan l'arrêté du 25 octobre 1927 sur la protection de la main-d'œuvre indigène et asiatique étrangère employée par contrat dans les exploitations agricoles, industrielles et minières en Indo-Chine. Du 19 décembre 1927. (J. O. de l'Indochine française, 1927, No. 103, p. 3507.)

French West Africa

Arrêté portant classement des sécheries de poissons dans les établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Du 30 novembre 1927. (J. O. de l'Afrique occidentale française, 1927, No. 1214, p. 889.)

Tunis

Décret portant révision des barèmes fixés par le décret réglementaire du 27 février 1922, déterminant les conditions d'application de la législation des accidents du travail. Du 27 décembre 1927 (3 redjeb 1346). (J. O. Tunisien, 1928, No. 9, p. 258.)

GERMANY

Verordnung über die Veröffentlichung grundsätzlicher Entscheidungen des Reichsversicherungsamts. Vom 28. Dezember 1927. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 1. p. 4.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1927. Dated 27 June 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 1251.)

The Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927. Dated 20 December 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 1244.)

The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927. Dated 20 December 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 1244.)

The Contributory Pensions (Claims and Payment) Regulations, 1927, dated 23 December 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health, in conjunction with the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, under the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 1294.)

The Contributory Pensions (Calculation of Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1927, dated 29 December 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee in conjunction with the Treasury under sections 5, 8 and 30 (1) (c) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 1278.)

The National Health Insurance (Deposit Contributors) Regulations, 1927, dated 30 December 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee, the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health under the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38) and 1926 (16 & 17 Geo. V, ch. 9), and the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 1293.)

GREECE

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 6 November 1926 to fix the annual State subsidy to the civil servants' benefit fund. Dated 8 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 252, p. 1821.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 10 September 1926 to amend and supplement the provisions respecting private commercial instruction and to add certain provisions respecting commercial instruction in general. Dated 12 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 258, p. 1871.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 20 September 1926, to repeal the Legislative Decree of 3 August 1926 respecting the transference of the Maritime Labour Service to the General Directorate of Merchant Shipping and to amend the Legislative Decree of 16 March 1926 issuing regulations for loading and unloading work in Greek ports. Dated 12 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 264, p. 1921.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 3 November 1926 to amend and supplement certain workers' protection laws, as amended. Dated 12 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 264, p. 1921.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 16 March 1926 to issue regulations for loading and unloading work in Greek ports. Dated 12 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 260, p. 1887.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 28 October 1925 to amend and supplement the law respecting Sunday rest. Dated 12 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 260, p. 1890.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 7 August 1926 to extend the scope of Act No. 1141 concerning the attachment, etc., of the pay of civil servants. Dated 12 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 291, p. 2191.)

Legislative Decree to institute a benefit fund for motor-omnibus owners. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 265, p. 1927.)

Legislative Decree respecting the withdrawal of war pensions from persons in comfortable circumstances and the general revision of war pensions. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 265, p. 1930.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 10 October 1925 respecting the retail sale of tobacco by disabled men and persons injured in the war. Dated 13 November 1927.

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 20 November 1925, respecting the exercise of the profession of chemist and the compulsory engagement of chemists in establishments in the chemical industries. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 261, p. 1899.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Decree of 22 April 1926 to amend Act No. 3256 respecting benefit funds for newspaper employees. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 267, p. 1944.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 18 September 1926 to supplement Act No. 3122 respecting war pensions for soldiers wounded in wars and during mobilisation from 1912 onwards and for their families. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 267, p. 1950.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Decree of 5 July 1926 respecting grants to boatmen. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 270, p. 1967.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 10 October 1925 to amend and supplement Act No. 1234 respecting the position of salaried employees in case of mobilisation, as amended. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 270, p. 1969.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 10 October 1926 to bring again into operation all the provisions of Act No. 3122 respecting soldiers' war pensions. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 270, p. 1974.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree to institute a benefit fund for the staff of the Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Department. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 276, p. 2044.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 17-20 September 1926 respecting the postponement of the carrying out of the decisions issued under Act No. 3974 respecting the settlement of differences between employers and employees. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 277, p. 2047.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 15 July 1926 respecting tips, as amended. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 279, p. 2063.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 10 October 1925 to establish a War Victims' Fund. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 279, p. 2069.)

Legislative Decree to ratify the Legislative Decree of 21 September 1926 respecting hours of work in establishments in general, as amended. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 283, p. 2103.)

Legislative Decree to ratify and amend the Legislative Decree of 6 November 1926 to amend and supplement the provisions respecting the composition and operations of the services in the Labour Directorate, etc., of the Ministry of National Economy. Dated 13 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 283, p. 2106.)

Decree issuing administrative regulations under the Legislative Decree of 5 July 1927 respecting co-operative building societies for refugees in urban districts. Dated 29 October 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 254, p. 1844.)

Decree respecting the loans granted by the Post Office Savings Bank to the employees of the Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Department. Dated 26 November 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, I, No. 294, p. 2202.)

ITALY

Laws

Legge 18 dicembre 1927, n. 2639. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 16 agosto 1926, n. 1714, che reca disposizioni varie in materia di edilizia popolare. (Numero di pubblicazione: 270.) (G. U., 1928, No. 18, p. 309.)

[Act No. 2639, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1714 of 16 August 1926 issuing various provisions respecting cheap dwellings. Dated 18 December 1927.]

Legge 18 dicembre 1927, n. 2638. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 29 luglio 1926, n. 1644, che reca disposizioni per l'Istituto nazionale per le case degli impiegati dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione: 269.) (G. U., 1928, No. 18, p. 309.)

[Act No. 2638, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1644 of 26 July 1926, respecting the National Institution for the Housing of State Employees. Dated 18 December 1927.]

Legge 22 dicembre 1927, n. 2581. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 13 febbraio 1927, n. 185, contenente provvedimenti relativi al contributo di riscatto di talune categorie di iscritti alla Cassa di previdenza per le pensioni a favore degli impiegati e salariati degli enti locali. (Numero di pubblicazione: 216.) (G. U., 1928, No. 15, p. 232.)

[Act No. 2581, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 185 of 13 February 1927 respecting the commutation allowance for certain classes of members of the provident fund for pensions to salaried and wage-earning employees of local bodies. Dated 22 December 1927.]

Legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2630. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 20 agosto 1926, n. 1494, contenente modificazioni all' art. 15 del Regio decreto-legge 7 aprile 1925, n. 405, e all' annesso regolamento del personale ferroviario. (Numero di pubblicazione: 262.) (G. U., 1928, No. 18, p. 304.)

[Act No. 2630, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1494 of 20 August 1926, to amend section 15 of Legislative Decree No. 405 of 7 April 1925 and the Staff Rules for the railways appended thereto. Dated 26 December 1927.]

Legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2635. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 17 febbraio 1927, n. 272, che estende l'obbligo del giuramento a tutti gli ufficiali di bordo. (Numero di pubblicazione: 266.) (G. U., 1928, No. 18, p. 308.)

[Act No. 2635, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 272 of 17 February 1927 to extend to all officers on board ship the obligation to take the oath. Dated 29 December 1927.]

Orders

Regio decreto-legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2655. Disposizioni sugli istituti per case popolari. (Numero di pubblicazione: 249.) (G. U., 1928, No. 17, p. 294.)

[Legislative Decree No. 2655, respecting cheap dwellings societies. Dated 29 December 1927.]

Regio decreto-legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2660. Proroga del termine stabilito dal decreto Ministeriale 23 maggio 1927, per la epurazione del personale dipendente dell' Amministrazione provinciale di Roma. (Numero di pubblicazione: 253.) (G. U., 1928, No. 17, p. 297.)

[Legislative Decree No. 2660, to extend (by 6 months) the time limit fixed in the Ministerial Decree of 25 May 1927 for the revision of the staff employed by the provincial authority in Rome. Dated 29 December 1927.]

LATVIA

* Noteikumi par nelaimes gadījumu apliecināšanu un pazinosanu darba inspekcijai. 1927. gada 12. decembri. (Valdības Vestnesis, 1927, No. 281, p. 1.)

[Order respecting notices to and enquiries by the labour inspectorate concerning accidents. Dated 12 December 1927.]

LUXEMBURG

Loi du 19 novembre 1927, approuvant, en vue de la ratification, le Traité de travail entre le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et la Belgique, signé à Luxembourg, le 20 octobre 1926.

Gesetz vom 19. November 1927, wodurch der am 20. Oktober 1926 zu Luxemburg unterzeichnete Arbeitsvertrag zwischen dem Grossherzogtum Luxemburg und Belgien, zwecks Ratifizierung genehmigt wird.

(Mémorial, 1927, No. 65, p. 867.)

Loi du 23 novembre 1927, autorisant le Gouvernement à introduire des taxes d'établissement et de séjour des étrangers dans le Grand-Duché.

Gesetz vom 23. November 1927, wodurch die Regierung ermächtigt wird auf den Fremden im Grossherzogtum Niederlassungs- und Aufenthaltsgebühren zu erheben.

(Mémorial, 1927, No. 65, p. 868.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 23 décembre 1927, portant organisation des tribunaux arbitraux en matière d'assurance sociale et règlement de procédure tant devant lesdits tribunaux que devant la Cour supérieure de justice et la Cour de cassation.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 23. Dezember 1927, betreffend die Organisation der Schiedsgerichte in Sozialversicherungsangelegenheiten sowie das gerichtliche Verfahren bei diesen Schiedsgerichten und dem Obergerichtshofe.

(Mémorial, 1927, No. 72, p. 951.)

Arrêté grand-ducal du 23 décembre 1927, concernant les élections des délégués-patrons et des délégués-ouvriers en matière d'assurance sociale.

Grossh. Beschluss vom 23. Dezember 1927, betreffend die Wahlen der Arbeitgeber- und Arbeiterdelegierten in Sozialversicherungsangelegenheiten.

(Mémorial, 1927, No. 72, p. 958.)

MALTA

* An Act to regulate trade unions and to constitute a register of trade unions in Malta. No. XVII of 1927. Assented to 20 June 1927.

Atto per regolare i Sindacati Operai e per costituire un Registro dei Sindacati Operai in Malta. No. XVII del 1927. 20 Giugno 1927.

MOROCCO

Dahir du 30 décembre 1927 (5 rejev 1346) relatif au transport et à la manutention des hydrocarbures et combustibles liquides. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 796, p. 214.)

NETHERLANDS

Laws

Wet van den 24sten December 1927, tot wijziging der Radenwet. (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 408.)

[Act to amend the Councils Act. Dated 24 December 1927.]

* Wet van den 24sten December 1927, houdende goedkeuring van het tusschen Nederland en Denemarken gesloten verdrag betreffende ongevallenverzekering. (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 409.)

[Act to ratify the Treaty between the Netherlands and Denmark respecting accident insurance. Dated 24 December 1927.]

Wet van den 30sten December 1927, houdende goedkeuring van het op 12 Mei 1927 te Guatemala tusschen Nederland en Guatemala gesloten handelsverdrag. (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 446.)

[Act to ratify the Treaty of Commerce concluded in Guatemala on 12 May 1927 between the Netherlands and Guatemala. Dated 30 December 1927.]

Orders

Besluit van den 1sten September 1927, tot intrekking van het eerste lid van artikel 29 van het bij besluit van 7 October 1926 (Staatsblad no. 351) gewijzigde en aangevulde Koninklijk besluit van 11 Juli 1922 (Staatsblad no. 444), tot vast-

stelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, bedoeld in artikel 181 der Pensioenswet 1922 (Staatsblad no. 240). (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 300.)

[Decree to repeal section 29 (1) of the Royal Decree of 11 July 1922 (Staatsblad, No. 444) amended and supplemented by the Decree of 7 October 1926 (Staatsblad, No. 351), to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 181 of the Civil Service Pensions Act, 1922 (Staatsblad, No. 240). Dated 1 September 1927.]

* Besluit van den 1sten December 1927, tot nadere wijziging van het Arbeidsbesluit 1920. (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 368.)

[Decree further to amend the Labour Decree, 1920. Dated 1 December 1927.]

* Besluit van den 1sten December 1927, tot intrekking van het Koninklijk besluit van 19 December 1924 (Staatsblad no. 555) en tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur als bedoeld in de artikelen 71 en 92 der Arbeidswet 1919, voor zoover betreft arbeid van jeugdige personen aan boord van schepen in gebruik voor de zeevaart. (Staatsblad, 1927, No. 339.)

[Decree to repeal the Royal Decree of 19 December 1924 (Staatsblad, No. 555) and to issue public administrative regulations as provided in sections 71 and 92 of the Labour Act, 1919, in respect of the employment of young persons on board vessels engaged in maritime navigation. Dated 1 December 1927.]

NEW ZEALAND

An Act to amend the Child Welfare Act, 1925. No. 61 of 1927. Dated 30 November 1927.

An Act to amend the Coal Mines Act, 1925. No. 70 of 1927. Dated 5 December 1927.

An Act to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1925. No. 75 of 1927. Dated 5 December 1927.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

An Act to repeal Act numbered two thousand and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act relating to contracts of personal service and advances thereunder, and providing punishment for certain offenses connected therewith." No. 3385. Approved 3 December 1927.

POLAND

Rozporządzenie Ministra Komunikacji z dnia 18 listopada 1927 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Pracy i Opieki Społecznej o wykonaniu w odniesieniu do pracowników kolejowych ustawy z dnia 26 listopada 1925 r. w sprawie uzupełnienia odszkodowania osob, dotkniętych skutkami nieszczęśliwych wypadków przy pracy w b. dzielnicy rosyjskiej lub na wychodźstwie w Rosji. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 109, poz. 929, p. 1564.)

[Order of the Minister of Communications, in agreement with the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, respecting the application to railway employees of the Act of 26 November 1925 to extend compensation to persons who meet with accidents while employed in the territory formerly belonging to Russia or during a stay in Russia. Dated 18 November 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych z dnia 19 września 1927 r. w porozumieniu z Ministrami: Spraw Wojskowych. Skarbu oraz Pracy i Opieki Społecznej w sprawie zasiłków dla rodzin osob, powołanych na ćwiczenia wojskowe. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 109, poz. 926, p. 1554.)

[Order issued by the Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Ministers of War, Finance, and Labour and Social Welfare, respecting benefit to the families of persons called up for military training. Dated 19 November 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 6 grudnia 1927 r. zmieniające § 1 rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 11 marca 1925 roku w sprawie rodzajów przedsiębiorstw i zakładów pracy państwowych i samorządowych oraz kategorii zatrudnionych w nich robotników, podlegających obowiązkowi zabezpieczenia na wypadek bezrobocia. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 113, poz. 959, p. 1610.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers to amend section 1 of its Order of 11 March

1925 respecting the kinds of undertakings and establishments of the State and of local authorities and the classes of workers employed therein, who are liable to unemployment insurance. Dated 6 December 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 19 grudnia 1927 r. w sprawie zmiany niektórych postanowien ustawy z dnia 17 lutego 1922 r. o państwowej służbie cywilnej. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 114, poz. 969, p. 1625.)

