



REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

Industrial Diseases :

Analysis of Factory Inspection Reports, 1923¹: III

CYANOGEN DERIVATIVES

GERMANY

Several cases of poisoning by calcium cyanide dust (especially when there was simultaneous absorption of alcohol) were reported in agriculture (Upper Bavaria). In the manufacture of cyanamide, on the contrary, there were almost no more cases of this kind. The production of dust is helped by the transport of the substance in paper bags, which often tear and let dust escape, especially when the carriage, loading, and unloading are done without proper care. The substance used to be packed in iron boxes, and poisoning was almost unknown. Several cases of dermatitis were reported as caused by spreading cyanamide in the fields.

Attacks of fever, which passed quickly, were observed among workers handling calcium cyanamide (Upper Franconia). These attacks mostly occurred when the workers took alcoholic drinks during or immediately after the work.

Cyanogen caused some slight cases of poisoning in a file-hardening undertaking.

A woman worker in a silver-plating workshop suffered from dermatitis due to potassium cyanide. A chemist in a research laboratory who was treating gold and silver solutions with potassium cyanide was so seriously affected that he had to change his occupation.

A fatal accident due to a fall causing fracture of the skull occurred in a factory (Baden) which had been disinfected with hydrocyanic acid three days before. The widow of the victim stated that her husband had not been well the previous day, and had put this down to the smell in the factory. It is possible that the fall may have been due to inhalation of hydrocyanic acid, but as none of the other workers complained of any discomfort it is not certain that the accident was due to the effects of poisoning.

¹ The data for Germany refer to 1923 and 1924.

GREAT BRITAIN

One fatal case of poisoning by potassium cyanide was reported in 1923. The victim, who was one of seven men unloading drums, was taking the slings off the drums, some of which leaked. The symptoms were shock, dyspnoea, almost pulselessness, and unconsciousness. The superficial skin of the right arm came off in patches, as if from burns. Oxygen was administered, but he died a few hours later. The other six men were only slightly affected. It was suggested that wet cyanide had been absorbed through the skin; another view was that the sodium cyanide had been decomposed by the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere, and the hydrocyanic acid thus liberated had been inhaled by the victim.

NETHERLANDS

Cases of dermatitis occurred in 1923 among workers loading a ship with 100-kilogram bales of calcium cyanide which they carried on their shoulders. The workers suffered from wounds made by the wire used to tie up the sacks. One or them had ulcers on the face and feet, due to the fact that some of the substance had escaped from a sack when he was in a violent sweat and it was raining. Another worker had oedema of the face. The calcium cyanamide contained from 10 to 20 per cent. of quicklime. In certain workers, after absorption of alcohol, calcium cyanamide causes fatigue, nausea, painful throbbing in the head, shivering fits, and dyspnoea.

ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS

AUSTRIA

Trichlorethylene used in a chemical cleaning works affected one worker so seriously that special ventilation of the workroom had to be ordered. Women workers employed in the same room also complained of a feeling like drunkenness.

GERMANY

Trichlorethylene.

During 1923 and 1924, three cases of poisoning by trichlorethylene were reported in Berlin among workers using it for cleaning purposes, and two fatal cases in metal goods factories in Württemberg. In one of the latter cases some drops of trichlorethylene escaped through the leaky bottom of a vessel that was being heated over a gas flame and fell into the flame. To prevent a repetition of the accident it was ordered that the trichlorethylene was only to be heated in a vessel with a water jacket, unless it was heated by steam. In the other case the decomposition of trichlorethylene gave rise to phosgene, which caused pneumonia with myocarditis. Other more or less serious effects of the narcotic action of trichlorethylene were also observed.

Special apparatus tightly closed is necessary for handling heated trichlorethylene; when it is used cold, good exhaust ventilation by down draught must be provided. In any case, the work should be done in workrooms set apart for the purpose.

Five cases of poisoning (including two women) were reported in an undertaking in Thuringia where metal parts were being cleaned with trichlorethylene. The symptoms were heart trouble, giddiness, loss of appetite, pallor.

Carbon Tetrachloride.

Two workmen employed in sticking soles in a boot factory (Erfurt) became unconscious, but there were no serious consequences. An analysis showed that the principal solvent in the cement used was carbon tetrachloride. Similar symptoms were observed among workmen at Düsseldorf who were coating casks with a substance containing carbon tetrachloride.

Ethylene Chloride.

Two cases, one of them fatal, of poisoning by fumes of ethylene chloride were reported in Bavaria among workmen engaged in cleaning the rollers of a paper machine. It was suggested that defective conditions of the lungs and heart found during the post-mortem examination had probably lessened the deceased man's power of resisting the effect of the poison.

Formaline.

Two cases of occupational dermatitis were observed in galvanising works at Hamburg. In the case of a woman worker employed on soaking galalith plates the dermatitis was perhaps due to the presence of small quantities of formaline in the water used.

Acetone; Pyridine; Allylic Compounds.

Morbid symptoms were observed in recent years among workers employed on pickling in a motor body works (Bremen). The very concentrated fumes given off by the pickle caused such violent irritation of the eyes that the use of the pickle had to be prohibited. An analysis showed that, in addition to fairly large quantities of acetone and pyridine, there was also present a substance resembling the allylic compounds. The symptoms were similar to those observed in 1919 among the workers in a boot factory who were using a cement containing acetone and allylic alcohol.

GREAT BRITAIN

Three cases of poisoning by trichlorethylene occurred in the painting of a brewing vat with a preparation of enamel.

Complaints of ill health were made by the workers in a factory making crêpe rubber soled shoes; the solvents used in making the rubber solution include trichlorethylene, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, and

chloroform. Complaints were made particularly of trichlorethylene: drowsiness, loss of appetite, and shortness of breath. Carbon tetrachloride also produced symptoms of drowsiness, headache, and slight tremor. Dilatation of the pupils was observed in one worker. The installation or improvement of exhaust ventilation rendered the conditions of work satisfactory.

No definite poisoning from amyl acetate was observed, although its use had considerably increased, chiefly in the manufacture of toe puffs, bronzing of picture frames, and lacquering. Unless there is good ventilation, exhaust or general, the workers suffer from headache, drowsiness, and throat irritation, particularly when first commencing work. No permanent injury to health results from inhalation of amyl acetate fume.

NETHERLANDS

Four workers engaged in clearing out the oil tanks in a whale-oil ship suffered from swollen eyelids and conjunctivitis; they complained of hypersensitiveness to light, throat irritation, and nausea. These troubles were ascribed to acrolein, traces of which were found in the oil, which had thickened with the cold and had been heated to 30°-36° C. to make its removal from the tanks possible. The steam was carried into the tanks by spiral pipes, and acrolein was generated by the oil in the pipes coming into contact with the air. The use of compressed air for emptying the tanks was recommended.

PETROLEUM BENZINE

In Germany only one fatal case of benzine poisoning was reported; this was due to septicaemia, which was probably caused by bad petroleum eczema. In the Netherlands two cases were reported in 1923; one was a worker in an oil store engaged in cleaning out a benzine tank, who fainted and fell into the tank; it was found that he had blisters and eczema on various parts of the body. The same symptoms are found among petroleum workers.

AROMATIC COMPOUNDS

AUSTRIA

Several cases of poisoning by benzol fumes were reported in 1923; in particular, at Vienna, three women workers dipping walking-sticks in a cellulose lacquer, who were taken ill and had to be sent to hospital.

GERMANY

Prussia

Two cases of poisoning, one of them fatal, were reported in Upper Silesia among the workers in a benzol factory. In the same province it

was observed that an apprentice employed on vulcanising in a motor repairing workshop was very pale; this was found to be due to benzol poisoning.

Workers using a cleaning solution containing carbon disulphide, benzol, and acetone were seriously affected. Blood analysis showed that they were suffering from anaemia, and in one case a dangerous reduction of the number of white corpuscles.

Some cases of benzol poisoning occurred in 1923 in an indiarubber factory (Lüneburg) where there had been similar trouble in 1912. To prevent further cases the workrooms were fitted with ventilating apparatus for bringing in a supply of fresh air (which could, if necessary, be heated) through pipes laid on the roof, and carrying off the benzol-laden air at the floor level.

In the Düsseldorf district the women workers employed on cleaning bicycle parts had to be replaced by men because they suffered from headache and faintness caused by benzol fumes. The cleaning is now done by boiling the parts in water containing basic substances.

The harmful effects of benzol fumes were also noted in several undertakings in the Cologne district, especially in the indiarubber industry, where petroleum benzine, which had become too dear, had had to be temporarily replaced by benzol. The morbid symptoms (headache, sick feeling, etc.), which were much more frequent among women than among men, disappeared when the use of benzine was resumed.

In a factory making printers' colours the substitution of xylol for benzol resulted in the disappearance of the morbid symptoms formerly observed among the workers.

Cases of sickness were reported in an undertaking where the workers were coating pieces of metal with a cellulose lacquer diluted with benzol.

Cases of headache and giddiness occurred in a boot factory where "ago" cement was used; on analysis this was found to contain benzol.

Bavaria

Two serious cases of poisoning by an anti-rust substance containing tar were reported by a medical inspector. A water tank, ventilated only by some manholes, was being coated with this substance on a very hot day. The two workers in question were rescued, but they had already become unconscious, were suffering from cyanosis of the face, and their breathing and heart action were barely perceptible.

Two cases of toluol poisoning were reported in a chemical works.

Württemberg

Two cases of injury due to inhalation of benzol fumes, with characteristic blood picture, were reported. One was a woman worker in a benzol factory, who was cleaning laboratory glass in a badly ventilated room; the other a woman worker in a boot factory who had for three years been cleaning finished boots with benzol. In the latter case a cure took about three months.

Baden

In 1924 a workman was poisoned while coating a vat with a solution of tar in benzol. The morbid symptoms (headache and sick feeling) lasted three and a half weeks. The man also suffered from irritation of the eyes and a tumour on the cornea. This case perhaps explains a fatal case that occurred in 1923, whose causes could not be determined. Here, too, it was a worker who was coating a vat with a tar solution; death was ascribed to yellow atrophy of the liver. It is very probable that death was caused by the inhalation of poisonous fumes given off by the solution.

Other German States

A fatal case of poisoning was reported in the State of Hesse. A workman who had for some years been employed on pumping benzol into a storage tank was inattentive for a moment and the benzol overflowed through a weak spot in the covering of the tank. He was further imprudent enough to wipe up the benzol with a rag, with the result that he became unconscious.

Two cases of poisoning, one of them serious, were reported among workers cleaning out benzol tanks without wearing gas masks.

There was one fatal case in a Hamburg oil mill.

Seven cases of poisoning occurred in the State of Oldenburg among workers employed on coating a sluice gate with a tar solution. One of them was very seriously affected. All these cases were ascribed to benzol poisoning.

GREAT BRITAIN

Five cases, with three deaths, occurred from the cleaning out of benzol tanks. It is to be noted that in one case all ordinary precautions (steaming the tank and blowing in air) had been taken.

BENZENE DERIVATIVES

GERMANY

Prussia

During 1923-1924, four workmen (Potsdam) who were working with explosives containing dinitrobenzene in summer showed signs of poisoning which lasted for some weeks. This was probably due to fumes given off by the explosives on account of the heat.

In a stump-extracting undertaking in the province of Grenzmark-Posen (West Prussia) two workmen handling an explosive composed mainly of dinitrobenzene and trinitrotoluene suffered from acute weakness of the heart, bronchial catarrh, and jaundice. This poisoning (by nitrobenzene) occurred in the cold season and in spite of the plentiful supply of milk provided for the workers. The work, however, seems

to have been done without wearing waterproof gloves, so that in spite of the cold the nitrobenzene was dissolved by perspiration and could easily be absorbed by the skin.

In the Breslau district, where nitrobenzene is manufactured by nitrating benzene with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, a few cases of slight poisoning by nitrobenzene were observed, the symptoms being a feeling of discomfort, nausea, and giddiness. The workrooms must be well ventilated and the workers provided with respirators; the utmost cleanliness is necessary; and there should be continual medical supervision of the workers.

There was a similar case, due to the same substances, in the Liegnitz district, where six workmen in a stump-extracting undertaking had severe symptoms of poisoning.

Bavaria

During 1923-1924, 33 cases of poisoning by the so-called aromatic nitro and amido compounds were reported in large-scale chemical industry; 3 of these cases were due to nitrobenzene and 30 to aniline and similar substances. It should, however, be noted that in most of these cases the poisoning was slight, did not last long, and left no permanent effects.

In an undertaking where trinitrotoluene was being used to make picric acid, numerous cases were reported of irritation of the skin (hands, ears, shoulders, and conjunctiva), but no general troubles were observed.

Other German States

In the State of Hesse poisoning by dinitrobenzene was extremely frequent in an undertaking for breaking up munitions. The organisation of strict medical supervision and improvement of working conditions made it possible to prevent severe cases and deaths.

In Hamburg a workman who was coating a boiler with an anti-rust mixture and some women workers in two rubber coat factories suffered from slight poisoning by volatile hydrocarbons.

GREAT BRITAIN

Five cases of TNT sickness not involving toxic jaundice were reported.

ANILINE AND DERIVATIVES

GERMANY

Prussia

A fatal case was reported in the Münster textile industry. This was a worker who fell into a cask of aniline and died eleven hours later. The district doctor ascribed his death to the inhalation of aniline fume.

which was given off chiefly in the drying room where he had hung his clothes after insufficient washing.

In the Arnsberg district some workers handling nitroaniline suffered from headache and giddiness soon after beginning work; others, however, on the same work felt no ill effects.

In the Wiesbaden district 37 cases of anilism, most of them slight, were reported during 1923-1924. The 11 most serious cases, with sickness lasting from 20 to 84 days, were caused by handling munitions containing dinitrobenzene left from the war. The preparation of amido compounds caused one slight case and 2 serious cases of tumour of the bladder, the latter with 158 and 201 days of sickness. In these 3 cases the workmen affected had been employed for 15, 24, and 45 years respectively.

Bavaria

Nine cases of tumour of the bladder, with 3 deaths, were reported as due to aniline or naphthylamine. In the Northern Palatinate 18 cases of acute anilism and 3 of slight chronic anilism were reported in a large-scale chemical works. In 1924 there were also 2 cases of acute poisoning by parachloraniline, one of acute and 2 of chronic poisoning by nitrobenzene, and 2 of poisoning by toluene. The slight and medium cases were all cured; in the serious and chronic cases, on the contrary, the workers affected were made to change their employment. There were also 4 cases of tumour of the bladder, with one death, in a factory making aniline and naphthylamine.

Other German States

One man died of chronic aniline poisoning in a chemical works in Hesse.