[Order of the President of the Republic to amend certain provisions of the Civil Service Act of 19 February 1922. Dated 19 December 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 19 grudnia 1927 r. w sprawie zmiany postanowien art. 6 ustawy o ochronie lokatorów. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 114, poz. 970, p. 1625.)

[Order of the President of the Republic to amend section 6 of the Tenants' Protection Act. Dated 19 December 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 21 grudnia 1927 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu oraz Ministrem Spraw Wewnętrznych w sprawie częściowej zmiany rozporządzenia z dnia 15 lutego 1926 r. o wykonaniu ustawy z dnia 26 listopada 1925 r. w sprawie uzupełnienia odszkodowania osob, dotkniętych skutkami nieszczęśliwych wypadków przy pracy w b. dzielnicy rosyjskiej lub na wychodźstwie w Rosji. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 7, poz. 45, p. 88.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and of Finance, to amend certain provisions of the Order of 15 February 1926 under the Act of 26 November 1925 to extend the scope of compensation to persons who meet with industrial accidents in the territory formerly belonging to Russia or while staying in Russia. Dated 21 December 1927.]

* Obwieszczenie w sprawie czasu pracy w hutach na Gornym Slasku. (Monitor Polski, dnia 24 grudnia (Dezember) 1927, No. 294, p. 5.)

[Notification respecting hours of work in metallurgical undertakings in Upper Silesia. (No date).]

RHODESIA (SOUTHERN)

Act to make certain provisions for the control of natives and the conduct of native affairs. Promulgated 5 August 1927. No. 14 of 1927.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

King's Regulation to amend the Native Administration (Solomons) Regulation, 1922. No. 1 of 1927. Dated 14 March 1927.

SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående anordnande av den i 34 § av lagen om allmän pensionsförsäkring omförmälda, på frivilliga avgifter grundade försäkringen. Den 22 december 1927. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1927, No. 489, p. 1139.)

[Royal Notification issuing instructions concerning insurance based on voluntary contributions as specified in section 34 of the Act respecting general pension insurance. Dated 22 December 1927.]

LEGISLATION OF 1928

MANDATED TERRITORIES

New Guinea

An Ordinance to amend the Public Service Ordinance, 1922-1926. Dated 24 January 1928. No. 3 of 1928. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 6, p. 84.)

Palestine

An Ordinance to provide for the fencing of machinery. No. 3 of 1928. Promulgated by Ordinance of 15 February 1928. Gazetted 16 February 1928. (Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, No. 201, p. 896; No. 205, p. 92.)

INTERNATIONAL

France-Saar Territory

Convention entre le Gouvernement français et la commission du gouvernement du territoire de la Sarre relative à l'assistance. Du 20 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 37, p. 1727.)

AUSTRALIA

Queensland

An Act to make better provision for the execution of electrical works by competent persons, and for the examination of electrical workers and the granting of certificates to them, and for other consequential purposes. No. 19. Assented to 7 January 1928. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. CXXX, No. 12, p. 115.)

An Act to amend "The Aborigines' Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Acts, 1897 to 1901", in a certain particular. No. 24. Assented to 7 January 1928. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. CXXX, No. 17, p. 183.)

Regulation under "The Unemployed Workers' Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1927" [respecting penalties]. Dated 13 January 1928. (Queensland Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. CXXX, No. 11, p. 106.)

Western Australia

The Pearlring Regulations, 1928 [prescribing the basis of calculation of allowance or lay under the provisions of "The Pearlring Act, 1912-1924"]. Dated 5 January 1928. (Government Gazette of Western Australia, 1928, No. 1, p. 7.)

AUSTRIA

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung im Einvernehmen mit dem Bundeskanzleramt und dem Bundesministerium für Handel und Verkehr vom 28. Jänner 1928 über die Ausstellung von Ausweiskarten für gewerbliche Hilfsarbeiter. (B.G.Bl., 1928, 13. Stück, No. 45, p. 107.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für soziale Verwaltung vom 9. Februar 1928, betreffend die Abänderung der Verzugsgebühren in der Sozialversicherung. (B.G.Bl., 1928, 13. Stück, No. 46, p. 110.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 22. Februar 1928, betreffend Abänderung der Verordnung vom 9. Juli 1924, B.G.Bl. Nr. 248 (XXIV. Durchführungsverordnung zum Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz). (B.G.Bl., 1928, 17. Stück, No. 59, p. 449.)

BECHUANALAND

High Commissioner's Notice No. 2 of 1928: to approve regulations governing the grant of leave of absence to natives in the employment of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration. Dated 5 January 1928. (Official Gazette of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 1928, Vol. CI, No. 1378, p. 3.)

BELGIUM

Arrêté royal du 14 janvier 1928 concernant: Pension des employés. — Arrêté royal du 29 décembre 1926. Application aux versements effectués en 1928. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 18, p. 145.)

Arrêté royal déterminant la manière dont seront introduites par les victimes de maladies professionnelles les demandes d'indemnisation ou de revision des indemnités acquises. Du 30 janvier 1928. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 36, p. 317.)

Arrêté royal fixant le taux des cotisations à payer pour l'année 1928, par les chefs d'entreprise soumis à la loi du 24 juillet 1927. Du 30 janvier 1928. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 36, p. 318.)

Arrêté royal fixant le montant de l'indemnité spéciale pour frais de cure. Du 30 janvier 1928. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 36, p. 320.)

Arrêté royal du 8 février 1928 concernant : Assainissement des habitations insalubres. — Loi du 11 octobre 1919, modifiée par la loi du 25 juillet 1921. Exécution. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 53, p. 612.)

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Bekanntmachung betreffend das Abkommen [zwischen Danzig und Polen] vom 13. Januar 1927 bezüglich der Sozialversicherung der Eisenbahnbediensteten (Gesetzbl. 1927 S. 242). Vom 5. Januar 1928. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 2, p. 2.)

Verordnung über die Anlegung von Dampfkesseln. Vom 9. Januar 1928; (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 3, p. 3.)

EGYPT

Arrêté portant modification à la liste des établissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. Du 25 janvier 1928 (2 Chaaban 1346). (J. O. du Gouvernement égyptien, 1928, No. 10, p. 1.)

FINLAND

* Lag om arbetet i bagerier. Den 20 januari 1928. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 31, p. 173.)

Leipomotyölaki. 20 päivänä tammikuuta 1928. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 31, p. 173.)

[Act respecting employment in bakeries. } Dated 20 January 1928.]

Förordning angående bringande i verkställighet av handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Grekland. Den 4 januari 1928. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 2, p. 77.)

Asetus Suomen ja Kreikan välisen kauppaja-merenkulkusopimuksen voimaansaattamisesta. 4 päivänä tammikuuta 1928. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 2, p. 77.)

[Order respecting the bringing into operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Greece. Dated 4 January 1928.]

Statsradets beslut angående yrkesinspektörernas, biträdande inspektörernas och arbetarinspektörernas antal och tjänstgöringsomraden. Den 19 januari 1928. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 42, p. 190.)

Valtioneuvoston päätös ammattientarkastajain, apulaistarkastajain ja työläistarkastajain luvusta ja virantoimitusalueista. 19 päivänä tammikuuta 1928. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 42, p. 190.)

[Resolution of the Council of State respecting the number of industrial inspectors, assistant inspectors, and worker inspectors, and their respective districts. Dated 19 January 1928.]

Förordning angående bringande i verkställighet av handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Österrike. Den 20 januari 1928. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 16, p. 125.)

Asetus Suomen ja Itävallan välisen kauppaja-merenkulkusopimuksen säännösten by väksymisestä. 20 päivänä tammikuuta 1928. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 16, p. 125.)

[Order respecting the bringing into operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Austria. Dated 20 January 1928.]

Förordning angående bringande i verkställighet av handels- och sjöfartsfördraget mellan Finland och Turkiet. Den 27 januari 1928. (Finlands Författningssamling, 1928, No. 25, p. 150.)

Asetus Suomen ja Turkin välisen kauppaja-merenkulkusopimuksen säännösten hyväksymisestä. 27 päivänä tammikuuta 1928. (Suomen Asetuskokoelma, 1928, No. 25, p. 150.)

[Order respecting the bringing into operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Finland and Turkey. Dated 27 January 1928.]

FRANCE

Laws

Loi portant approbation du traité de travail conclu [le 24 décembre 1924] entre la France et la Belgique. Du 14 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 22, p. 1105.)

Loi appliquant aux ouvriers ardoisiers les dispenses de versements pour la retraite instituées par les lois du 7 avril 1918 et du 31 juillet 1925 en faveur des ouvriers mineurs. Du 25 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 22, p. 1106.)

* Loi portant modification des dispositions des articles 32a, 32d, 32e et 99b du livre 1^{er} du code du travail relatives à la garantie des cautionnements des ouvriers et employés. Du 1^{er} février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 29, p. 1490.)

* Loi apportant de nouvelles améliorations au régime de retraites des ouvriers mineurs. Du 29 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 51, p. 2326.)

Orders

Décret portant révision de la réglementation de la navigation dans les estuaires. Du 17 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 28, p. 1450.)

Décret relatif à la délivrance de la carte d'identité aux étrangers. Du 20 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 22, p. 1108.)

Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les pâtisseries de la ville de Bordeaux et de diverses communes avoisinantes. Du 24 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 24, p. 1201.)

* Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures aux entreprises d'assurances de toute nature en Algérie. Du 25 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 27, p. 1387.)

* Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application, en Algérie, de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries de la sellerie et de la bourrellerie, de la fabrication des courroies mécaniques et de tous objets en cuir (maroquinerie, gainerie, articles de chasse, de voyage, de sport). Du 25 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 27, p. 1388.)

* Décret portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les banques et tous les établissements de finance, de crédit et de change en Algérie. Du 25 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 27, p. 1389.)

* Décret relatif à l'application de la loi du 23 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures dans les industries algériennes de la métallurgie. Du 25 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 27, p. 1390.)

Arrêté autorisant l'organisation du travail par relais pour certaines opérations dans les fondoirs de suif et les fabriques de margarine. Du 26 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 24, p. 1203.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 26 décembre 1918 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application des lois des 20 juillet 1886 et 5 août 1918 sur la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse. Du 26 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 28, p. 1456; Erratum: No. 31, p. 1567.)

* Décret portant organisation des bureaux paritaires de placement maritime. Du 29 janvier 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 30, p. 1536.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 20 juin 1916 réglementant la conservation, la vente et l'importation des dynamites et autres explosifs à base de nitroglycérine. Du 2 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 32, p. 1597; Erratum: No. 34, p. 1652.)

Décret portant modification du décret du 18 novembre 1904 sur les chambres d'agriculture en Algérie. Du 3 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 35, p. 1667.)

Décret portant modification du décret du 9 septembre 1905 relatif aux caisses de secours contre le chômage involontaire. Du 7 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 37, p. 1735.)

Arrêté autorisant l'organisation du travail par relais dans les fabriques de pâtes alimentaires pour le pétrissage des pâtes et la mise en œuvre des déchets de presse. Du 8 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 36, p. 1712.)

Décret portant approbation et publication de la convention et de l'accord d'exécution relatifs à l'assistance signés à Paris le 20 janvier 1928 entre le Gouvernement français et la commission de Gouvernement du territoire de la Sarre. Du 9 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 37, p. 1726.)

Arrêté agréant un explosif [dynamite-gomme à la soude] en vue de son emploi dans les mines grisouteuses. Du 13 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 41, p. 1960.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 15 juin 1926 portant application aux colonies de l'article 64 de la loi du 31 mars 1919 sur les pensions. Du 14 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 42, p. 1996.)

Arrêté portant réorganisation de la commission consultative des conventions internationales de travail et de prévoyance sociale. Du 15 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 41, p. 1961.)

Tunis

Décret fixant le taux du calcul des rentes viagères à inscrire aux comptes individuels des membres de la Société de Prévoyance. Du 12 janvier 1928. (J. O. Tunisien, 1928, No. 9, p. 263.)

GERMANY

Siebente Verordnung über die Versicherung der in der Kauffahrteiflotte, auf Kabeldampfern und Schulschiffen sowie in der Hochseefischereiflotte beschäftigten, nach dem Vierten Buche der Reichsversicherungsordnung versicherungspflichtigen Personen. Vom 4. Januar 1928. (R.Arb.Bl., 1928, No. 3, p. IV 8.)

Lippe

Lippische Allgemeine Bergpolizeiverordnung vom 18. Januar 1928. Nr. 7. (Lippische Gesetz-Sammlung, 1928, No. 3, p. 431.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions for persons over 65) Regulations, 1928, dated 3 January 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, ch. 30) as amended by the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 70). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 14.)

The Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1928, dated 25 January 1928, made by the Minister of Health under section 4 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926 (16 & 17 Geo. V, ch. 43). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 26.)

HUNGARY

* 1928. évi V. törvénycikk az iparban, valamint némely más vállalatban foglalkoztatott gyermekek, fiatalok és nők védelméről. 1928 évi január hó-12 napján. (Országos Törvénytár 1928, január 21.)

[Act No. V of 1928 respecting the protection of children, young persons, and women employed in industry and in certain other undertakings. Dated 12 January 1928.]

* A m. kir. minisztérium 198/1928. M.E. számú rendelete a baleseti kártalanításra igényt adó foglalkozási betegségek jegyzélinek megállapítása tárgyában. 1928. évi január hó 13-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 14. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 198/1928 of the Council of Ministers, to draw up a list of occupational diseases giving a right to accident compensation. Dated 13 January 1928.]

ITALY

Regio decreto 5 gennaio 1928, n. 10. Modificazioni al R. decreto 15 agosto 1926, n. 1733, riguardante l'ordinamento del personale dell'Amministrazione delle poste e dei telegrafi. (Numero di pubblicazione: 246.) (G. U., 1928, No. 16, p. 284.)

[Royal Decree No. 10, to amend Royal Decree No. 1733 of 15 August 1926 respecting the classification of the staff of the Post Office and Telegraph Department. Dated 5 January 1928.]

LATVIA

- * Papildinajums likuma per darba laiku. 1928. g. 17. janvārī. (Lik., 1928, 2. burtnīca, No. 28, p. 31.)
[Supplement to the Act respecting hours of work. Dated 17 January 1928.]

MOROCCO

Dahir du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 supprimant les déchéances appliquées aux citoyens, sujets et protégés français victimes d'accidents du travail en zone française de l'Empire chérifien. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 277.)

Dahir du 25 janvier 1923/2 chaabane 1346 portant substitution de la responsabilité civile de l'Etat chérifien à celle de l'Etat français pour les soins donnés à des victimes d'accidents du travail dans les formations sanitaires relevant du ministère français de la guerre. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 277.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 fixant le tarif des frais médicaux en matière d'accidents du travail. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 277.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 fixant le tarif des frais pharmaceutiques en matière d'accidents du travail. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 278.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 déterminant les garanties à fournir par les chefs d'entreprise ou leurs ayants droit en vue d'être exonérés du versement du capital représentatif des pensions allouées aux victimes d'accidents du travail. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 278.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 déterminant les conditions d'application de la législation sur les accidents du travail, en ce qui concerne le fonds de garantie et le fonds spécial dit "des blessés de la guerre", victimes d'accidents du travail. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 279.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 déterminant le contrôle et les obligations auxquels sont astreintes les sociétés d'assurances contre les accidents du travail. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 281.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 déterminant le rôle de la Caisse nationale française des retraites pour la vieillesse en matière d'accidents du travail survenus en zone française de l'Empire chérifien et les conditions dans lesquelles les victimes de ces accidents peuvent se pourvoir auprès de cet organisme. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 282.)

Arrêté viziriel du 25 janvier 1928/2 chaabane 1346 relatif aux documents à utiliser pour l'application du dahir du 25 juin 1927/25 hija 1345 concernant la faculté d'adhésion à la législation sur les accidents du travail. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 284.)

Arrêté du ministre plénipotentiaire, délégué à la Résidence générale, relatif aux déclarations et avis concernant les accidents du travail. Du 25 janvier 1928. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 289.)

Arrêté du ministre plénipotentiaire, délégué à la Résidence générale, portant fixation du tarif des frais d'hospitalisation en matière d'accidents du travail. Du 25 janvier 1928. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 797, p. 289.)

NETHERLANDS

Besluit van den 10den Januari 1928, houdende wijziging en aanvulling van het Koninklijk besluit van 31 Mai 1926 (Staatsblad no. 159), tot nadere uitvoering van art. 16 en art. 28, vierde lid, der Nijverheidsonderwijswet. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 3.)

[Decree to amend and supplement the Royal Decree of 31 May 1926 (Staatsblad, No. 159) in pursuance of sections 16 and 28 (4) of the Technical Education Act. Dated 10 January 1927.]

Besluit van den 21sten Januari 1928, tot aanvulling en wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van 14 November 1928 (Staatsblad no. 589), houdende bepalingen tot uitvoering van de artikelen 6, 7 en 8 der Landarbeiderswet (Wet van 20 April 1918, Staatsblad no. 259), zooals dit is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk besluit van 13 Juni 1925 (Staatsblad no. 232). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 10.)

[Decree to amend and supplement the Royal Decree of 14 November 1918 (Staatsblad, No. 589) respecting the administration of sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Agricultural Workers Act (Act of 20 April 1918, Staatsblad, No. 259) as amended by Royal Decree of 13 June 1925 (Staatsblad, No. 232). Dated 21 January 1928.]

Besluit van den 7den Februari 1928, tot bepaling van den dag van inwerking-treding van de Wet van den 24sten December 1927 (Staatsblad no. 415), houdende nadere regeling van de Collectieve Arbeidsovereenkomst. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 19.)

[Decree to fix [on 1 September 1928] the date of the coming into operation of the Act of 24 December 1927 (Staatsblad, No. 415) respecting collective agreements. Dated 7 February 1928.]

Besluit van den 9den Februari 1928, bepalende de bekendmaking in het Staatsblad van het verdrag van Genève in zake slavernij van 25 September 1925 (Staatsblad 1927, no. 356). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 26.)

[Decree to promulgate the Geneva Slavery Convention of 25 September 1926. Dated 9 February 1928.]

NORWAY †

Kongelig resolusjon, hvorved der fastsettes saerlige bestemmelser for fabrikker til fremstilling av fosfor og fosforsquisulfid. 3 februar 1928. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 5, p. 18.)

[Royal Resolution to issue special regulations for factories for the manufacture of phosphorus and sesquisulphide of phosphorus. Dated 3 February 1928.]

RUMANIA

Decizie No. 4524 ministrului Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor Sociale : Ora de inchidere a drogheriilor. 1 Fevruarie 1928. (Monitorul Oficial, 1928, No. 31, p. 1031.)

[Order No. 4524 of the Minister of Labour, Co-operation and Social Insurance : closing hour for pharmacies. {Dated 1 February 1928.}]

Decret regal No. 375 : Regulamentul legii pentru organizarea si exploatarea C.F.R. 10 Fevruarie 1928. (Monitorul Oficial, 1928, No. 36, p. 1123.)

[Royal Decree No. 375, to issue regulations for the organisation and working of the Rumanian State Railways. Dated 10 February 1928.]

Decret No. 434. — Modificarea art. 2 din regulamentul Casei muncii C.F.R. 15 Fevruarie 1928. (Monitorul Oficial, 1928, No. 39, p. 1234.)

[Decree No. 434, to amend section 2 of the Regulations for the Workers' Fund of the Rumanian State Railways. Dated 15 February 1928.]

Decret No. 432. — Promulgarea legii prin care se ratifică Aranjamentul dela Bruxelles privitor la inlesnirile acordate marinarilor de comert, pentru tratamentul boalelor venerice. 15 Fevruarie 1928. (Monitorul Oficial, 1928, No. 43, p. 1419.)

[Decree No. 432, to promulgate the Act to ratify the Brussels Agreement [of 1 December 1924] respecting the facilities to be granted to seamen in the mercantile marine for the treatment of venereal diseases. Dated 15 February 1925.]

SPAIN

Real orden aprobando el Reglamento para el régimen interior del Establecimiento Minero de Almaden. 28 de Enero de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 43, p. 1043.)

[Order to approve the regulations for the Almaden mining undertaking. Dated 28 January 1928.]

Real decreto autorizando a la Dirección general de Acción Social y Emigración, Subdirección de Emigración, para asumir el riesgo del seguro de accidentes de viaje de los emigrantes y repatriados. 17 de Febrero de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 52, p. 1196.)

[Royal Decree to authorise the General Directorate of Social Affairs and Emigration to accept liability for the risks of the insurance of emigrants and repatriated persons in case of accident during the voyage. Dated 17 February 1928.]

SWITZERLAND

Basle Town

Verordnung über die Berufslehre der Maler. Vom 21. Februar 1928.

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

International Confederation of Students. *Year Book 1927-1928.* Brussels, 1928. 130 pp.

This publication, which also appears in French, contains the history of the International Confederation of Students, the largest of the international student associations. It also describes the object, organisation and activities of the Confederation, supplies information concerning the affiliated national unions, and reproduces the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Council of the Confederation held in Prague in 1926 and in Rome in 1927.

A list of the addresses of the offices of the Confederation and of the national unions, together with information for student travellers, a bibliography of student magazines and reviews, and particulars of vacation courses in 1927 complete the Year Book.

Union catholique internationale de Service social. *Compte rendu de la 3^{me} conférence catholique internationale de service social, Aix-la-Chapelle, 26-27 novembre 1927.* 40 pp.

Report on the third International Conference of Catholic Social Service, held at Aix-la-Chapelle 26-27 November 1927. The discussions of the study sessions bore on the teaching of psychology in social science schools. After an exchange of views between authorities on the question, the Congress expressed the opinion that, in addition to empirical psychology (genetic, educational and social psychology and psychology of individual types), an important place should be assigned to rational psychology. At a meeting of social workers it was shown that in France and in Belgium the activities of members of the International Catholic Union of Social Service are carried on chiefly among workers' organisations, while in Germany approximately four out of five of these social workers are civil servants employed in official agencies for social assistance.

World Power Conference. *Transactions of the World Power Conference, Basle Sectional Meeting 1926.* Vol. I, xxix + 1256 pp.; Vol. II, xxiv + 1538 pp. Basle, E. Birkhaeuser et Cie., 1927.

The report is in three languages: English, French and German.

World's Student Christian Federation. *International Student Service. A Short Survey of the History, the Aims, and Future Programme.* Geneva, 1928. 15 pages.

This survey describes the material relief that is being given to Russian refugee students and to students in China and South Africa, deals with the problem of self-help and relations between students of different countries and, in conclusion, gives an account of the financial contributions made by the various countries and distributed to needy students.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

Registrar of Friendly Societies. *Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. Report of the Registrar for the twelve months ended 30 June 1926.* Sydney, 1927. 22 pp. 1s. 9d.

Workers' Compensation Commission. *The Workers' Compensation Reports, 1926-27.* Vol. 1, Parts I and II. Sydney, 1927. Part I, xvii + 43 pp.; Part II, xii + 60 pp. 5s. each.

New South Wales passed a Workers' Compensation Act in 1926 which introduced compulsory insurance and set up a Commission to judge cases and administer the Act. The Commission's Reports contain a full account of the cases determined down to the end of 1926.

QUEENSLAND

Home Secretary's Department. *Reports upon the Operations of Certain Sub-Departments of the Home Secretary's Department.* Brisbane, 1927. 66 pp. 1s. 8d.

This is a collection of reports on the activities of a number of special Government institutions in the State of Queensland, including certain sanatoria, homes, asylums and schools, and also on those of the Departments dealing with aboriginals, Government relief and infant welfare.

The report of the Aboriginals Department contains a number of interesting details concerning the conditions of native labour. The natives are stated to make good and reliable workers and the standard of neatness and cleanliness in their homes in cases where opportunities for social improvement have been given them is such as to remove "any doubts as to whether, as a race, they can be educated to better conditions. And this adaptability is not confined to the half-caste, but is found in the full-blood also to a surprising degree."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of Labour. *Third Annual Report for the Year 1926-1927.* Perth, 1928. 50 pp.

AUSTRIA

Bundesministerium für soziale Verwaltung. *Bericht der Gewerbe-Inspektoren über ihre Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1926.* Vienna, 1927. LXIV + 163 pp. illustr.

CANADA

Department of Labour. *Report for the Fiscal Year ending 31 March 1927.* Ottawa, 1928. 164 pp. 35 cents.

— *Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1920 to 1927.* Issued as a Supplement to *The Labour Gazette*, January 1928. Wages and Hours of Labour. Report No. 11. Ottawa, 1928. 100 pp.

DENMARK

Statistiske Departement. Département de Statistique. *Statistisk Aarvog 1927. Annuaire statistique 1927.* Copenhagen, 1927. xxiii + 249 pp. 2 Kr.

Statistical year book for 1927.

GERMANY

Reichsarbeitsverwaltung. *Jahrbuch der Berufsverbände im Deutschen Reiche. Ausgabe 1927.* 36. Sonderheft zum Reichsarbeitsblatt. Berlin. 184 pp.

Reichsgesundheitsamt. *Arbeiten aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamte.* Neunundfünfzigster Band. Erstes und Zweites Heft. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. 427 pp.

This number of the bulletin of the German Federal Department of Public Health is entirely devoted to an interesting study by Mr. A. SCHUBERG on the incidence of malaria in the past and to-day and the propagation of the mosquito in Germany.

Reichsministerium. *Sonderfragen des Arbeiterschutzes und Beobachtungen aus Unfallverhütung und Gewerbehygiene im Jahre 1926.* Zusammengestellt auf Grund der Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahre 1926. Berlin, 1927. vii + 122 pp.

Report on factory inspection in Germany for 1926.

Statistisches Reichsamt. *Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1925.* Statistik des Deutschen Reichs. Band 338. Berlin, 1927. 72 pp.

PRUSSIA

Ministerium für Handel und Gewerbe. Grubensicherheitsamt. *Das Grubensicher-*

heitswesen in Preussen im Jahre 1926. Sechster Preussischer Grubensicherheitsbericht. Sonderdruck aus der *Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen*, Band 75, 1927. Berlin, 1927. Pp. B381-B491.

Contains an exposition of the organisation of safety measures and statistics of accidents in Prussian mines in 1926.

SAXE-ANHALT

Landesarbeitsamt Sachsen-Anhalt. *Arbeitsmarktbeobachtung und -berichterstattung*. Leipzig, 1927. 60 pp.

The study published by the Employment Exchange office of Saxe-Anhalt deals with the object and method of drawing up reports on the situation of the labour market. After an analysis of the position in Germany, the author indicates the rules to be observed by employment exchanges in framing their reports, and criticises the form in which the greater number of such reports are now published.

SAXONY

Oeffentlicher Arbeitsnachweis Leipzig. *Am Schaltwerk der Arbeitskraft. Der Oeffentliche Arbeitsnachweis Leipzig und Umgebung in den Jahren 1922 bis 1927. Eine Werbeschrift*. Leipzig, 1928. 61 pp.

Report on the activities of the Leipzig and district employment exchange for the period 1922-1927. During the period reviewed 220,971 applications for employment and 130,117 offers of employment were received, while 125,108 persons were provided with employment. These figures bear witness to the usefulness of this exchange. The report, which is well printed, is provided with a large number of tables and diagrams strikingly devised. The report also contains interesting particulars on the publicity methods employed by the Leipzig exchange, the organisation of its offices — which are models of their kind — the technical courses and the relief work organised for different trades, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN

Development Commission. *Seventeenth Report of the Development Commissioners for the Year ended 31 March 1927*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 178 pp. 3s.

This report is arranged in four sections. The first two deal with advances recommended by the Development Commissioners of the United Kingdom for the development of agriculture, rural economy, fisheries and harbours, and describe the purposes for which these advances are being used. The third part relates to action taken under Part II of the Act of 1909 in connection with the compulsory acquisition of land, and the fourth with the financial position of the Development Fund at the end of the year 1926-27. The advances recommended during the year under review amounted to £403,226 as compared with £558,392 in the previous year. Of this sum £331,105 was devoted to agriculture and rural industries (£329,705 in grants and £1,400 in loans), £71,950 to fisheries and harbours (£55,566 in grants, £16,384 in loans), and £171 as grants to the reclamation of land.

Home Office. *Departmental Committee on the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921. Report*. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 63 pp. 1s.

This report contains the recommendations of the Departmental Committee which was set up by the Home Secretary in March 1927 to inquire into the working of the Shops (Early Closing) Acts.

A short summary of the existing law is given together with the considerations which guided the Committee in its conclusions. The Committee recommends the discontinuance of the Shops Acts 1920 and 1921 and that the principle of compulsory closing of shops be embodied in permanent legislation, the closing hour to be on the lines of existing legislation with modifications and applicable to any shop and to any place not being a shop where a retail trade or business is carried on; that the present closing hour of 8 p.m. be maintained (in spite of a considerable body of opinion in favour of 7 o'clock); that the main exceptions permitted under existing law be retained, with certain modifications in present practice, particularly as regards the sale of newspapers in shops, the sale of confectionery and tobacco in theatres and cinemas, in licensed premises and in refreshment houses for

immediate consumption at a meal. Larger powers, it is considered, should be vested in local authorities with regard to exemptions for retail trade in connection with exhibitions, and at holiday resorts, and to enable them to suspend the early closing order in particular localities on special occasions, but on not more than seven days in any year.

As regards the hours of shop assistants, the Committee takes the view that this subject was not within its terms of reference and makes no recommendations with regard to it.

The report is signed by all the members of the Committee, but certain reservations are made by four members.

— *Workmen's Compensation. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 31 pp. 6d.

Medical Research Council. *Report for the Year 1926-1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 152 pp. 3s.

The programme of research work of the Medical Research Council for 1926-1927 follows the same general lines of organisation as that described in former reports. The work continues to be closely co-ordinated with the research work in adjacent fields of scientific endeavour organised by other Government Departments. The Colonial Medical Research Committee, appointed during the year by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in consultation with the Medical Research Council, will, in future, advise upon the initiation and promotion of medical research in the interest of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, upon the recruitment and conditions of service of the necessary personnel, and upon the allocation and management of any funds available for these purposes.