GREAT BRITAIN

Of the 27 cases of aniline poisoning reported in 1923, one was due to the escape of fumes from the ager in a calico printing works. Six men were affected who were using picks and shovels to remove the oxide of iron mixed with aniline from the bottom of an aniline machine which had been previously steamed and detached. The machine was afterwards fitted with a spare bottom so that when one has to be cleaned it can be removed and allowed to stand in the open air for some days.

Four serious cases were reported as due to mono- and di-nitrochlorbenzene. The symptoms were pain and throbbing in the head, weakness in the legs, dyspnoea, small pulse, cyanosis, collapse, and in one a comatose condition. Blood examination showed diminution of the number of red cells, and in several cases punctate basophilia. Efforts were made to provide effective protective clothing — leather coverings, rubber leggings, aprons, and gauntlets. Two similar cases were reported of men attending to a hydro-extractor.

NETHERLANDS

A worker in an aniline factory, employed on weighing, measuring and packing dyestuffs, had eczema on both hands.

TAR, OILS, ETC.

AUSTRIA

In a shovel factory (Leoben) a workman suffered from intolerable itching on the arms and legs caused by tar. The undertaking was instructed to instal a mechanical dipping system, and to improve the exhaust ventilation above the tar boiler. In Vienna a workman in a cable factory who had to handle a mixture containing tar had chronic eczema.

GERMANY

Tar.

A workman engaged in cleaning a tar distilling retort (Prussia) was fatally poisoned; the exact cause was not determined.

In the State of Baden there were a number of slight cases of occupational eczema among women workers employed on painting leather goods with aniline colours in an aqueous solution, and two cases of tar acne in an insulator factory.

Pitch.

The dust given off in crushing hard pitch caused several cases of irritation of the eyes, especially because the workers were perspiring heavily on account of the heat (Upper Silesia).

Oils.

Some cases of dermatitis due to turpentine were reported in 1923 in the Potsdam district, and in 1924 one case of dermatitis caused by a substitute for colza oil containing traces of creosote.

Numerous cases of eczema due to lyes, lubricating oils of poor quality, turpentine substitutes, and solutions of hydrofluoric acid were observed in galvanising workshops in Berlin. In a coumarin resin factory an oil, which was given the trade name of "Silesia oil", was obtained as a by-product in the fractional distillation of benzols with high boiling point. This was used for dipping in a screw factory. Technically, it was a good substitute for mineral oil, but its use had to be given up, as the workers who came into contact with it suffered from skin eruptions. Of the 40 women employed on dipping, 11 were affected, and 5 of these had to have medical treatment.

In Bavaria oils of poor quality caused skin eruptions among the workers in an automatic machine factory and among the apprentices in a machinery factory.

In a factory making fireclay goods (Saxony), most of the workers employed on the hand presses, who were using oils made from lignite tar, suffered from skin eruptions, mostly on the hands and arms, which disappeared shortly after contact with the oil ceased.

The use of pine oil caused some cases of eczema in a lacquering workshop in Württemberg.

Some cases of dermatitis were reported in a metal polishing works in Thuringia, and two cases of paraffin itch among the women workers in a Hamburg factory making voltaic cells.

GREAT BRITAIN

The number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration reported in 1923 was considerably in excess of that reported in the three previous years. This was mainly due to the inclusion of 16 cases among mule spinners. The number of cases notified in 1922 was probably below the real total, as the requirement to notify was not yet sufficiently known. This was especially the case in regard to cancer due to lubricating oil. In fact, following on the figures given by Mr. Southam and Dr. Wilson of the number of mule spinners treated for scrotal epithelioma in the Manchester Royal Infirmary between 1902 and 1922 (at least 69 in number), Dr. Henry collected details of 145 cases of epithelioma of the skin among mule spinners between 1907 and 1923, of which 128 (88 per cent.) had had treatment since 1918. In 135 cases (93.1 per cent.) the epithelioma was scrotal, and in the remainder (6.9 per cent.) on either forearm, wrist, left hand, left thigh, or left foot. The earliest age when the diagnosis was made was 33 years; in over 9 per cent. of the cases the age of those attacked was over 40 years. The majority had been in the cotton spinning room all their working lives. Of the 145 cases, 47 (32.4 per cent.) died from the disease; 83 were known to be alive at the time of the investigation, but in 5 cases the disease was so advanced as to be inoperable; in 13 cases the result was unknown. The cancer is mainly due to the position of the worker, who has to lean over the "faller bar" where there is always some oil; but this is not the only source from which oil gets on to the clothes of the spinners.

Up to 1850 the oil used was generally fish oil or animal oil (sperm or neat's foot). After 1850, shale oil was introduced, and in 1864, petroleum oil from America, which by 1872 became a component part of mule spindle oil in many cases. Russian oil arrived about 1880, Rumanian oil about 1900, Persian oil about 1909, and these three were used to some extent in spindle oils before the war. Dr. Henry found it difficult to trace all types of oil with which the spinner may come in contact, as patients had worked at different mills which had obtained their oil supply from various sources. So far he had not been able to obtain a definite case of a patient who, at some part of his career, had not come into contact with shale oil and American oil.

The first essential is to give information to the mule spinners of the necessity of prompt treatment, and with this in view a leaflet was issued by a joint committee of the different bodies interested. Prolonged research may be necessary to discover the precise causative ingredient in the oil.

During his investigation Dr. Henry came across 39 cases of the same disease in occupations other than that of mule spinning, between 1914 and 1923.

Several gas works were visited on the question of washing and bath accommodation for the men; the evident interest taken in their provision

by managers and engineers was very striking. In the four years 1920-1923 (excluding 11 cases, with 2 deaths, in gas works attributed to pitch), 13 cases of epitheliomatous ulceration were reported from gas works and 15 from the manipulation of tar in tar distilleries, etc. A striking fact about some cases of tar carcinoma is the length of time after cessation of work that malignancy shows itself. Thus, in a man aged 78, it was stated to have been contracted in a gas works 28 years previously, and another, aged 75, had been pensioned off 17 years before, after having worked 30 years.¹

Pitch Dust.

Dr. Bridge examined 28 workers who showed skin changes as a result of coming into contact with dust containing pitch, which led him to believe that prolonged employment might eventually give rise to more serious results. This examination, though it showed characteristic coppery pigmentation of the skin, folliculitis, and areas approximating to keratosis, did not, except in one instance, reveal any evidence of cell proliferation. The age of the majority of the workers (under 40) and the short duration of employment made it difficult to express an opinion as to ultimate effects. The firm concerned, recognising the possible risk incurred by the use of this material, set about finding an innocuous substitute.

NETHERLANDS

During 1923 cases of eczema were reported in a motor factory (one case due to gas oil) and an iron foundry (one case due to tar).

MISCELLANEOUS POISONS

GERMANY

In Prussia one case was reported of occupational poisoning by quinine (Cassel) and 3 cases due to blast-furnace gas (Düsseldorf).

In a chemical works in Saxony datura stramonium caused disturbance of vision, hoarseness, and headache. In the same State 4 workers in an opera-hat factory, who were ironing the brims of hats coated with shellac, suffered from irritation of the eyes and air passages. Two workers manipulating alkaloids (atropine, veratrine) had dermatitis and dilatation of the pupils.