A special chapter in the report is devoted to industrial medicine and industrial fatigue. Several investigations, it is stated, were made during the period reviewed. into dust inhalation and pulmonary disease by Dr. HALDANE, assisted by Mr. F. HAYNES, with a grant from the Miners' Welfare Fund. Haematite was found to produce reactions not definitely harmful, but soluble silica proved to be the most deadly of dusts yet examined. Carborundum and precipitated chalk both cause permanent damage to the lungs, but are slowly eliminated. Other investigations were made into the action of dusts on the lungs according to the fineness of state of division and solubility.

The report gives a brief indication of the work of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, which is more fully described in the Seventh Annual Report of the Board to 31 December 1926 (see *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 3, September 1927, p. 433) and of the principal reports and studies published in 1927 as a result of this work.

— **Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.** *The Effect of Different Systems of Lighting on Output and Accuracy in Fine Work (Typesetting by Hand).* By H. C. WESTON, M.J.Inst.E., and A. K. TAYLOR, A.C.G.I., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E. Joint Report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board and the Illumination Research Committee. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. iv + 12 pp. 4d.

A report published last year by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research embodied the results of an investigation into the optimum illumination required for typesetting by hand, or "composing", in the printing industry (*The Relation between Illumination and Efficiency in Fine Work (Typesetting by Hand)*); cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 2, Feb. 1927, p. 323). The results of a second investigation given in the report now issued tend to show that local lighting is inferior to either direct general or semi-indirect lighting, and that this inferiority is accentuated whenever glare from the light source is present. The conclusions based on data obtained from only six compositors can only be tentative, but the results are consistent with those of the first investigation, and in both reports the conclusions are that the best installation for composing rooms would be either direct general lighting or semi-indirect combined with local lighting, designed in each case to yield an illumination of about 20 foot-candles on the writing plane.

— **Industrial Fatigue Research Board.** *The Physique of Women in Industry A Contribution towards the Determination of the Optimum Load.* By E. P. CATHCART

F.R.S., and E. M. BEDALE, M.A., C. BLAIR, M.B., K. MACLEOD, M.B., and E. WEATHERHEAD, M.Sc., with a special Section by Sybil G. OVERTON, M.B. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. vi+141 pp. 5s.

The above report sets out the results of the latest investigation by the Industrial Fatigue Board into weight-lifting and carrying by women. In a former report (No. 29, E.M. BEDALE and H.M. VERNON: *The Effects of Posture and Rest in Muscular Work*; cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1925, p. 427) the relative advantages of different methods of weight carrying were examined; the object of the second enquiry was to determine the maximum weight of load that can be carried by women without injury or discomfort.

The anthropometric data collected (weight, height, and muscular strength of about 4,000 women engaged in different occupations), the determination of the physiologically economic load through suitable physiological tests (oxygen consumption, pulse and blood pressure), and a series of observations in various factories concerning the carriage of loads permitted the following conclusions to be drawn: (1) In the case of the average healthy woman worker a load of about 45 pounds would appear to be optimal for continuous carriage, but no undue strain would be put upon her if the maximum load were placed at 50 pounds. This load might easily be exceeded by as much as 20 per cent. when the load is a compact one and easily handled so that it does not interfere materially with the gait and balance of the bearer. (2) With regard to the young person whose body is still in a plastic condition, account should be taken of the risk of malformation or distortion. In the case of girls from 14 to 16 years, the load should not exceed 25 to 30 pounds, and in the case of young persons of 16 to 18, a load of 40 pounds should not be exceeded.

It is pointed out that these figures cannot be considered as a fixed standard, and must vary to a certain extent according to the different industries.

Mines Department. Miners' Welfare Fund. *Sixth Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to Allocate the Fund, together with the First Report of the Selection Committee appointed to Administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, 1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 91 pp. 1s. 6d.

Ministry of Health. *Report of the Departmental Committee on the Superannuation of Local Government Employees.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 99 pp. 2s.

Under an Act of 1922, local authorities were empowered, but not obliged, to set up superannuation schemes for their employees. A large number of authorities have not taken advantage of the Act, however, and between 15,000 and 20,000 non-manual and about 300,000 manual employees are not covered by schemes. Subject to reservations by individual members on certain points, the Committee recommend, among other things, that the establishment of superannuation schemes should be made compulsory for non-manual employees, who should be under a corresponding obligation to enter the schemes, and that manual employees should be given the choice of entering or not entering such schemes, the views of the majority binding the whole class, including future entrants to the service of the authority. If the decision be against inclusion, opportunity should be given at intervals of not less than three years to reverse it. Provision should be made to guard against duplicate pensions to the same person under the Act of 1922 and the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act of 1925.

IRISH FREE STATE

Ministry of Finance. Committee on Health Insurance and Medical Service. *Final Report.* Dublin, Stationery Office, 1927. 55 pp. 1s.

The final report of a committee appointed in 1924 to enquire into the National Health Insurance system. The interim report dealing with administration was analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 5, May 1926, under "Reports and Enquiries" (p. 728). The present report is concerned with the provisions of medical benefit. It recommends that medical benefit should be provided for insured persons and that a corresponding increase in contributions should be made.

JAPAN

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Section of Statistics. *The Statistical Abstract, 1926.* Tokyo, 1927. 165 pp.

MALTA

Emigration Department. *Annual Report 1926-27.* (Being a Supplement to the Report on Emigration and Unemployment, 1926). Malta, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. LIV pp.

NETHERLANDS

Rapport der Commissie van Onderzoek naar den Omvang en de Feitelijke Beteekenis der Werkloosheid te Amsterdam. Amsterdam, 1927. 109 pp.

Report of the Committee of Enquiry into unemployment in Amsterdam. The findings of the Committee show that the financial burden resulting from unemployment falls increasingly on the communes, while labour is attracted to Amsterdam, where unemployment relief is well organised. The present state of unemployment, according to the Committee, is a result of the industrial crisis in Amsterdam. The unemployed are mostly unskilled or insufficiently trained workers. The majority (63 per cent.) are entirely fit for work.

The Committee suggests that an enquiry be held into the industrial situation and the causes of unemployment, in which employers and workers should be invited to take part. Every measure should be taken by the authorities to develop the national industries, reduce the burdens which weigh upon them, organise apprenticeship, and facilitate transfer from one trade to another and the migration of workers both within the country and to other lands.

POLAND

Fundusz Bezrobocia. *Sprawozdanie z. Działalności Funduszu Bezrobocia 1926.* *Compte rendu de l'activité de la caisse de chômage.* Warsaw, 1927. 51 pp., tables.

Report on the activities of the Polish Unemployment Fund for 1926. Ordinary unemployment benefits paid amounted to 19 ½ million zloty and supplementary benefits to 47 ½ million zloty; contributions from the State, employers and workers, amounted to 23 ½ million zloty, and expenses connected with the administration of the Fund to 4.4 million zloty, or a little over 5 per cent. of the total expenses for the year reviewed.

Ministère du Travail et de l'Assistance sociale. *Aperçu sur l'inspection du travail en Pologne en 1925.* Bibliothèque de l'inspection du Travail. VII. Warsaw, 1927. 61 pp.

RUMANIA

Ministerul Industriei si Comertului. Institutul de Statistica Generala a Statului. **Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Institut de Statistique générale de l'Etat.** *Anuarul Statistic al Romaniei 1926.* *Annuaire statistique de la Roumanie.* Bucarest, 1927. xxviii+375 pp.

Statistical year book of Rumania for 1926.

SPAIN

Ministerio de Trabajo. Comercio e Industria. Servicio general de Estadística. *Anuario Estadístico de España. Año XII. 1925-26.* Madrid, 1927. xxvii+689 pp.

Statistical year book for 1925-26.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Annual Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the Year 1926. Singapore. 9 pp.

SWITZERLAND

Rapport du Conseil fédéral à l'Assemblée fédérale sur le projet de convention internationale concernant le travail de nuit dans les boulangeries. (Du 20 mai 1927.) Complément du message du 7 juin 1926 sur la septième session de la Conférence internationale du Travail. Berne. 25 pp.

The Federal Council recalls in this "message" the conditions under which the question of night work in bakeries was discussed by the International Labour Conference, and the point of view of the Swiss Government and employers' delegates, who demanded that work should begin at 4 a.m. instead of 5 a.m.

The Draft Convention of 1925 was communicated by the Federal Council to the employers' and workers' organisations concerned. The efforts made to fix the hour when work should start at 4 o'clock under the conditions laid down in the Draft Convention failed. The enquiries and negotiations which took place in Switzerland seem to show the message continues, that the most convenient hour would be 4 a.m., the rest period extending from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. The master bakers, however, are at present against statutory regulation. Some workers' organisations concerned would have agreed to the Government proposals, while others demand that work should not begin before 6 o'clock. In these circumstances, the Federal Council can only record the negative result of its negotiations. The question, it is pointed out, far from being finally settled, will continue to occupy the attention of the interested parties and the report of the Federal Council to the Chambers will supply an opportunity for further study of the problem.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Public Health. *Annual Report, Year ended 30 June 1927.* Pretoria, Govt. Printing and Stationery Office, 1927. 70 pp. 2s. 6d.

Special mention may be made of the paragraphs dealing with ankylostomiasis and safety in mines.

UNITED STATES

Department of Labour. Employment Service. *Industrial, Agricultural and General Prospects for 1928.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. xi+20 pp.

Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Annual Report of the Surgeon-General for the fiscal year 1927.* Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. vii+355 pp.

Special mention may be made of the chapter on the activities of the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation. They included numerous enquiries and studies — investigations of tetraethyl lead; studies of some occupational health risks: ventilation, dusts (granite and textile), illumination, posture, occupational dermatosis, and pneumonia among steel workers. During the year reviewed the office continued its studies of morbidity statistics and its investigations into the causes of industrial absenteeism. In addition, a number of studies were carried out in collaboration with other Government Departments, and various official and unofficial bodies.

CONNECTICUT

Department of Agriculture. *Second Annual Report of the Commissioner.* 30 June 1927. Hartford, 1927. 59 pp.

NORTH DAKOTA

Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *Eighth Annual Report. For the Fiscal Year ending 30 June 1927.* Bismarck. 15 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

American Management Association. *Creating and Maintaining Morale. Among Manual Workers.* By Arthur T. MOREY. *Among Sales Forces.* By C. K. WOODBRIDGE. *Office Morale.* By Henry W. COOK. Annual Convention Series, No. 70. New York, 1928. 28 pp.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. *Bibliography of Management Literature (Up to February 1927).* Compiled by R. M. BERG. Under the Direction of the A.S.M.E. Management Division. New York, 1927. 67 pp.

American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union. *Russia after Ten Years. Report.* New York, International Publishers Co., 1927. vi+96 pp.

An unofficial group of American trade unionists, accompanied by a number of expert advisers in economics, sociology and education, spent a month in Russia during the summer of 1927. In the above volume the Delegation describes briefly, but clearly, the economic position of the country, the trade union movement, wages, labour laws and social insurance, housing conditions, co-operation, agriculture, the structure of the Government and the Communist Party, civil liberties, and relations with other countries. In conclusion the Delegation recommends the recognition of Russia by the United States Government.

Atkinson, Henry. *Co-operative Production. The Priestman-Atkinson System.* London, Ernest Benn, 1927. viii+214 pp.

The wage system described was first applied in the workshops of Messrs. Priestman Bros, of Hull, during the war, and has since, the author states, been introduced into many factories with satisfactory results. It is essentially a system of payment by results, in which bonuses are in direct proportion to the united efforts of the workers. The percentage on the wages of the workers is calculated on the output per hour of the whole establishment compared with the standard of production during the twelve months preceding the introduction of the system.

Auerbach, Felix. *The Zeiss Works and the Carl Zeiss Foundation in Jena, their Scientific, Technical and Sociological Development and Importance popularly described.* Translated from the fifth German edition by R. KANTHACK. Foreword by Prof. CHESHIRE, C.B.E. London, W. and G. Foyle. 273 pp.

Auf neuen Wegen zu neuen Zielen. Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstag von Arthur Schlossman, 16. Dezember 1927. Mit Unterstützung von zahlreicher Freunde und Gönner. Herausgegeben von Dr. H. C. Robert LEHR. Zusammengestellt und bearbeitet von Dr. Marta FRAENKEL. Düsseldorf, L. Schwann, 1927. xii+350 pp.

This volume, published on the occasion of the sixtieth birthday of Professor Schlossmann, describes his work in the social sphere and contains a number of articles on social hygiene by experts of different nationalities.

Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft. *Landwirtschaftliche Buchführungsergebnisse. Untersuchungen zur Lage der Landwirtschaft. Erster Teil. Materialien.* Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Landwirtschaft (II. Unterausschuss). Band 2. Berlin, Mittler und Sohn, 1927. viii+338 pp.

The second Sub-Committee of the Commission appointed to enquire into the conditions of production and marketing in German industry, deals with agriculture. This Sub-Committee soon came to the conclusion that book-keeping results from farms of all types throughout Germany would be a valuable basis for the work of the Commission. With the assistance of the German Agricultural Board and other organisations and personalities interested in farm book-keeping, it has succeeded in getting together the largest quantity of information on uniform lines concerning German farms that has yet been published. This material is printed in the above second volume of the Discussions and Reports of the Sub-Committee for Agriculture.

— *Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Arbeitsleistung (IV. Unterausschuss).* Band I. Berlin, Mittler und Sohn, 1927. 312 pp.

Discussions and reports of the fourth Sub-Committee of the Commission appointed to enquire into the conditions of production and marketing in German industry. This Sub-Committee examines the results of the system of remuneration and working hours from the point of view of output.

Baevsky, I. L., and Emdine, I. R. *Diéistvoiuoschéie zakonodatelstvo po social-nomou strakhovaniou (Législation en vigueur sur les assurances sociales).* Second edition. Moscow, "Questions du travail", 1928. 582 pp.

Contains, in addition to the principal legislative texts relating to social insurance in the U.S.S.R. down to 15 August 1927, a commentary on the decisions given by the central organs of insurance administration. The documents are grouped as follows: scope of insurance, insurance against unemployment, invalidity,

old age, and special forms of insurance, financial organisation, penalties, administration. The regulations relating to medical benefits have been omitted in this second edition owing to lack of space.

Beiträge zur Wirtschaftslehre. Herausgegeben von Karl DIEHL. Erster Teil. Volkseinkommen und Volksvermögen. Begriffskritische Untersuchungen. Wissenschaftliche Gutachten. Von Alfred AMONN, Gerhard COLM, Ernst SCHUSTER, M. R. WEYERMANN, Franz ZIZEK. Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik. 173. Band. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1926. 156 pp.

Studies on the conception of national wealth and income and their statistical measurement.

Boukharine, N. *La situation internationale et les tâches de l'I.C. Rapport au XV^e Congrès du P.C. de l'U.R.S.S.* Paris, Bureau d'Éditions. 104 pp. 3 frs.

After a detailed examination of the international situation from the economic and political standpoints, Mr. Boukharine, reporter to the fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., sets forth the conditions under which relations could be instituted between Soviet Russia and capitalist countries. He draws up a plan of tactics to be followed by the Communist International during the coming electoral campaigns in different countries and with regard to the Second International and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions.

Bousquet, G. H. *Cours d'économie pure.* Bibliothèque générale d'économie politique. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1928. x+165 pp. 20 frs.

"Pure" economic theory seeks to formulate economic laws through abstract reasoning and logical deduction. Mr. Bousquet takes as his starting point the idea of the *homo œconomicus*, whose relations with others are guided solely by the desire to obtain the maximum satisfaction of his needs at the smallest possible cost. With great clearness the author deduces theories of prices, money, distribution and general economic equilibrium. Although no reference to actual facts is made, it is evident that the author never loses sight of them, and it must be recognised that a theoretical work of this kind helps towards the understanding and the solution of practical problems. The lectures devoted to monetary stability are, in this connection, of special interest.

Brandejs, Dr. Stanislav. *Nás Vystehovelecký problém a jeho finanční stránku.* Masarykova Akademie Práce. Prague, 1927. 75 pp.

Study on the financial aspect of Czechoslovak emigration. The book also deals with the general question of the emigration of Czechoslovak workers, the emigration policy of various countries, and economic and political conditions in the principal immigration countries. The author shows the need of a rational organisation of emigration, for emigration, hitherto considered as an undesirable social phenomenon, may, in his opinion, become a contributory factor in the growing prosperity of the country. A bibliography is included.

Brunner, Edmund de S., Hughes, Gwendolyn S., and Patten, Marjorie. *American Agricultural Villages.* Institute of Social and Religious Research. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1927. 326 pp., charts and maps.

The specific data upon which this volume rests and which make it so valuable were obtained by sending trained investigators to spend two or three weeks in each of the 140 agricultural villages studied. The population of these villages, situated in a strictly farming area, ranges from 250 to 2,500. The investigation lasted two years (May 1923-May 1925), during which American agriculture was recovering from the heavy depression which followed the great post-war boom.

The first chapter deals with economic conditions in agriculture, and especially with the causes and effects of the crisis. It shows the bad influence of price inflation on land speculation and the results of over-valuation. It is significant that dairy districts have been much less affected by the slump in prices. This is demonstrated by the fact that ownership of land in these districts has grown considerably, while in corn and wheat farming districts bankruptcy has caused an extension of tenancy. The book gives interesting details of village and country relations, showing how the welfare of the villages is dependent on their surrounding area, since their

main function is that of farm service stations. Chapters on village schools and churches, on public health, and on social facilities afforded by the village are also included. Finally, an attempt is made to analyse and measure the wealth of agricultural villages. It is shown to depend on the density of population in the surrounding districts, which differs very much according to different systems of cultivation. More investigations in this field are necessary, but the book, which contains a large number of tables and charts, will provide a valuable basis for future enquiries.

Canadian Teachers' Federation. *Year Book 1925-26.* Winnipeg, 114 pp.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. *Year Book 1927.* No. 16. Washington, 1927. xix+202 pp.

Clithero, W. S., and McKinsey, J. O. *Successful Departmental Budgeting.* Annual Convention Series, No. 65. New York, American Management Association, 1928. 20 pp.

Cohen, J. A. *Mothers' Allowance Legislation in Canada. A Legislative Review and Analysis with a proposed "Standard" Act.* Toronto, The Macmillan Company of Canada, 1927. 143 pp.

Mothers' allowance legislation has now been working for fifteen years in Canada, and has been introduced in five of the nine provinces. The time was ripe, therefore, for a comparative study of these laws and their working and for suggestions for their improvement. This is what Mr. Cohen has supplied. He discusses the various qualifying conditions for allowance and criticises them from the standpoint that the object of the allowance is to preserve the home for the child so that it will be brought up in its proper environment and take its place in society; the mother is paid simply as the guardian of the child. Mr. Cohen points to the desirability of uniform legislation and has drafted a standard Act.

Comité central des allocations familiales. *VII^e Congrès national des allocations familiales tenu à Bruxelles 23-25 mai 1927. Compte rendu.* Lille, Paris. 183 pp.

The reports submitted to the seventh National Congress on family allowances, held at Brussels 23-25 May 1927, deal with the extension of welfare activities connected with the allowance funds, the part taken by the latter in the promotion of vocational guidance, better housing conditions and workers' allotments, the family allowance system in Belgium and in France, the influence of family allowances on the birth rate, and the conditions governing the grant of family allowances to home workers and craftsmen. At present eight funds grant allowances to this class of workers. One of the several resolutions passed by the Congress dealt with this subject. Another recommended closer relations between family allowance funds and the Committee on vocational guidance.

Commercial Handbook of the U.S.S.R. for 1927. Washington, Soviet Union Information Bureau. 86 pp.

The handbook contains information on the geographical and economic position of Soviet Russia, and on Russian legislation, together with statistical data, and maps of Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia.

Conrad, Dr. J. *Allgemeine Volkswirtschaftslehre.* Zwölfte völlig neugestaltete Auflage 34. bis 37. Tausend von Dr. A. HESSE. Grundriss zum Studium der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Teil. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. xvi+504 pp.

This twelfth edition of Dr. Conrad's manual of political economy, published by Dr. Hesse, Professor in the University of Breslau, is again divided into the following sections: the object of the study of political economy, fundamental principles of economy, economic forms, the economic process, the economic cycle, and economic theories.

Co-operative Press Agency. *The People's Year Book. The Annual of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, 1928.* Manchester, Glasgow, 1928. 336 pp. 3s.

With the present volume the People's Year Book enters on its second decade of publication. It is a work of reference on British and international activities

in the field of co-operation, labour and kindred subjects. This year's volume contains in addition a series of articles on the banking concentration in Great Britain, France and Germany.

Dalton, Hugh. *Towards the Peace of Nations. A Study in International Politics.* London, George Routledge and Sons, 1928. xi+316 pp. 5s.

Different modes of approach to the problem of preventing war are probably the subject of the keenest and most wide-spread interest to-day. Dr. Dalton, who regards the League of Nations as a compromise — “perhaps a transition” — between the pre-war anarchy and a World State, devotes the greater part of his book to a whole-hearted and closely reasoned advocacy of the Geneva Protocol, the question of disarmament, security and sanctions. He touches briefly on other aspects of the League's work and draws attention to the need of prompt ratification of International Labour Conventions.

The bearing of economic problems on the question of peace is discussed in his chapter on the International Economic Conference. Great emphasis is laid on the proposals embodied in the Memorandum submitted jointly by the National Executive of the British Labour Party, the General Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Parliamentary Labour Party. This document is quoted at length, prominence being given to the recommendations regarding the action of the International Labour Organisation and to the passages relating to the exploitation of economically backward areas. Dr. Dalton devotes an interesting chapter to population and migration. Pressure of population, although it may lead to war, is a menace on which, in his opinion, too much insistence may be laid. “It is less difficult and more hopeful”, he says, “to seek to organise migrations so that the populations shall be better adjusted to existing frontiers, than to seek to change frontiers so as to adjust them better to the existing distribution of population.” He is not, however, in favour of unrestricted right of world-wide migration, but holds that legal checks on migration would be justified by such economic organisation of the world as would guarantee “a reasonable measure of equal opportunities to the dwellers in its several parts.” For the practical application of the principles expounded he refers the reader to the constructive proposals contained in the pages on international economic problems to which we have alluded above.

Darquittain, V., and Le Boucher, L. *La grande géhenne.* Préface de HENRI-ROBERT. Publié sous le patronage de l'Institut Colonial Français. Etudes de Psychologie sociale. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1928. 229 pp. 12 frs.

Contains an account of conditions in the convict settlement in French Guiana and examines the amendments made in the regulations relating to penal settlements in French colonies by the Decrees of 18 September 1925.

Dougharty, Harold. *Pension Endowment, Life Assurance and other Schemes for Employees.* Second Edition. London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1927. viii+136 pp.

A volume of notes and advice on the formation and maintenance of pension funds for persons in private employment.

Drbohlav, Dr. Jaroslav. *Mezinárodní Organizace Práce.* Prague, Českoslov. Obec Delnicka, 1927. 62 pp.

This pamphlet on the International Labour Organisation is published by the Federation of Czechoslovak National-Social Trade Unions. It examines the activities of the Organisation in connection with unemployment, the regulation of working hours, protection of women and children, industrial hygiene, protection of emigration, etc. The publications of the International Labour Office are briefly reviewed.

Eddy, Sherwood. *Religion and Social Justice.* Christianity and Industry: No. 12. New York, G. H. Doran Company, 1927. 96 pp. 15 cents.

The author passes in review some outstanding social problems and, after describing his personal views and experiences, considers how these problems may be solved through a consistent application of Christian principles.

Edwards, H., and Murrell, R. *Staff Pension Schemes in Theory and Practice : A Guide to their Formation and Management.* London, Charles and Edwin Leyton, 1927. 135 pp. 7s. 6d.

It often happens that employers inaugurating pension schemes for the benefit of their staffs have little knowledge of the fundamental actuarial principles which must be observed if such schemes are to operate satisfactorily. The object of this book is to provide a simple and clear exposition of these principles and a description of the various types of scheme in which they are embodied. Chapters are included dealing with the legal aspect of pension schemes, the choice of investments, income tax, and accounts.

Ehlers, Dr. Paul. *Der Tarifvertrag für die Seeschifffahrt nach der Rechtsprechung des Tarifschiedsgerichts erläutert.* Hamburg, Druck und Verlag der Schiffahrtsdruckerei Schroedter und Hauer, 1927. 323+xx pp.

Enfield, A. Honora. *Co-operation : Its Problems and Possibilities.* Workers' Educational Association Outlines. General Editor : R. S. LAMBERT. London, New York, Toronto, Calcutta, Longmans Green and Co., 1927. v+90 pp.

There is probably, as the author says, no great movement that is as little known as the co-operative movement, and yet there is none that has exercised a stronger attraction or called forth a greater devotion among those who have learned to know it.

This book, in spite of its small size and introductory character, is well adapted to the purpose of making the movement better known outside and even inside its own sphere. It is full of up-to-date information and is an incentive to independent thought. The author deals in turn with : forms and origin of co-operation ; the structure of the consumers' movement ; the British co-operative movement ; co-operation and education ; international co-operative trade ; relations of agricultural and consumers' co-operation ; co-operation and trade unions ; the future of co-operation (co-operative undertakings being considered chiefly in their connection with and opposition to communal or State enterprises).

Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation. *Thirty Years of Industrial Conciliation.* London, 1927. 115 pp.

This book, published by the employers' federation for the engineering industry, gives an account of questions raised between employers and workers in the industry since the foundation of the Federation in 1896. The appendices set out agreements and give statistics bearing on the subject.

The book shows that conciliation has been the normal method of settling disputes, and that stoppages of work have been few in comparison with the number of Unions involved and the complexity of the questions raised.

Fremantle, F. E. *The Health of the Nation.* Foreword by the Rt. Hon. Neville CHAMBERLAIN, M.P. London, Philip Aller. and Co., 1927. xiv+209 pp.

This book is a survey of the health organisation of Great Britain. It forms a handy guide to the various public authorities — sanitary, poor law, education, insurance — which participate in the work of maintaining and promoting the health of the nation. It is an informative book, but not a constructive or critical one.

Fricke, Fritz. *Sie suchen die Seele !* Second revised edition. Berlin, Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, 1927. 56 pp.

The author examines the tendencies of the German Institute "Dinta" for technical education at Düsseldorf and those of the Berlin popular high school "Treptow", institutions founded by employers for workers' education. As the mouthpiece of the German trade unions, he expresses the opinion that these institutions are dangerous because their object is to make the worker a tool in the hands of the employer. "It is the soul of the worker", he declares, "which the employers seek to enslave." He incites the trade unions to reaction against this conception of workers' education.

Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform. *Die Wirkung von Lohnerhöhungen auf die Kaufkraft und den inneren Markt. Selbstverwaltung in der Sozialpolitik. Bericht über die Verhandlungen der X. Generalversammlung der Gesellschaft für Soziale*

Reform in Hamburg am. 28. und 29. Juni 1927. Schriften der Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform, Heft 80 (12. Band, Heft 3). Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. iv+214 pp.

The report of the tenth annual meeting of the *Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform*, held at Hamburg in June 1927, includes the addresses of Professors LEDERER and BRAUER on the influence of higher wages on purchasing power and the position of the home market, and those of Messrs. ERKELENZ and BRAUWEILER on administrative autonomy in social insurance systems.

Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten. *Jahrbuch 1928 für deutsche Angestellte.* Berlin-Zehlendorf. 245 pp.

Year book of the German Union of Employees for 1928.

Grundriss der Sozialökonomik. IX. Abteilung. *Das soziale System des Kapitalismus.* II. Teil. *Die autonome und staatliche soziale Binnenpolitik im Kapitalismus.* Mit Beiträgen von Th. BRAUER, E. LEDERER, J. MARSHAK, K. SCHMIDT, O. SWART, V. TOTOMIANZ, A. WEBER, R. WILBRANDT, W. WYGODZINSKI. Tübingen, J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1927. 526 pp. 25 marks; bound 27.50 marks.

Hansson, Sigfrid. *Den svenska fackföreningsrörelsen.* Andra, omarbetade upplagan. Stockholm, Tidens förlag, 1927. 379 pp.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of the valuable work on the Swedish trade union movement which was published in 1923 by the Editor of *Fackföreningsrörelsen*, the organ of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions (see *International Labour Review*, Vol. IX, No. 4, April 1924, p. 635). Not only have the statistics been revised but also the chapter on forms of organisation, which deals, among other topics, with the decision of the Trade Union Congress in 1926 on the question of industrial unions, the legal aspect of collective agreements, and political activities in Sweden in connection with the question of legislation on industrial peace.

As in the first edition, a detailed bibliography for the use of study circles is given at the end of each chapter.

Hauptverband deutscher Krankenkassen. *Jahrbuch der Krankenversicherung 1926.* Berlin, 1927. 261 pp.

Hausin, Dr. Adolf. *Der Arbeitsmarkt der badischen Textilindustrie.* Fragen des Arbeitsmarktes. Dissertationsreihe des Seminars für Arbeitsvermittlung und Berufsberatung an der Universität Münster i. W. Herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich WEBER und Dr. Bernhard ORDEMANN. Heft II. Münster, 1927. 90 pp.

Study on employment and unemployment in the textile industry in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Holland, Maurice. *The Industrial Transition in Japan.* New York, National Research Council and Japan Society, 1927. 51 pp.

The booklet does not and cannot give within its limited compass an adequate description of the whole of the tremendous transformation of Japanese industries. It has succeeded, however, in suggesting the magnitude and amazing success in some branches of Japanese industries in their "metamorphosis", as the author calls it. It gives brief but interesting descriptions of recent developments in pearl culture, fisheries, industrial research, civil aviation and the silk industry.

Institut ukrainien de Sociologie à Prague. *Suspilstvo (La société).* Prague, 1927. 161 pp.

Contains a number of articles on the following subjects: "The economic and social character of agricultural co-operation", by Mr. KOVAL; "Sociological theory", by Mr. CHALUPNY; "The ethical minimum in international law", by Mr. MANDRYKA; "Ethical Marxism", by Mr. DONSKOI; and "Ukrainian sociology", by Mr. CHAPOVAL.