In the State of Baden 3 workmen engaged in blasting rocks were poisoned by gases from the explosives. Some slight cases of poisoning

¹ This point is well known in the experimental production of tar epithelioma in mice. Dr. A. Leitch says (*British Medical Journal*, 7 Aug. 1923): "I stopped the tar paintings (on mice) as soon as minute warts made their appearance; nevertheless these small warts continued to grow and became epitheliomata just as soon as if the tar paintings had been continued. Going still further back I found that if I stopped the irritant before there was any sign whatever of neoplasia, in due course warts appeared, and the phenomena of malignancy were unfolded just as before."

were reported among persons employed in packing strychnine, who suffered from stiffness in the legs, the nape of the neck, and the masseter muscle.

In the State of Bremen, the women handling German tobacco, which was very dirty, suffered much discomfort from the irritating dust and fumes of the tobacco. The situation was improved by moistening the tobacco and installing a good system of ventilation.

ANTHRAX

AUSTRIA

Of the 5 cases of anthrax notified in 1923, 4 (with one death) were due to slaughtering infected cattle. The fifth case was a stableman who was infected while cleaning out a stable where an infected horse had been slaughtered the day before.

As a result of the inspection of a leather factory (Linz) the management of the factory expressed its readiness to experiment with the disinfection of raw hides by the Schattenfroh pickling process and the lye process.

FRANCE

Under section 5 of the Act of 25 October 1919 all cases of occupational anthrax for which compensation is claimed must be notified by the mayor of the commune within a fortnight from the stoppage of work.

In 1922 the 17 cases of anthrax notified (with one death) were distributed as follows: wool pulling, 7; tawing, 3; preparing hides and skins, 2; sorting wool, sorting horsehair, tanneries, sale of hides and skins, manufacture of goatskins, one each. The form taken by the disease was as follows: in 12 cases, pustule; in 4 cases, oedema; in one case, oedema and pustule. The lesion was on the head in 9 cases, on the neck and nape in 3, on the upper limbs in 4, and on the lower limbs in one case.

In 1923, 79 cases of anthrax were notified (58 among men; 9 deaths). These cases were distributed as follows: wool pulling, 29; tanneries, 10; tawing, 9; mattress making, 5; wool pulling and tawing, 4; factories making wool felt for shoes, 3; hair and curled hair factories, 2; sale of skins, 2; tawing and tanning, 2; importation of foreign skins, 2; wool washing, 2; and one each in wool sorting, wool spinning, hair spinning, weaving, salting fresh hides, blanket making, glue making, currying, etc. The form taken by the disease was as follows: in 71 cases, pustule; in 6 cases, oedema; in 2 cases, oedema and pustule. The lesion was on the head in 39 cases, on the neck in 11, on the nape in 4, and on the upper limbs in 25 cases.

The first statistics of the frequency of anthrax of occupational origin date from the second half of 1910. The cases notified were as follows:

Year	Cases	Deaths	Year	Cases	Deaths
1910	54	8	1920	48	5
1911	42	3	1921	21	5
1912	38	3	1922	17	1
1913	66	11	1923	79	9
1914-1919	157	19			

GERMANY

Prussia

A workman in a tannery (Liegnitz) who had been handling sheepskins from the Balkans had a pustule on the forehead. In Upper Silesia there was one death: a tannery worker who was loading hides from Eastern Asia. In the Schleswig district there were 4 cases of anthrax among tannery workers in 1923, and 3 cases in 1924 (with one death).

Two cases of anthrax were notified in 1923 in a Breslau horsehair spinning factory, which was provided with the best technical equipment. The bacteriological examination gave positive results in only one case, affecting a worker who had been unloading bales of bristles from abroad.

Two slight cases were reported in a Potsdam butcher's establishment. There was one death (Merseburg), a druggist's employee who was chopping herbs. The infection came from the inhalation of dust from Hungarian datura leaves.

BAVARIA

Of the 22 cases of occupational anthrax reported during 1923-1924, 7 affected tannery workers who had handled buffalo hides from South America and India. In one case the anthrax was both external (eyelid) and internal (lungs). In several cases the injection of serum gave very good results.

There were 2 cases of anthrax in paintbrush factories; these were probably caused by disinfected raw material of German origin.

The preparation of hair and bristles for the manufacture of paintbrushes — substances which are very dusty and often smell badly — is done at home in rooms used for both living and working which are often very small. But on account of high rents and the housing shortage it was not possible to enforce the provisions of section 6 of the Act of 30 March 1903 on home work.

There were 13 cases of anthrax of agricultural origin: cattle dealers, 7; butchers, 5; and one veterinary surgeon. All these except the last were due to slaughtering or handling infected animals.

Saxony

During 1923-1924 there were 16 cases of anthrax (including one child of a paintbrush manufacturer), with 3 deaths. They were distributed as follows: commerce, 2; transport of raw hides and sorting bristles of foreign origin, 3; wool combing, 3; horsehair spinning, 3; and one each in a fur factory, paintbrush factory, tannery, and butcher's establish-

ment. The disinfecting process recommended by the Order of 21 April 1923 had not been applied. The fur factories in the Leipzig district used a kind of pickling process for carotting; the raw materials could not be treated with chemicals as in the lye process, as this would injure the leather.

Württemberg

Eight cases were reported in 1923-1924, 7 of them (with one death) in tanneries. Another fatal case was a mason who was doing some repairs in a house connected with a tannery. In 7 cases the bacteriological examination gave positive results.

Baden

The number of cases of occupational anthrax was slightly higher than in previous years; the increase was explained by the larger quantities of hair and hides of foreign origin imported. In 1923 there were 4 cases in tanneries; 3 of them all about the same time in a single tannery were due to handling goatskins from Asia Minor before liming; the fourth case was a man sorting hides in another tannery. In 1924 there were 3 cases among workers employed on handling skins before liming.

Handling horsehair caused 4 cases in 1923 and one in 1924.

In 1924 there was one case of a butcher who had slaughtered an infected animal.

Other German States

In Thuringia there were 6 cases of anthrax, with 3 deaths. A tannery had been experimenting with the pickling process, but half the skins were unsuitable for further industrial operations.

In the State of Hesse a case was reported in the transport industry and one in a leather factory. In a large leather factory there was one case in 1923 and another in 1924, both caused by goatskins. As the skins handled were of varied origin, both home and foreign, it was not possible to determine which had caused the infection.

At Hamburg the importation of foreign hides and skins caused 20 cases of anthrax during 1923-1924, with 4 deaths. Of the deaths, 2 were due to pulmonary anthrax and one to intestinal anthrax. The fourth was a shoemaker who occasionally worked at the docks, and who in April 1924 had helped to stack dried hides from Brazil. His nose was infected but was healed after three weeks. In August he was again employed on the same work, and then returned to his shoemaking. In September he died of anthrax (cerebral localisation) after three days' illness.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin a workman who had injured his neck while unloading skins died of anthrax.

GREAT BRITAIN

The figures for wool show the effect of the Liverpool Disinfecting Station, only one case having been reported from Bradford. Of the

14 cases reported in all, East Indian wool was present in the wool handled in at least 9.

In the horsehair industry there was anxiety as to the risk of anthrax, especially from hair imported from Russia and Siberia, as out of 18 cases since 1 January 1922, 11, with 3 deaths, were traced to this material. As the plant of the Liverpool Wool Disinfecting Station was not capable of dealing with tail hair, the question was raised whether the method of steam disinfection of foreign horsehair and bristles, required under the German Regulations since 1899, could not be adopted in Great Britain. The German method is low-pressure current steam for at least half an hour, whereas in the usual apparatus in Great Britain the pressure reaches 30 lbs and the temperature 245° F. The German authorities maintain that a temperature of 217° F. (apart from the yellowing of pure white hair) does not damage mane or tail hair, whereas hair disinfected by high-pressure steam is undoubtedly damaged.

As a result of visits to disinfecting stations at Hamburg, Berlin, Nuremberg, Kitzingen, Munich, and Pavia, the conclusion was reached that the process of steam disinfection used in Germany was different from that generally used in England; that white hair could not be subjected to the action of steam if it was intended to bleach it afterwards; but that coloured hair was not materially damaged by low-pressure steam disinfection. There were, however, working inefficiencies in Germany which would be avoided if the disinfection were carried out in a central station.

As regards hides and skins, 6 cases of anthrax occurred in a tannery within just over a fortnight, from a consignment of second quality Hankow hides shipped from New York. Prompt treatment prevented any fatality. All the men affected were employed in transferring the dry hides, which were stored in the factory itself (and not, as is usually the case, in a detached shed), to the liming and soaking pit. Infection was attributed to splashing rather than to dust, as in one severe case on the eyelid a splash was known to have hit the upper eyelid. All available information was given to the firm, and work on the hides was stopped with a view to disinfecting the consignment by the soda lye process.

Following on a case of anthrax at Glasgow, contracted from the goat-skin binding of orange boxes from Spain, the bacteriologist of the Glasgow City Council examined 282 portions of thongs, and found 16 infected.

In Bradford a man died of anthrax contracted from a shaving brush which had a printed label on it, "guaranteed free from anthrax". Enquiry showed that the brush was made of China hair which was sold with a guarantee of disinfection. Steam disinfection of horsehair (the best practical means at present known) is carried out by some importing firms at their workshops in Tientsin prior to "drawing" the hair before export. Some hair must have been allowed to pass through either untreated, or inadequately treated, by steam.

NETHERLANDS

In 1923, 2 cases were reported: a porter in a rag warehouse and a butcher in a public slaughter house.

MISCELLANEOUS INFECTIONS

GERMANY

In Bavaria infection with swine plague was relatively frequent, especially among butchers. The cases of erysipelas all ended satisfactorily. In 7 cases wounds which at first seemed unimportant ended fatally, either from blood poisoning or from tetanus. In Middle Franconia a woman bristle dresser had furunculosis on the hands and face; there were also 2 cases of pharyngitis caused by inhalation of coal dust (a polisher's apprentice and a woman compass polisher) and several cases of swine plague affecting the hands among butchers.

In Thuringia 20 workers who had been threshing damp and mouldy barley suffered from fever with headache, sick feeling, and shivering fits, which lasted some days.

GREAT BRITAIN

In 1923 Dr. Henry was asked to assist an important engineering works in ascertaining the cause and trying to prevent an outbreak of septic blisters on the hands and a papular irritant rash on the face or body, which in some cases became vesicular. The girls affected came from the light chain group, where over 400 women and 38 men were employed, over 10 per cent. of whom were affected.

The following were given as among the causes of the blisters: punctures from metallic splinters; removal of splinters by unsterilised needle; machine and paraffin oils used; possible lowered vitality, as 87 per cent. of the cases were women and young persons under 24 years of age.

Various measures were taken. In particular, all girls with impetigo were sent to their panel doctor, and not allowed to return without a certificate to say they were free from contagion; the workers had the contagious nature of the impetigo impressed upon them, and were urged to go to the ambulance room for immediate treatment of punctures or suspicious rashes; separate towels were provided instead of roller towels; cod-liver oil was administered to the girls; a special nurse was engaged and stationed in the light chain department, who removed all splinters and applied iodine to all punctures; septic blisters were opened and treated with ammoniated mercury ointment. This nurse dressed 641 splinter punctures in five months.

In six months the firm decided that the precautions taken had been so effective that the temporary nurse was discharged.

Septic poisoning accounted for 7.3 per cent. of all reported accidents in Scotland, and 8.4 per cent. in the Western district. In the Dundee district the figure was as high as 14.2 per cent.

NETHERLANDS

In 1923 one case of cowpox was reported, affecting a cattle breeder.

SYPHILIS AMONG GLASS BLOWERS

GERMANY

In a glassworks in the Magdeburg district a worker with syphilis infected three others who had used the same blowpipe. Another case occurred shortly afterwards in the same works, but with a different origin.

In order to lessen the risk of infection by blowpipes, the following measures were recommended : (1) all workers who had used the same blowpipe or drinking vessel as the men who were infected were to be medically examined once a month for the next three months ; (2) each blowpipe was to have a distinctive mark (colour, number, etc.) to prevent their being accidentally interchanged ; (3) if a blowpipe had to be used by anyone but its owner, the mouth-piece must be first disinfected by soaking for 24 hours in a 1-in-1,000 solution of sublimate ; (4) the use of general drinking vessels was forbidden, and individual ones with distinctive numbers were provided ; (5) all glassblowers and apprentices were to be medically examined before engagement, and the medical certificate (after blood examination if necessary) was to state explicitly that they were not suffering from any infectious disease, and in particular from syphilis. Instructions were also given that all the workers were to be medically examined in the next four weeks, and any who were infected were to leave the factory until they were free from infection.

(To be continued.)

Labour Cost in Danish Agriculture ¹

The farm accounts analysed in a report² recently issued by the Danish Bureau of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics cover the year 1926-1927. Out of 700 farms sending in accounts, 200, which had

¹ This summary forms part of a series of articles on labour cost in agriculture which it is intended to publish in the *International Labour Review*. The following reports have already appeared :

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

International Labour Review, Vol. XVII, No. 2, Feb. 1928, pp. 240-253 ; "Labour Cost in Agriculture in England and in Illinois".

² DENMARK. BUREAU OF FARM MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS : *Results of Danish Farm Accounts in the Accounting Year 1926-1927 (Provisional Survey)*. 18th Report. 8 October 1927. Typescript (in English).

also sent in accounts in the previous year, were taken as a basis for the following calculations, which are preliminary. Figures are given showing the distribution and average acreage of the farms, the agricultural capital per hectare, the gross returns in Kroner per hectare, the working costs, and, finally, a summary of the general financial results.

WORKING COSTS PER HECTARE ON 200 FARMS

Size of farms	1926-1927						1925-1926
	Labour	Concentrates	Fertiliser	Other purchases	Other costs	Total	
Hectares	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Less than 10	444	352	35	113	185	1,129	1,318
10-50	281	170	39	68	147	705	806
Over 50	213	86	41	46	117	503	611
All 200 farms :							
1926-1927	293	181	39	71	146	730	—
1925-1926	327	218	49	89	166	—	849

While the physical volume of agricultural production has increased, the monetary value of that production has been much lower than in the preceding year on account of the rise in the gold value of the Danish Krone, which continued till the end of the year, combined with a continued fall in world prices of animal products.

Working costs for all farms have decreased by 14 per cent., namely, from 849 Kroner per hectare in 1925-1926 to 730 Kroner per hectare in 1926-1927. Nevertheless, they have not decreased as much as gross returns, which have fallen by 17 per cent. Consequently, farmers were in a slightly worse position than in the previous year.

An analysis of this decrease of working costs by items shows that labour costs — including salary to manager — have decreased by 10.4 per cent., which is less than the general average decrease of 14 per cent. This general average decrease is therefore more substantially due to a marked decrease in the cost of artificial fertilisers, namely, 20.4 per cent., and concentrates, namely, 17.0 per cent.