Jahresbericht über die Tätigkeit der preussischen Gewerbemedizinalräte im Kalenderjahre 1926. Im Auftrag des Herrn Ministers für Volkswohlfahrt. Herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred BEYER und Dr. Hermann GERBIS. Veröffentlichungen aus dem Gebiete der Medizinalverwaltung. XXV. Band. 5. Heft. Berlin, Richard Schoetz, 1927. 158 pp.

Report on medical inspection in factories in Prussia during 1926. Attention may be called to the new lines on which the contents are arranged. Instead of presenting separate reports for each district, as do previous similar reports, the volume contains a synthesis of the data collected, which are grouped in the different chapters. The first part of the report gives a summary of the administrative activities and scientific work of the medical inspectors. The second deals with general hygiene and the organisation of first aid. The third, devoted to occupational diseases, contains statistical data relating to the subject and to the working of sickness insurance funds. Various recommendations made by the inspectors form a conclusion to the report, which includes a detailed analytical table of contents.

Japan Year Book. Complete Cyclopaedia of General Information and Statistics on Japan and Japanese Territories for the Year 1927. By Y. TAKENOBU. Tokyo, The Japan Year Book Office, 1927. xiv+290+12 pp.

Jones, Hugh. *Modern Denmark. Its Social, Economic and Agricultural Life.* London, P. S. King and Son, 1927. vii+83 pp. 2s. 6d.

The author gives a very concise account of Danish agriculture; he does not contribute much that is new but he has presented the facts in a very readable way. In the chapter dealing with the history of land tenure, mention is made of two schemes of land-holding at present being tried in Denmark, that of freehold ownership and that of State tenancy. These two schemes will exist side by side until 1934, when the State will decide which system is preferable. The author is of the opinion that the excellent educational facilities available in Denmark have contributed much to the prosperity of Danish agriculture.

Kahn-Freund, Dr. Otto. *Umfang der normativen Wirkung des Tarifvertrages und Wiedereinstellungsklausel.* Schriften des Instituts für Arbeitsrecht an der Universität Leipzig. Herausgegeben von Dr. Erwin JACOBI. 15. Heft. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1928. 128 pp.

This brochure deals very fully with some important problems connected with the German law on collective agreements and constitutes a valuable contribution to the literature on collective agreements in Germany. The last chapter of the book is worthy of special attention. It considers the need of further legislation on the subject and makes definite proposals in this connection. A good bibliography is appended.

Kaskel, Walter. (a) *Arbeitsrecht.* Dritte erweiterte Auflage. Enzyklopädie der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaft. Abteilung Rechtswissenschaft. Herausgeber E. KOHLRAUSCH und W. KASKEL. XXI. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1928. xxi+432 pp. (b) *Die Neue Arbeitsgerichtsbarkeit.* Systematische Einführung. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. vi+41 pp.

The first of these two volumes is Professor Kaskel's well-known manual on labour law now in its third edition. It covers nearly the whole field of labour law with the exception of social insurance. The recent legislation, especially that on Labour Courts, hours of work, labour exchanges, protection of salaried employees and protection of women, is fully explained and — a point of considerable importance — the law on collective agreements is dealt with in a very detailed and lucid manner. The recent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in labour matters is also taken into account.

The second volume is a separate copy of that part of the manual which deals with the new German Act on Labour Courts.

— (a) *Hauptfragen des Tarifrechts.* Arbeitsrechtliche Seminarvorträge II. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. iv+284 pp. (b) *Der Akkordlohn.* Arbeitsrechtliche Seminarvorträge III. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. 300 pp.

In 1925 Professor Kaskel published the first volume of a collection of lectures delivered by members of the Institute of Labour Law of the University of Berlin. This first volume dealt with the problems of coalition (*Koalitionen und Koalitionskampfmittel*). There have now appeared two further volumes which treat the principal problems of the law on collective agreements and remuneration for piece work. All important problems that have arisen regarding these two subjects are dealt with in a detailed and able manner. Both books will be valuable to all wishing to study these questions thoroughly.

Klinggräff, Dr. Dietrich von. *Ueber die arbeitsrechtliche Stellung des Landarbeiters, insbesondere in Mecklenburg.* Rostock, Carl Hinstorffs, 1927. viii+89 pp.

This book deals with the legal position of German agricultural workers; it pays special attention to conditions in Mecklenburg. The first chapter gives the history of the legislation concerning agricultural workers; the second describes their legal position. A special Agricultural Labour Order, adopted in 1919 by agreement with the employers' and workers' unions, was subsequently approved by the Government and given legal effect as an Act.

Labour conditions in German agriculture are now regulated exclusively by Federal legislation. The special attention which the author has given to conditions in Mecklenburg is therefore only of importance from the historical standpoint.

A final chapter deals with the organisation of workers and employers, collective agreements and arbitration courts in Mecklenburg.

Kupers, E. *De Tiende Internationale Arbeidsconferentie te Genève.* Overgedrukt uit *De Socialistische Gids*, Jahrgang XII, Aug.-Sept. 1927. Amsterdam, "Ontwikkeling." 19 pp.

Lange, W. H. *The American Management Association and Its Predecessors. Significant Evidence of Trends in Personnel Management and Industrial Relations.* Special Paper No. 17. New York, American Management Association, 1928. 52 pp.

La pédagogie de l'enseignement technique. Recueil de circulaires, instructions et documents. Préface de E. LABBÉ, Directeur-général de l'enseignement technique au Ministère de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts. Librairie de l'enseignement technique. Paris, Léon Eyrolles, 1927. 141 pp.

This is not a methodical treatise on technical education. It may, nevertheless, prove useful, not only to those called upon to give technical instruction, but also to those who wish for more than a superficial acquaintance with such instruction.

Latham, Eleanor M. *World Student Statistics.* Occasional Papers published by International Student Service of the World's Student Christian Federation. Number III. Geneva, 1927. 56 pp.

This is the first statistical survey of the world student population by country. The statistics relate mostly to the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 and cover 41 countries. Comparative tables give for each country the number and percentage of men and women students, the total number of native students, and the percentage of students to the whole population. A list of the largest foreign student centres, a list of the world's largest student centres and a table showing countries in which Oriental subjects are studying are also included. The International Student Service intends later to publish a second edition of this work which will contain statistics for the years 1927 and 1928. An appeal is made to representatives of countries which are excluded from the first survey, or on which only partial information is given, to help in the preparation of the next edition.

Levi de Veali, Mario. *L'impiego privato nel diritto vigente.* Studi e documenti di Diritto ed Economia del Lavoro. Serie A. Studi n. 16. Rome, "Diritto del Lavoro", 1927. 38 pp.

List, Friedrich. *Das natürliche System der politischen Oekonomie.* Nach der französischen Urschrift erstmals herausgegeben und übersetzt von Edgar SALIN und Arthur SOMMER. Friedrich List, Werke, Band IV. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1927. xiv+643 pp.

In 1835 the French Academy of Moral and Political Science offered a prize of 3,000 francs for the best work dealing with "the factors which should be taken into account by a country intending either to introduce free trade or to amend its legislation relating to customs". The prize was not awarded, but the work of the German engineer Friedrich List, who later became famous, was one of those with which the jury were most favourably impressed. The fourth volume of the complete edition of List's works (which will probably include ten volumes) contains the study written by List for this competition. It is in French and entitled "Natural System of Political Economy". This study is little known and the editors have rendered a real service in publishing it. The original text is accompanied by the first German translation.

Litman, Simon. *Essentials of International Trade.* Second revised and enlarged edition. New York, John Wiley and Sons; London, Chapman and Hall, 1927. XII+380 pp. 17s. 6d.

The first part of the book deals with the theory of international trade and the methods and agencies used by national authorities and by public organisations to control or promote commerce with foreign countries. The second part gives an account of the technique of exporting and importing. Illustrations are drawn from the foreign trade of the United States.

Longert, Dr., and Bang, Dr. (a) *Die Grundgedanken der Werksgemeinschaft.* 37 pp. 0.90 mark. (b) *Wie gründet man eine Werksgemeinschaft?* 79 pp. 1.65 marks. (c) *Aus der Praxis der Werksgemeinschaft.* 35 pp. 0.85 mark. Schriften zur politischen Bildung. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft "Deutscher Staat". III. Reihe. Wirtschaft. Heft 7, 9 und 10. Friedrich Mann's Pädagogisches Magazin. Abhandlungen vom Gebiete der Pädagogik und ihrer Hilfswissenschaften. Heft 1157, 1159 und 1160. Langensalza, Hermann Beyer und Söhne, 1927.

The "communities of labour" in Germany — the principles, constitution and working of which are described in the above three pamphlets — are the outcome of a desire to substitute for class antagonism harmonious relations and collaboration between Capital and Labour. They are an improved form of workers' share in the management of undertakings, and, according to their promoters, stand for the negation of marxism, the rejection of the class struggle and the promotion of lasting industrial peace.

Markus, B. *Okhrana truda (Practicheskoe roukovodstvo). La protection du travail. (Guide pratique).* Préface de la section culturelle du Conseil central des Syndicats professionnels. Moscow, "Questions du travail", 1928. 172 pp.

This book, designed for the students of schools for militant trade unionists describes labour protection in the U.S.S.R. and in other countries.

Meyer, Marta. *Enquête sur le travail de nuit et la famille.* Introduction du Prof. André de MADAY. Etudes de législation sociale suisse, No. 6. Neuchâtel, Victor Attinger, 1927. 20 pp.

In the course of her enquiry, which bears on 29 families of workers belonging to various trades (bakers, taxi-drivers, postal employees, waiters, engine drivers and printers), Miss Meyer has given careful attention to the effects of night work on the daily life of the worker and its consequences for the family.

Nationale Bond van Handels- en Kantoorbedienden "Mercurius", Nederlandsche Roomsche Katholieke Bond van Handels-, Kantoor- en Winkelbedienden "Sint Franciscus van Assisie", Ned. Vereeniging van Christelijke Kantoor- en Handelsbedienden. *Rapport omtrent de Enquete naar de Arbeidsvoorwaarden van Kantoorbedienden. I. Salarissen; Opleiding; Werkloosheid.* Augustus 1927. Amsterdam. 52 pp.

National Industrial Conference Board. *Night Work in Industry.* New York, 1927. 45 pp.

This report embodies the results of an investigation into night work operations carried on by a representative group of 243 manufacturing establishments in the United States, employing more than a million workers. It examines the effectiveness of night work under various systems of organisation, experience in recruiting labour, the relative stability of day and night forces, special incentives offered to night workers, health factors, the relative costs of day and night work operations, and the place of night work in industry. The conclusion is reached that night work in industry presents no peculiar difficulties if it is properly organised and if it means steady employment. "The difficulties of night work are inherent, not in the work itself, but in the organisation of industrial operations." It is suggested that the problem would be simplified if all establishments were in a position to keep their night forces permanently employed on a rotating system of shifts. Establishments which assign their workers permanently to night duty find it difficult to attract skilled and reliable employees for night work. Special inducements to night workers in the form of bonuses, higher wages, paid time for meals and rest, etc., are frequently not sufficient to overcome the dislike for night work as a permanent occupation. The greatest difficulties, however, are

experienced by those manufacturers who employ night workers temporarily when their day forces are inadequate to cope with seasonal demands for their products, or, as in the canning industry, when a certain amount of work has to be done in a limited period. The problem of night work, it is urged, must be solved by management according to the needs of individual industries.

National Industrial Conference Board and Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. *The Condition of Agriculture in the United States and Measures for its Improvement.* A Report by the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture. Washington, 1927. xii + 273 pp.

The Business Men's Commission, set up by the National Industrial Conference Board and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to study the condition of agriculture in the United States and to suggest measures for its improvement, submitted its report in November 1927. The Commission believes that the position of American agriculture since the war, and its trend over a longer period of time, presents features which should arouse serious national concern. Agriculture, it is stated, has not maintained its relative prosperity in recent years and the farming population, taken as a whole, has not been receiving its fair share of the national dividend. The relative prosperity of the farmer, both as an investor and as a worker, has fallen since the pre-war period. The Commission examines very carefully the causes for this depression in agriculture and lays as much stress on permanent causes traceable to the development of agriculture during the nineteenth century as on causes due to the general situation arising from the war. The Commission concludes that agricultural policy should have in view such improvements in the economic position of the farmer as are consistent with the wisest utilisation of land resources and the development of types of farmers and forms of rural life which will make not only for greater farm prosperity, but for the permanent social and political welfare of the nation as a whole. It is from this point of view that the Commission makes a number of suggestions for agricultural improvement. Paid labour in agriculture is only dealt with incidentally, and mainly in connection with the effect on agriculture of immigration restriction.

Neue Grundlagen der Handelspolitik. Wissenschaftliche Gutachten von Wahrhold DRASCHER, Georg JAHN, Charlotte LEUBUSCHER, Melchior PALYI, Curt PORALLA, P. H. SERAPHIM, Walther TUCKERMANN. Herausgegeben von Franz EULENBURG. Dritter Teil. Weltwirtschaft II. Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik. 171. Band. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1926. 100 pp.

Mr. Palyi's study on the displacement of capital during the post-war period deals with the statistical measurement of the phenomenon, the export and formation of capital, changes in industrial finance and international financial policy, etc.

Neuzeitliche Krüppelfürsorge. Beiträge zur sozialen Fürsorge. Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Westfälischen Provinzialverbandes von Dr. Bruno JUNG und Dr. Heinrich WEBER. Münster, Verlag der Aschendorffschen Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1926. 139 pp. 2.70 marks; bound 3.70 marks.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur. *Health Problems in Organised Society.* London, P. S. King and Son, 1927. xi + 253 pp.

A collection of addresses and lectures given by the author at various American Universities or to Medical or Public Health Societies in England, dealing with preventive medicine and its social and ethical aspects. Sir Arthur Newsholme devotes special attention to the three great scourges: tuberculosis, cancer and venereal disease. It is to be regretted that in this interesting book he has not given at least an outline of the important problem of industrial hygiene.

Oda Yorodzu. *Principes de droit administratif du Japon.* Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1928. viii + 601 pp.

The author of this important work is a member of the Japanese Imperial Academy, Professor of law in the University of Kyoto and a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. His aim is to give in the French tongue an account of the present development in the study of law in Japan and enable the reader to grasp the general social situation in that country. He gives an outline of modern Japan and the characteristic features of her administrative organisation. An analytical table of contents facilitates reference.

Ohio State Federation of Labour. *Proceedings of the Forty-fourth Annual Convention held at Middleton, Ohio, 18-22 July 1927.* Columbus. 173 pp.

Peixotto, Jessica B. *Getting and Spending at the Professional Standard of Living. A Study of the Costs of Living in Academic Life.* New York, The Macmillan Co., 1927. xxii + 307 pp.

Perdon, Robert. *L'histoire des assurances sociales en France.* Préface de A. DURAFOUR, et M. A. SALZEDO. Paris, 1927. 34 pp. 2 fr. 75. (Obtainable from the author, 13 rue Letellier, and from the Librairie Soufflard, 3 rue Lebouis.)

Short history of social insurance in France.