The decrease in labour costs is, however, somewhat more marked on the larger farms, the rate of decrease there noted being 13 per cent.; this seems to have had the effect of bringing down total working costs somewhat more emphatically.

It is to be remarked that the average decrease in labour costs, even if not so great as the decrease in other items, corresponds normally with the decrease in wage rates. It would appear therefore that the volume of employment has scarcely changed per farm.

The following table gives a summary of the financial results of the year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS ON 200 FARMS

Size of farms	Agri-cultural capital	Gross returns	Working costs	Net returns				Actual labour earnings of family	
				1926-1927		1925-1926		1926-1927	1925-1926
	Kroner per hectare (1926-1927)			Kroner per hectare	Percent. of agri-cultural capital	Kroner per hectare	Percent. of agri-cultural capital	Kroner per hectare	
Hectares	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.		Kr.		Kr.	Kr.
Less than 10	3,388	1,186	1,129	57	1.7	84	2.4	259	329
10-50	2,571	721	705	16	0.6	40	1.5	11	35
Over 50	2,295	527	503	24	1.0	17	0.7	-38	-46
All 200 farms :									
1926-1927	2,649	756	730	26	1.0	—	—	45	—
1925-1926	2,772	891	849	—	—	42	1.5	—	68

As might be expected from the facts stated above, the net return has fallen and the average rates of earnings on capital are low, only 1.7 and 0.6 per cent. on the two smaller groups of farms, as compared with 2.4 and 1.5 per cent. for the previous year; the larger farms, however, have slightly improved their position and their rate of earning on capital is 1.0 per cent., an improvement on the 0.7 per cent. of 1925-1926. The value of capital is calculated as booked value; the sale value would be somewhat higher, so that the rate of earnings would be still lower were that value to be taken as a basis.

The last two columns of the table show how little the farms have been able to pay the farmer and his family as remuneration for labour performed, after deduction of expenses, and on the supposition that a preliminary deduction of 5 per cent. interest on capital is considered an essential charge: that is to say, the farms have been unable to produce sufficient net earnings to reward the cultivator both as "capitalist" and as worker.¹ The average "labour earnings" of the farmer and his family on all farms taken together amount to only 45 Kroner per hectare if this interest charge is maintained, or 30 per cent. of what would have been earned had they worked at normal rates of wages as hired persons. Moreover, the larger the farm the lower the labour earnings on this calculation. Calculated per farm, and not per hectare, the figures are as follows:

Size of farms (Hectares)	Earnings per farm (Kroner)
Less than 10	1,502
10-50	303
Over 50	No labour earnings, but a deficit of 4,666 Kroner per farm

¹ On this vexed point, see p. 14 of the document submitted to the International Economic Conference, mentioned in the first note to this article.

Even on the group of smallest farms, the "labour earnings" are only 60 per cent. of the normal remuneration which could have been earned had the farmer and his family done the same amount of work as hired persons. It could be argued that it would pay the farmer better to place his capital out at interest in some other industry, and seek wage-paid employment as a hired agricultural worker. The argument is somewhat theoretical, but increasing attention is being drawn to it in literature on farm accounting.

Troubles in Western Samoa : Report of the Royal Commission

During the latter part of 1926 and during 1927, great dissatisfaction was expressed in the mandated territory of Western Samoa by a certain section of European and Samoan opinion concerning the administration of the territory and concerning the administrative methods adopted under the Mandatory Power (New Zealand). A joint organisation called the Mau was established by dissatisfied Europeans and Samoans for the purpose of voicing their grievances, and its operations, which culminated in the refusal of its members to obey the laws of the Territory, were such as to make effective government almost impossible. The situation finally became so serious that in September 1927 the Government of New Zealand, at the request of the Administrator, appointed a Royal Commission to conduct an investigation into the matter. Under its terms of reference, the Commission was to enquire and report whether there was just or reasonable cause for the complaints and objections which had been advanced, whether the Administrator or his officials had exceeded their duty or failed to exercise their functions honestly and justly, and whether, having regard to Samoan native customs and the due maintenance of government and order, it would be advisable to cancel the powers by which Samoans could be banished for a fixed period from one part of the islands to another.

The Commission, consisting of the Chief Justice of New Zealand and a Judge of the Native Land Court of New Zealand, proceeded at once to Western Samoa. It sat for more than a month, and reported in November last to the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Commission divides its Report into two parts corresponding to the main classes of complaint against the Administration. The first part may be said to deal with European grievances and concerns the charges regarding the total prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor, regarding the action of the Administration in acting as agent for the oversea marketing of copra made by native producers, and regarding extravagance in the expenditure of public revenues. The second part deals with complaints and charges relating to acts of the Administration in relation to native affairs and to the part

taken directly or indirectly by the Samoans in the government of the territory.

It is not proposed to deal here in detail with all sections of the Report, although it is of interest to note that, in sum, the Commission considered that all the important charges brought against the Administration were unfounded. Some interesting information concerning the economic conditions and opportunities of the natives¹ is, however, contained in the Report and the Minutes of Evidence which, together with numerous supplementary documents, are published in a single volume², and the main features of this information are summarised below.

MARKETING OF COPRA GROWN BY NATIVE PRODUCERS

The Report explains that the staple export of the territory is, and always has been, copra. This is produced by the New Zealand Reparations Estates, by private planters some of whom are lessees of certain of the Reparations Estates, and by Samoans. The quantity of copra produced by natives amounts to about 12,000 tons per annum, which they have hitherto disposed of by sale to local traders, who, by agreement among themselves, fixed a purchase price which the natives, having no other means of disposing of their produce, were forced to accept. The traders made it a practice to pay only one price, regardless of the quality of the copra, with the result that, in the words of the Commission, "the Samoan producer had no incentive to exercise care and attention in the preparation and drying of his copra. The better the quality of his copra, the more the profits of the traders were enhanced. It may well be that a change of system in the direction of paying a better price for increased quality might have involved difficulties for the trader; but it is clear that the trader had no inducement to alter the system, with which he was well content."

The natives themselves were alive to the disadvantages of these conditions, and this was especially the case among those who were acquainted with conditions in the neighbouring islands of American Samoa, where, owing to a system of marketing through the administration, higher prices were obtainable. Continual complaints were laid before the Administrator of Western Samoa in this connection, and reiterated requests were made by the native councils that the Government should promote a scheme similar to that adopted in American Samoa.

In response to these appeals, the Administrator, "regarding himself", says the Report, "as standing in a quasi-paternal relationship to the Samoans", obtained powers from the New Zealand Government in February 1926 to market native copra which reached a certain standard

¹ Cf. also *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXV, No. 4, 23 Jan. 1928, pp. 122-124.

² NEW ZEALAND: *Report of the Royal Commission concerning the Administration of Western Samoa*, 1927.

of quality, through the New Zealand Reparations Estates. These Estates consist of plantations which were formerly in German hands. Their ownership has, by special legislation, been vested in the New Zealand Government, which has, in substance, purchased them and allocated the purchase money to the war reparations payments due from Germany. The Estates are run by a board of control, and a portion of the profits is used as part of the annual grant of £20,000 which the New Zealand Government makes to the Samoan Treasury. The Estates possess their own machinery for placing produce on the oversea market, and it was this machinery of which the Administrator proposed to avail himself in carrying out a scheme for marketing native copra.

The scheme designed by the Administrator had two objects. The first of these was to educate the native by inducing him to produce a high grade copra. In order to achieve this, instructions were published in Samoan for native guidance and a travelling inspector was appointed to exercise supervision and give advice. The second object was to market the produce in such a way as to ensure a fair price to the native producer. For this purpose five collecting stations were opened, advances of an amount within £10 per ton of the London forward market price were given in cash, and natives were informed that the Government was not purchasing their copra but consigning it. The advances made amounted to about £16 per ton, as compared with the prices, varying from £9 to £13 per ton, which were being paid by the local traders. Private planters were not covered by this scheme, although, as is shown by the minutes of a conference held by the Administrator, which were read as evidence by the Secretary to the Administration, they were free to make their own arrangements with the New Zealand Reparations Estates for the marketing of high-grade copra.

The attitude taken towards the scheme by the traders was, as was perhaps to be expected, hostile. The move was regarded as an improper *interference with private enterprise*, the advances made by the Administration as too large, and the success of the scheme as tending to the elimination of the trader and to the loss of the capital expended in the establishment and upkeep of trading stations. Objections were also advanced by one of the traders who gave evidence before the Commission to certain facilities afforded by the Administration for the payment of native tax in copra instead of cash, on the ground that it caused a reduction in the amount of copra available for purchase by local merchants. It should be explained, however, that the Administration was not concerned in handling ordinary native copra, as distinguished from copra of high grade, except in so far as the natives chose, under the terms of the Native Personal Tax Ordinance of 1927, to pay their tax in copra instead of in cash. Up to the end of September 1927 the amount of high-grade copra marketed by the Administration amounted to about 100 tons. The experiment proved to be a success and the quality of the copra excellent. The price realised in London for the first and second consignments was £27 and £28 per ton respectively, and the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London recommended that further shipments should be forwarded.

It is a fact of considerable significance that this was not the first

occasion on which the Administration had interfered with a view to the raising of prices for produce in Western Samoa, and the Report points out that in 1922 the European cocoa planters in the islands approached the Administration with a view to obtaining higher prices for cocoa beans, stating that the system under which they were compelled to sell their beans to the traders was entirely unsatisfactory. The Administration undertook to guarantee a price of £50 per ton for unwashed beans and £55 per ton for washed beans, when this produce reached a certain standard and was shipped through the New Zealand Reparations Estates. This represented an increase of £10 per ton in each case. There was, however, no need for further action on the part of the Administration, as the local merchants immediately raised their prices.

The Minutes of Evidence published with the Report seem to show that in the present case no special effort was made, either by the Administration or by the local merchants, to come to a common agreement with regard to the price of copra. The supplementary documents published in the Report contain, however, two letters exchanged by the Chamber of Commerce of Western Samoa and the Administration. In the first of these, dated 18 May 1927, the Chamber of Commerce, after lodging an emphatic protest against the scheme, stated: "In conclusion, we have been assured by those concerned that they are willing to meet the Administration to discuss any matter relating to copra, and would welcome any practicable scheme that would ensure a better product meriting a better price." The reply from the Administration, dated 2 September 1927, stated that the Administrator had discussed the matter with large numbers of natives, but they had in no way changed their attitude and urgently requested Government assistance. It then reiterated the objects of the Government scheme, and concluded: "It is not proposed to discuss the various questions in your letter, some of which are based on false assumption, and all arise out of the first question — as to whether the Administration has proved to its satisfaction that the merchants and those concerned with copra are not paying a fair price for the same. The answer to this question is that the Administration is satisfied that a fair price has not been paid to the natives for good quality copra." No further move appears to have been made, although the representatives of the traders stated before the Commission that the traders were willing to co-operate with any workable scheme for the improvement of the quality of copra, and the Colonial Secretary, on the other hand, stated that the Administration would relinquish the scheme if satisfactory prices were given by the merchants.

The Report makes the following comments on the scheme:

We think that the results have shown that the Samoans are quite capable of producing a high grade copra which will command a good price in European markets. The value of the scheme, to our minds, lies in its providing an incentive to the Samoans to use care and attention in the preparation of copra for export, of the provision of a reward for the exercise of industry and attention, to which they are not very accustomed. We think that it may be hopefully anticipated that the adoption of the scheme will assist in inculcating habits of industry and care in the

Samoans. As we have pointed out, the sale of copra is the only way by which they can provide themselves with ready cash, and the obtaining of a good price for copra will, therefore, be a very desirable thing for them. . . .

We have arrived at the conclusion that the system adopted by the Administrator was a pure measure of policy and does not come within the scope of our enquiry. . . .

We think it proper to point out that the scheme is at present experimental and tentative. No provision for its future extension has been, or could at the present time be, made; and whether such an extension will be necessary or desirable depends obviously on conditions which may in the future obtain, and is a matter of policy with which, as we have said, we have no concern. We think it right to further point out that the special relationship which under the mandate subsists between the Mandatory and the Samoans, and the duties which have been cast upon such Mandatory of watching and safeguarding the moral and material interests of the inhabitants, may warrant interference with private enterprise which under other and normal conditions might not be justifiable. It cannot be said that the conditions under which the Samoans sold their copra to the traders were just and reasonable.

NATIVE GOVERNMENT AND INDIVIDUALISATION OF LANDS

The most important of the complaints put forward in connection with native self-government was that certain of the native local administrators (*faipules*) were not qualified to represent their districts because they had not been chosen in accordance with native usage and custom and had been appointed for unlimited periods. The Report states that the Commission was satisfied that there was no ground for these allegations.

A further grievance was the policy of the Administration in the direction of the individualisation of family lands. The family is the basis of the Samoan social system, which is that of patriarchal communism. The natives in each village are a self-contained community, the control of lands and the property of the family being vested in the family head (*matai*). The boundaries between the lands of the different villages are carefully guarded, although within the village boundary there may be large areas of land lying idle. The planted areas are definitely assigned to some chief or *matai* who subdivides it among the members of his family. The Administration found that the disadvantage of this system was that it discouraged all personal initiative, and had therefore considered various methods of encouraging a system of individual ownership. The question was referred to the *fono* of *faipules* (native parliament), who, after discussing it with their people, approved the proposals of the Administrator whereby each young man should have assigned to him a portion of land for himself, his wife, and children, which he himself might cultivate, subject to the condition that he should hand over a certain portion of the produce to the *matai*, in accordance with the village regulations. It was suggested that the District Council should have the right to apportion or lease virgin lands up to five acres in area to a *taulealea* (young man other than a *matai*) during his lifetime for purposes of cultivation, at a rental of 1s. per acre, this rental to go to the owner of the uncultivated land, or to the District Council in any other case. The

Minutes of Evidence seem to indicate that the natives did not realise an important fact which is emphasised in the Report, namely, that the scheme was optional, and in no way compulsory, and that no family head could be forced to subdivide his lands if he did not wish to do so.