Picard, Roger. *Le salaire et ses compléments. Allocations familiales. Assurances sociales.* Bibliothèque des Sciences politiques et sociales. Paris, 1928. 279 pp.

Three principal economic factors, the author says, condition the fixing of wage rates: firstly, the output of the worker; secondly, general living conditions and the accepted standard of living of the worker in a given community; and thirdly, to a certain extent, the output of the undertaking. Mr. Picard confines his study to an examination of the adaptation of wages to the worker's output and living conditions, family allowances, and social insurance considered as a supplement to wages. The book is not intended to be a technical work, but the author devotes special attention to the subject of unemployment insurance, which, he says, tends more than any other form of insurance to secure stability of wages and employment.

Polák, Dr. Frant. *Socialni Politika Ceskoslovenska.* Prague, "Cin", 1927. 173 pp.

After indicating the broad lines of Czechoslovak social policy, the author shows the points on which this policy is in disagreement with the aspirations of the working classes. He examines in turn the question of working hours, employment of children and young persons, holidays, unemployment relief, works councils, profit sharing, social insurance, etc.

Polskie Towarzystwo Emigracyjne. *Kalendarz Emigracyjny na rok 1928.* Warsaw. 476 pp.

Emigration year book for 1928 published by the Polish Emigration Association

Powell, Leona M. *The History of the United Typothetae of America.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1926. x + 219 pp. \$2.

Rabaté, O. *Rationalisation et action syndicale.* Discours prononcé au Congrès Fédéral des Métaux (14, 15, 16 décembre 1927) suivi de la Résolution-Programme. Introduction de E. POUSSEL. Paris, Bureau d'Éditions. 70 pp. 1 fr. 50.

The author urges that rationalisation in industry should not be carried out to the detriment of the workers but in such a way as to benefit the working class, and describes the efforts of the French Metal Federation for the institution of workers' control.

Rager, Dr. Fritz. *Das Inlandarbeiterschutzgesetz vom 19. Dezember 1925 samt Durchführungsverordnungen und Erlässen.* II. Erweiterte Auflage. Vienna, Verlag der Zeitschrift "Arbeit und Wirtschaft", 1927. 142 pp.

Contains the text of the Austrian Act of 19 December 1925 on the protection of the national labour market, with explanatory notes. The author also examines the results of the operation of the Act, and devotes a chapter to the conditions of admission of foreign workers in the principal countries in which Austrians obtain employment. The text of model contracts agreed upon between Austria and Czechoslovakia relating to the immigration of Czechoslovak seasonal workers into Austria is given in the appendix.

Rameau, Marcel. *De la condition sociale des femmes au temps présent.* Preface by M. THÉODORE. Asnières (Seine), Edit. on de la "Revue des Indépendants", 1927; 157 pp. 8 fr.

The author explains that the purpose of his book is to draw attention to the position of working women in the social system of to-day. France is the country studied, but it might equally well be any other great industrial State. The book, which is divided into two parts, deals first with the importance to society of

women's work, and the need for laws to protect women, partly on their own account and partly because to protect women is to protect children. A short historic survey of protective legislation brings us to the Treaty of Versailles and the work of the International Labour Organisation. The Conventions affecting the work of women and children, even remotely, are examined briefly, but with care. Chapters are devoted to trade unionism among women, to the effect of the war on their employment and to the clothing trade. Having examined the employment of women in the abstract, the author devotes the second part of his study to a field enquiry relating to women's work. A spirited account of his reception at two Ministries, where he applied for information, shows the official attitude towards the question and, incidentally, gives some facts and figures concerning *la femme-fonctionnaire*. Next we are conducted to the Paris *Métro*, and learn that, in ten years, out of 7,390 women employees no less than 3,408 "disappeared", the *mal du Métro* (tuberculosis and allied diseases) having accounted for 1,171 of them. Then follows a visit to *le Ford Français*, a model automobile factory opened in 1917 by the present Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, while Minister for Munitions. We are shown the Minister at the inaugural ceremony congratulating the management and the workers on the splendid dining-room, the crèche and the co-operative store attached to the establishment. Then we hear of the fate of these amenities which had raised the author's hopes after his depressing visit to the *Métro*: "They have gone," said our guide, "it was the workers' fault, mark you. They struck, and the *patron* abolished the lot; and that's all there is to say about it." Other chapters deal with women in the "S.T.C.R.P." (the Paris and District Transport Company, controlling the buses, trams and taxis), and at the *Foyers féminins*. In conclusion the author advocates further protective legislation for women and children; he pleads for the prompt ratification of International Labour Conventions affecting them, for equal pay for equal work, for the more effective organisation of working women, and, most important of all, for more stringent enforcement of existing and future laws. The work contains a bibliography composed principally of documents published by the International Labour Office in the *International Labour Review*, in *Industrial and Labour Information* and in the "Legislative Series".

"Reichsverband der deutschen land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgebervereinigungen. Aus der Tätigkeit des Reichsverbandes im Jahre 1926. Lützow, 1927. 61 pp.

The principal event reported by the Federal Union of German Associations of Employers in Agriculture and Forestry in its annual report for 1926 is the entry of the Union into the biggest German agricultural association, the Reichslandbund. All questions concerning agricultural wages, working conditions, and social policy are to be handled within the bigger organisation, which is a general association including representatives of all groups in agriculture.

Various employers' associations hitherto attached to the Reichslandbund were transferred to the Federal Union, which has since comprised twenty associations, with a total membership of 180,000 agricultural employers, cultivating together 4½ million hectares of agricultural, horticultural, vineyard, and forestry land. Two associations of agricultural employers in Bavaria and Württemberg remain outside the organisation.

Further to be noted is the disappearance in 1926 of the Joint Labour Board (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft*), an institution which was an outcome of the German revolution. The work of this Board had slackened very much by 1923 and it was finally dissolved in consequence of the resignation of the Federal Union of Employers in June 1926. There simultaneously came into being within the Reichslandbund referred to above a special Social Policy Commission, which consists of three groups: (1) representatives of employers, i.e. members of the Executive Committee of the Federal Union; (2) representatives of salaried and wage-earning employees; and (3) representatives of the peasant class. The latter are nominated by the presidents of the Reichslandbund; the second group are delegates from various organisations, including the Central Union of Agricultural Workers. It is to be noted, however, that the Social-Democratic Union of Agricultural Workers is not represented.

Roome, W.J.W. *Can Africa be Won?* Introduction by the Rt. Rev. J. J. WILLIS, D.D., O.B.E., Bishop of Uganda. London, A. and C. Black, 1927. xvi + 216 pp.

The main purpose of this book is to consider the means by which the protestant Christian missionary movement in Africa may be conducted with greater efficiency in order that it may achieve the evangelisation of the continent. The author presents a general picture of the problems and possibilities of Africa in which tribal organisation, fetishism, and the religion of Islam emerge as the basic material upon which the new forces in the shape of European administration, modern economic development, the conflict of black and white, and the modern missionary movement are brought to bear.

The racial problem must, as the author explains, be dealt with in one of three ways. The black may be frankly treated as an inferior to be used in the interests of the white race or he may be segregated completely and left to work out his salvation on his own lines, or, in common with the white, he may be accorded the right to rise. The first method is denounced as conducive to the decay of the nation adopting it, the second is rejected as impossible in practice, and the third is recommended as the only sound policy since, whether the white wishes it or not, intellectual development cannot be denied to the negro, and his intellectual milieu is, as a matter of fact, undergoing a visible change. This leads to an emphatic condemnation of the "colour bar" system as practised in South Africa and to an account of the hostile attitude towards the white which is the inevitable result of a policy of race discrimination. A special chapter in which modern commercial methods in Africa and their consequences are discussed describes some of the deplorable results arising from insufficiently controlled methods of economic exploitation. The native is shown to be at the mercy alike of the petty trader, the great industrial companies, the recruiting agent and even of administrations when these are too eager to develop their territories.

Rowntree, Maurice L. *Social Freedom.* London, Committee on War and the Social Order, 1927. 172 pp. 1s.

This book, which is described as a study in the application of the ethics of Jesus to modern social and industrial problems, was written at the request of the Committee on War and the Social Order of the Society of Friends and is the product of the joint discussion and work of a number of members of the Society under the direction of the author. It first describes the social teaching of Jesus, then comments on the present-day industrial order, dwelling especially on the wage system and autocracy in industry, and makes some definite suggestions as to what an individual factory could do at once. The systems of co-partnership, works councils and industrial democracy, as well as guild socialism, are considered at some length. Credit reform is also recommended. In conclusion, the author advocates eleven principles, held to approximate to the spirit of early Christianity, which were formulated by a member of a communistic group as a social creed for members of a "Council for Christian Action" aiming at the betterment of the present social and industrial system.

Schell, Adolf. *Der wandernde Arbeitslose im Aufgabenkreis der Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. Ein Beitrag zur Wandererstatistik.* Aufbau und Ausbau der Fürsorge. Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Vereins für öffentliche und private Fürsorge. Heft 13. Frankfurt-on-Main, 1927. 115 pp.

This study on placing and internal migration in Germany is based on the results of a statistical enquiry carried out in the district of Wiesbaden. The author examines in turn the occupation, age and civil status of migrants and the influence on migration of economic conditions and seasons.

Secrétariat des Paysans suisses. *L'imposition de la propriété et du revenu de l'agriculture et des organisations agricoles par la Confédération, les cantons et les communes.* Part. II. Brugg, 1928. 201 pp. 3 fr.

Attention was drawn to the German edition of the first part of this report on the taxation of landed property and agricultural organisations in Switzerland in the June 1927 issue of the *International Labour Review* (Vol. XV, No. 6, p. 963). The second part deals with the taxation of agricultural co-operative societies. Emphasis is laid on the need of a clearer distinction between true co-operative or mutual societies and co-operative societies having an essentially gainful purpose ;

the legislation applicable to these two groups should, it is considered, be based on different principles. The question of the taxation of sums derived from discount and of bonuses to members is also dealt with, and the consequences of the heavy burden of taxation on agricultural undertakings—due more particularly to succession duties, the transfer of property tax and the tax on the profits derived from the operation—are also examined.

Selekman, Ben M. *Postponing Strikes. A Study of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada.* New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1927. 405 pp.

The author considers the methods evolved and the results obtained in a twenty years' experience with the system of compulsory investigation in industrial disputes in Canada, and what the United States can learn from this experience.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 declares a strike or lock-out illegal in mines and public utility services until the dispute has been dealt with by a board of conciliation. Acceptance of the findings, however, is optional and a strike or lock-out may be declared after the report of the Board has been submitted to the parties.

In 1925 the Act was declared unconstitutional by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain as being concerned with matters reserved to the legislation of the provinces. The Act was thereupon amended so as to apply to industries within the authority of the Dominion Parliament only, and the provinces were authorised to declare it applicable to disputes within their sphere of legislation. Five provinces have so far enacted laws of this kind.

The activity of the Boards, which aim primarily at conciliation, while the penalty provisions for illegal strikes and lockouts have been rarely applied, has, on the whole, proved successful in settling the disputes submitted to conciliation. On the other hand, the system has not prevented unrest in unstable industries where fundamental economic and social factors are at the root of the trouble, such as foreign competition on the one hand and fight for trade union recognition on the other, as is the case in the mining industry. In the opinion of the author this unrest cannot be considered as evidence of failure of the Act, seeing that legislation for adjustment of disputes cannot remove such deep-lying causes.

After describing the attitude of labour and of employees towards the Act, the author points out that, in its actual administration, it has become essentially a measure of conciliation. He concludes that: "The success it has won in averting and settling disputes represents a triumph for intervention on a voluntary basis, as contrasted with a compulsory one."

The text of the Act and amendments is given in the appendices, which also include a bibliography. A foreword is contributed by Miss Mary van Kleeck, Director of the United States Department of Industrial Studies. It is followed by a good synopsis.

Sellier, Henri, and Bruggeman, A. *Le problème du logement. Son influence sur les conditions de l'habitation et l'aménagement des villes.* La guerre et la vie sociale. Série française. Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. Paris, Les Presses universitaires; New Haven, Yale University Press. XII + 177 pp. 20 frs.

After a brief examination of the causes and consequences of the housing crisis in France, the authors analyse the measures taken for the protection of tenants and describe the effort made to promote house building through private enterprise and the action of public authorities. They also examine the legislation enacted in connection with town planning. Except in the devastated areas, where remarkable results have been obtained, the measures taken to develop house building in France, they state, are inadequate. This book, published in 1927, does not, unfortunately, cover the period subsequent to 1924.

Skalweit, Dr. August. *Die wirtschaftliche Emanzipation Südamerikas. Reise-Eindrücke.* Kieler Vorträge gehalten im Wissenschaftlichen Klub des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel. Herausgegeben von Professor Dr. Bernhard Harms. 20. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. 27 pp., diagrams.

Address on the resources and the economic situation of South America.

Snejkov, E. I. *Praktičeský komentář k codezou zákonov o troudě (Commentaire pratique du code des lois sur le travail)*. Second edition. Moscow, "Questions du travail", 1928. 378 pp.

Commentary on the labour laws in force in the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. at 1 September 1927, supplementing the Code of labour laws of 1922.

Socialne Politická Rocenka Odborového Sdružení Československého 1927. Edited by Rudolf TAYERLE. Prague, 1927. 650 pp. 32 Czech crowns.

The publication of the social laws and decrees of Czechoslovakia begun in two previous volumes is here continued. The collection is edited by the Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions. The first part of the book contains the provisions relating to the labour contract; the second those relating to social insurance, and the third legislation on other social questions. Statistical data are given in the appendix.

Sociální Ustav Čsr. Zpráva o Cinnosti v Druhém Období 1923-1926. Publikace Sociálního ústavu C.34. Prague, 1927. 78 pp. ||

In addition to a report on the activities of the Czechoslovak Social Institute from 1923 to 1926, this volume contains interesting notes on the creation of the "social archives" and a "social museum", the rules of the Institute, a list of members, a list of publications issued by the Institute, and a list of the periodicals obtainable in the reading room.

Social Science Research Council. *Third Annual Report, 1926-1927*. New York, 1927. 46 pp.

Social Thought in the Society of Friends. London, Friends' Book Centre, 1927. 42 pp. 6d.

The Society of Friends is actively interested in industrial problems and, as early as 1915, a special Committee on War and the Social Order was instituted. The activities of this committee and its decisions are described in chronological order in the above pamphlet. The industrial programme of the Society of Friends was embodied, after several changes, in the so-called Eight Points on which, it is considered, should rest the foundations of the true social order. These points include the unrestricted development, physical, moral, and spiritual, of every member of the community. It is also recommended that the ownership of material things, such as land and capital, should be so regulated as best to minister to the need and development of mankind. A report on the Conference on Industry for Service, called by direction of the London Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in 1921, concludes this pamphlet.

Società Antischivista d'Italia. *Atti del Quarto Congresso Nazionale della Società Antischivista d'Italia, dicembre 1926*. Rome, 1927. 386 pp.

The fourth Congress of the Italian Anti-Slavery Society (December 1926) was attended by prelates, missionaries, high officials of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies, professors and other well-known persons. It had the approval and encouragement of the Pope and of the Italian Government.

Four important questions figured on the agenda: the anti-slavery campaign and legislation enacted in this connection; the uplift of backward peoples; modern colonisation; trade with the colonies in its relation to the native population.

Reports and communications on these four questions, prepared by experts, were submitted to the Congress, and served as a basis for the discussions at the different sessions. Among the resolutions passed, one urges the abolition of domestic slavery in Ethiopia and elsewhere; another demands the suppression in the Slavery Convention adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations (25 September 1926) of the clause permitting the provisional retention of forced or compulsory labour. According to this resolution, however, recourse to such labour by the Powers concerned would be admissible for public purposes. Other resolutions recommend the drafting of a new International Convention on the slave trade, an understanding between the Powers concerned in the struggle against slavery in their African possessions with a view to establishing uniform and clear rules on the subject of fugitive slaves, the supervision by the League of Nations of the strict application of regulations relating to the traffic in arms, and of the action taken by the Powers with interests in Africa to guard against abuses tending to facilitate the slave trade, control of the sale of alcohol in the colonies, etc. Finally may be

mentioned a resolution recommending the reconstitution of the European Anti-Slavery Society, whose assiduous co-operation, the General Secretary of the Congress declares, would be specially necessary to the International Labour Office, in the task of elaborating a "colonial labour charter".

We think it our duty to draw attention here to the monthly organ of the Italian Anti-Slavery Society entitled *Antischiaivismo* (Rome, Via della Scrofa, 70. Price: 2 lire per copy). The Society, founded some forty years ago, aims, as this review shows, at the complete abolition of slavery among the white as well as among the coloured races; its object is to denounce the evil wherever it is found to exist, to examine, in agreement with similar institutions, the services of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, the progress made in the suppression of slavery in territories where it still exists, and to watch lest countries recently freed from slavery relapse into this practice.

South and East African Year Book and Guide. 1928 Edition. With Atlas and Diagrams. Edited annually by A. Samler BROWN, F.R.M.S., and G. Gordon BROWN, F.R.G.S., for the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. London, 1928. xv + 919 + 64 pp.

Staline. Rapport de Staline au XV^e Congrès du P.C. de l'U.R.S.S. Paris, Bureau d'Éditions, de Diffusion et de Publicité, 1928. 73 pp. 2 frs. 25.

This report, submitted to the fifteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, contains a comprehensive study of the economic position of the U.S.S.R. and its relations with other countries and, more especially, its relations with the League of Nations. A great part of the report is devoted to a refutation of the criticisms of the Opposition.

Strakhovik (L'assureur). Second edition. Moscow, "Questions du travail", 1928. 428 pp.

This book contains a full account of the legislation relating to social insurance and its administration in Soviet Russia, statistical data connected with the subject down to 1927, and a comparative summary of the principal provisions of social insurance systems in other countries.

Subra, Dr. J. De quelques moyens d'action à envisager dans la lutte contre la maladie professionnelle. Toulouse, Imprimerie ouvrière, 1927. 163 pp.

After a general exposition of the problems involved in the campaign against occupational diseases and a short — and unfortunately very incomplete — review of these diseases, the author examines the principal measures taken to deal with their prevention, more especially in the field of medical inspection of factories and compensation. He has made use in his study, more particularly in the part devoted to compensation for occupational diseases, of the publications of the International Labour Office, to which a tribute is rendered in his preface. The book does not include a bibliography.

Teleky, Dr. L. Bericht über die Ergebnisse der Staubuntersuchungen in England, seinen Dominions und Amerika. Arbeit und Gesundheit. Schriftenreihe zum Reichsarbeitsblatt. Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. MARTINECK. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1928. 91 pp.

After giving some historical data and passing rapidly in review the most recent studies published in Great Britain, the Dominions and United States, on the question of health risks connected with the inhalation of dusts in industrial occupations, the author deals with the following subjects: action of chalk and coal dusts, silicosis, size of dust particles, their action on the lungs, diagnosis and treatment of silicosis and fibrosis, influence of silicosis on the duration of fitness for occupation, course of the disease, action of silica dust combined with other dusts. An enumeration of dusts and an examination of safety measures necessary in dangerous occupations complete the volume, which includes a good bibliography.

Treadwell, Charles A. L., and Parry, Evon S. Workers' Compensation in New Zealand. Auckland, Wellington, Melbourne and London, Whitcombe and Tombs, 1927. xvii + 152 pp.

Contains the text of the New Zealand Workers' Compensation Act with explanatory notes and references to legal decisions.

Trnka, Dr. Frant, and Hlavaty, Ant. *Stenovisko. Urazové pojistovny delnické pro Cechy v Praze k chystané reformě úrazového pojištění delnického.* Prague, 1926. 39 pp., tables.

The authors set forth the views of the Industrial Accidents Insurance Fund on the proposed reform of the insurance system in force in Czechoslovakia.

Vedso, Fred. *Danmarks Industri.* Copenhagen, Martins Forlag, 1928. 256 pp.

Denmark is generally considered an essentially agricultural country and it is not commonly realised that while 32 per cent. of the population live on agriculture, 28 per cent. gain their livelihood from manufacturing industries and handicrafts. This fact is often ignored in Denmark itself and literature on Danish industry is very scarce. In order to overcome this deficiency the Central Board for Social Literature asked the author to write this book on Danish industry. The Central Board for Social Literature is composed of representatives from associations dealing with educational extension work of all shades of political opinion. The Board decides what books ought to be published and in each case subscribes in advance to the number of copies it may desire. In a small country like Denmark such a procedure is necessary in order to permit the book to be published at a popular price.

The work on Danish industries contains much valuable information collected from many sources. It describes the history of manufacturing industries in Denmark, and more particularly that of its most important branches. Chapters are also devoted to factory organisation and the financing of industrial undertakings. Although these chapters are of an abstract character, they give a picture of the conditions prevailing in Danish industry. The book is well supplied with statistics. An appendix, prepared by the Danish Statistical Department, gives the number of industrial undertakings, the number of workers and employees and the machine power used in every branch of industry for the years 1906, 1914 and 1925. It includes figures from the latest census, not yet available in the publications of the Statistical Department.

Verein für Säuglingsfürsorge und Wohlfahrtspflege im Regierungsbezirk. *Jahres-Berichte 1922 bis 1927.* Düsseldorf, 1927. 215 pp.

This report gives an account of the progress made in recent years by the important association for infant welfare and social service of Düsseldorf. Its activities have related principally to infant and maternity welfare, but it has also done useful work in connection with housing and education.

Verein für Sozialpolitik. *Verhandlungen des Vereins für Sozialpolitik in Wien 1926. Krisis der Weltwirtschaft. Übervölkerung Westeuropas. Steuerüberwälzung.* Auf Grund der stenographischen Niederschrift herausgegeben von Dr. Franz BOESE. Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik. 172. Band. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1926. 363 pp.

The report of the general meeting of the *Verein für Sozialpolitik* held at Vienna in September 1926 includes the text of the reports presented by Mr. HARMS on world economic structure, Mr. Franz EULENBURG on commercial policy since the war, Mr. Paul MOMBERT on over-population in Western Europe, and Mr. Julius WOLF on unemployment and over-population.

Villey, Etienne. *Le syndicat professionnel et la fonction publique.* Extrait de la *Revue politique et parlementaire*, 10 janvier 1928. Paris, 1928. 23 pp.

Short study on civil servants' right of association.

Vogel, Dr. E. Hugo. *Wirtschaftsbarometer und Konjunkturprognose. Die Wege ihrer Verwirklichung in Mitteleuropa.* Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Hauptverbandes der Industrie. Teplitz-Schönau. 79 pp.

Study on methods of establishing indexes for forecasting economic conditions in Central Europe. The author shows the importance of economic barometers, describes the organisation and methods of institutions for the study of economic crises in America and Central Europe, and the measurement and forecasting of monetary fluctuations.

Walter, Henriette R. *Girl Life in America. A Study of Backgrounds.* New York, National Committee for the Study of Juvenile Reading, 1927. 157 pp.

The report prepared by Miss Walter at the request of the National Committee for the Study of Juvenile Reading deals with the influence of reading on the adolescent girl in her relationship to home, school, church, job, and leisure time, and, conversely, how these factors affect her choice of reading. The background against which girls are growing up to-day in America as well as their interests and activities are carefully studied. The first part of the report examines the environment of the adolescent girl, and the second her reaction to that environment. The analysis is both interesting and suggestive and bears witness to keen psychological insight. Factors tending to create greater stability among girls to-day are held to be better organised leisure, outdoor sports and health education, widening opportunities and interests for women, higher standards of scholarship, and adequate guidance in the choice of wholesome literature.

Wedemeyer, Rudolf. *Wie beherrscht man die Konjunktur? Mit einem Versuch zur Berechnung und Graphischen Darstellung eines Ursachenindex der Konjunktur.* Essen, A. Kerksieck, 1927. 176 pp.

The author examines the problem of the control of economic crises, and analyses in turn the various factors which influence them: fluctuations in production and credit, foreign trade, customs policy, wages policy, etc. A chapter is devoted to a critical examination of German economic statistics for the period 1924-1926.

Weigert, Dr. O., and others. *Die Ausführungsvorschriften zum Gesetz über Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung.* Gemeinsam mit Dr. Fritz BERNDT, Margarete EHLERT, Dr. Bernhard LEHFELDT, Dr. Friedrich SYRUP, erläutert von Dr. Oscar WEIGERT. Bücherei des Arbeitsrechts. Neue Folge, Band 6a. Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1928. 506 pp. 12 marks.

Following the publication of a first volume containing a commentary on the German Act of 16 July 1927 on unemployment insurance, labour exchanges and vocational guidance, to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 1, January 1928, p. 153, Dr. Weigert and his collaborators have now prepared, with the same special competence, a second volume in which are grouped in logical order with explanatory notes the numerous orders and instructions issued in connection with the administration of the Act. This volume, like its predecessor, is an indispensable guide to a thorough study of the mechanism of placing and unemployment insurance in Germany.

Wernsing, Dr. Caroline. *Die Wanderungen auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt in der Nachkriegszeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des bergbaulichen Arbeitsmarktes im rheinisch-westfälischen Industriegebiet.* Fragen des Arbeitsmarktes. Dissertationsreihe des Seminars für Arbeitsvermittlung und Berufsberatung an der Universität Münster i.W. Herausgegeben von Dr. Heinrich WEBER und Dr. Bernhard ORDEMANN. Heft I. Münster, 1927. 126 pp.

This study, devoted to migrations of workers within the German frontiers, the labour market in Germany, and, more especially, the labour supply in the mining industry in the provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia, forms part of a series of works published by the "seminar" on placing and vocational guidance of the University of Münster. The author also devotes a few chapters to international migratory movements of workers.

Wiedwald, Dr. Rudolf. *Das kaufmännische Lehrlingswesen und seine Reform.* Anhang: *Entwurf eines Berufsausbildungsgesetzes.* Schriftenreihe "Arbeit und Beruf," Band 5. Herausgegeben von Dr. Paul DELMIETZER und ERNST SCHINDLER. Berlin, Grüner Verlag, 1927. xvi+166 pp.

Basing his opinion on two years' experience in the Hamburg Office for Vocational Guidance and Placing of Apprentices, the author of this interesting study on the organisation of apprenticeship for commercial occupations considers the enactment of legislation on the subject to be essential.

The work is in four parts dealing respectively with the nature and requirements of a commercial career, the regulation of commercial apprenticeship (apprenticeship contracts, the position of apprentices in collective agreements, etc.), the practical training of apprentices, and prospects in commercial employment. The author assigns an important and specific task to vocational guidance. In the chapters devoted to practical questions he examines the different forms of vocational education, and reaches the conclusion that the technical school alone cannot supply

a complete training. Apprenticeship in a commercial firm is indispensable, but it should be organised and supervised. Finally, the author appeals for the co-operation of employees' trade unions, whose influence and experience can be of great assistance in this necessary work.

Woodbury, Robert Morse. *Workers' Health and Safety: A Statistical Program.* Institute of Economics, Investigations in Industry and Labour. New York, Macmillan Company, 1927. xii+205 pp.

Wurmová, Jindřiška. *Spolecnost Národu Nasi Miladezi.* Preface by Dr. E. BENES. Prague, 1927. 26 pp. 2.50 Czech crowns.

This pamphlet describes for young people the constitution and activities of the League of Nations. Some passages are devoted to the International Labour Organisation.

— *Tuzba Veku.* Brünn, 1927. 14 pp.

This address, which was "broadcasted", deals with the problem of peace, and contains a passage on the International Labour Organisation.

Yandell, Henderson, and Haggard, Howard W. *Noxious Gases and the Principles of Respiration influencing their Action.* American Chemical Society, Monograph Series, No. 35. New York, The Chemical Catalogue Co., 1927. 220 pp. illustr.

The first five chapters are devoted to the physiological problems connected with the inhalation of noxious gases (general survey, principles of respiration and respiratory functions of the blood, laws of gases and vapours, principles determining the absorption, distribution and elimination of gases in the body).

The following ten chapters deal with the different groups of noxious gases, which are classified according to their physiological action: asphyxiants, irritants, organic volatile drug-like substances, and inorganic and organometallic gases. In each case the physical, chemical and toxic properties are considered, together with the danger involved by the presence of the gas in different industrial processes, and first-aid measures in cases of poisoning. A bibliography follows each chapter.

The last chapter discusses the prevention and treatment of poisoning by noxious gases. An analytical table of contents is included.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Coudenhove-Kalergl, R. N. *Held oder Heiliger.* Vienna, Paris, Leipzig, Paneuropa Verlag, 1927. 240 pp.

Exner, Dr. Franz. *Krieg und Kriminalität in Oesterreich.* Mit einem Beitrag über die *Kriminalität der Militärpersonen* von Dr. G. LELEWER. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges. Oesterreichische und Ungarische Serie. Carnegie-Stiftung für internationalen Frieden: Abteilung für Volkswirtschaft und Geschichte, Vienna, Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1927. viii+217 pp.

Fabre-Luce, Alfred. *Russie 1927.* Paris, Bernard Grasset, 1927. 264 pp. 12 frs.

Freund, Dr. Heinrich. *Strafgesetzbuch, Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz und Strafprozessordnung Sowjetrusslands.* Quellen und Studien. Erste Abteilung: Recht. Neue Folge: 1. Band. Osteuropa-Institut in Breslau. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1925. v+479 pp.

Grelling, Richard. *Der Lokalisierungswinkel. Das Steckenpferd der Unschuldpropaganda.* Olten, W. Trösch, 1927. 56 pp.

Holland, H. E. *The Revolt of the Samoans.* Wellington, The Clarte Book Depot, 1928. 16 pp. 6d.

Kommission für Rationelles Wirtschaften. *Bücher und Fachschriften-Verzeichnis über rationelles Arbeiten und Wirtschaften in Industrie, Handel, Gewerbe, öffentlichen Betrieben und über Betriebswissenschaft. Systematische Klassifikation der Bücher nach den einzelnen Fachgebieten.* Zürich, Hofer und Co., 1928. viii+163 pp.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

**INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR REVIEW**

VOL. XVII. No. 6.



JUNE 1928

GENEVA

1928

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