The Administrator made the following statement before the Commission in connection with this scheme for the division of land :

In order to provide for the increasing population of the native race, proposals have been made that the areas of bush land now lying idle, and which the natives will not develop, should be divided and allocated by the natives themselves under the authority of their District Councils in from five to ten acre sections to young *taulelea* to cultivate for themselves, but under the control of their *matais*. Each such area to be partly planted in taro and bananas, and partly in coconuts and cocoa. Those districts that do not wish to do this are not compelled to do so, but if the native race continues to increase in the same proportion as at present, compulsion will ultimately be necessary. No pressure whatever has been used by the Administrator in this matter. The proposal is merely an exhortation to the natives to carry out, if they so desire, and the policy in this as in all other matters is to educate them to help themselves, and to guide and direct reforms which must necessarily be made very gradually. To say that "protests are heard on every side" etc. in regard to the division of land is quite untrue. Some districts had already adopted the principle — notably Malie — and prior to this agitation, spoken approvingly of it. Furthermore, several villages including Apia, where there are numbers supporting the Mau, have been given bush land, the property of the Crown, by the Administration, and in each case have specially asked that it be not allocated communally to the whole village, but that it be surveyed and divided into sections and allocated to individuals.

The Commission, in its review of Samoan social customs, agrees that the Samoan has no taste for systematic labour, and that the communal system has destroyed any real motive or driving force to labour : "It is accepted that Samoan paid labour cannot be used to any great extent in the care of plantations or in other productive enterprises, and shipping companies trading with the Tongan and Samoan Groups carry their own loading and discharging gangs to and from Fiji." The comment of the Report on the proposed experiment in individual ownership shows, nevertheless, that the Commission was aware of the danger of too rapid changes : "There can be no doubt that the existing system under which the lands of a family are placed under the control of the *matai* does not make for individual effort or industry. It is, however, deep-rooted in the customs of the race, and ought to be modified with caution, and then only after modern conditions have radically altered the Samoan outlook on life."

The Native Labour Supply in Southern Rhodesia

The Report of the Southern Rhodesia Chief Native Commissioner for the year 1926¹ analyses the questions, now receiving increasing attention in territories where economic development is largely dependent on the native labour supply, of the causes and effects of native emigration and of the capacity of the native population to meet the labour demands made upon it.

The following table shows the number of natives in employment in May 1926 and on 31 December 1926. The first part of the table can be taken as exact, the second as approximate.

NATIVES IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1926

Date and origin	Work other than mining	Mining	Total
As at Census, May 1926 :			
Indigenous	67,331	10,902	78,233
Non-indigenous	63,303	30,434	93,737
Total	130,634	41,336	171,970
As in Native Commissioners' and Medical Department Returns, 31 December 1926 :			
Indigenous	69,096	11,442	80,538
Non-indigenous	64,037	30,605	94,642
Total	133,133	42,047	175,180

NATIVE EMIGRATION

In considering the number of indigenous natives in employment, it must be remembered that a large number work in the Union of South Africa. The exact figures are not known. The latest returns of the Director of Labour of the Union, however, show that 3,065 Southern Rhodesia natives are employed within the labour areas of the Union. There are, in addition some who enter as natives of Portuguese East

¹ SOUTHERN RHODESIA : *Report of the Chief Native Commissioner for the Year 1926*. Salisbury, 1927.

Africa to evade restrictions. There are also from 3,000 to 6,000 Southern Rhodesia natives working in the Northern Transvaal and elsewhere than in the labour areas.

The Chief Native Commissioner considers it regrettable that no means have been devised to retain the services of this large and growing number. The natives are attracted by the more generous pay and other conditions, and they are also influenced by a spirit of adventure. The stream of labour to the Transvaal has been growing for many years, and though it is contrary to the laws of the Union that natives of Southern Rhodesia should enter the Union, the emigration still continues.

Reports of Native Commissioners support the Chief Commissioner's contention that the principal cause of the emigration is the more advantageous conditions of employment offered in the Union. The Native Commissioner, Gutu, states that the natives who seek work in the Transvaal remain away from one to three years; that fewer left in 1926 in his district, he believes to be due to the fact that the farmers have been offering better wages. If the farmers offered a good wage when labour is plentiful, and provided better accommodation, very few would be short of labour. The Native Commissioner, Ndanga, estimates that 80 per cent. of the able-bodied males of his district were absent at work for an average period of six months, and that one-half of this labour went to the Union. Once again it is the higher wages which attract them. Arrest in the Transvaal, and a short period of imprisonment, do not act as deterrents. A total of £700 was remitted from the Union to his district, but he believes that this was but a small percentage of the total earned. The native headmen through their efforts have successfully augmented the labour supply both in Southern Rhodesia and for the Union, but not always and entirely in the best interests of the Colony.

NATIVE IMMIGRATION

The Chief Native Commissioner refers to the report of the Superintendent of Census, Nyasaland¹, from which it appears that the chief cause of Southern Rhodesia emigration is also the chief cause of the immigration of alien natives into the Colony. Just as the Union of South Africa attracts Southern Rhodesia natives by the more favourable conditions of employment offered, so Southern Rhodesia attracts Nyasaland and other natives equally by conditions more favourable than those obtaining at home.

During 1926, 50,116 alien natives entered the Colony in search of work. Of these 23,312 were from Northern Rhodesia, 16,738 from Nyasaland, and 9,542 from Portuguese East Africa. Comparison with the figures for 1925 reveals that the number of immigrants from Nyasaland is practically the same; those from Northern Rhodesia show an increase of 3,509, or 17.72 per cent., and those from Portuguese East Africa of 3,966, or 71.12 per cent.

Food stations, ferries, and other measures play an important part in

¹ Cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 1, July 1927, pp. 78-83.

facilitating the entry of the immigrants. Some leakage to the Transvaal occurred to an unknown extent. Moreover, a corridor outside the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia and within Portuguese territory was used, as it offered an important alternative route to the Union.

THE FUTURE OF THE LABOUR SUPPLY

The total native population of Southern Rhodesia is approximately 850,180. This population is fed from the tilling of approximately 1,204,385 acres, and the care and husbandry of 1,197,466 cattle. There are 227,990 adult male natives registered. If from this last figure the aged and infirm be deducted, together with a sufficient number to cultivate, sow, and harvest, and the cattle keepers and builders, and if, further, the number of those now in employment are regarded as being employed on the average for six months in the year, it will be seen that indefinite expansion of such numbers cannot seriously be contemplated. Although allowance must be made for the fact that a large unascertained number of the males employed are juveniles not included in the gross number of males on the register, the Chief Native Commissioner's conclusion is that a very large and growing number of natives are continuously employed throughout the year. Nor can it be maintained that they are freed for employment by the fact that the native women carry out the bulk of agricultural and pastoral work. The Chief Native Commissioner describes this belief as a fallacy: 27,584 ploughs are in use, the manipulation of which by women is very exceptional, and they have never exercised the care of cattle except in rare instances.

Nevertheless, the Chief Native Commissioner does not wish to imply that the employable limit has been reached. He suggests that the same means which during the past thirty years have progressively increased the number of indigenous natives in employment from a few hundreds to close upon 80,000 cannot lightly be discouraged in favour of new expedients.

In this connection, he quotes a resolution adopted by a Conference of Native Commissioners held at Salisbury during the year. This resolution ascribes the native labour shortage to a number of reasons, among which are the shortcomings of the indigenous native, the unsatisfactory treatment of labour, the wasteful use of labour, and the existence of native loafers in the towns.

Regarding the treatment of labour, the resolution states that while on the large mines and in the towns labour is plentiful, comparatively well managed and well treated, it is not so on some of the farms, and at some of the centres of the base metal industries. The natives are not fed as they should be, are inadequately housed, and lead a drab and uncomfortable existence. The pay they receive is not such as compensates sufficiently for the drawbacks of their employment. Instances are cited where bad treatment of a year or two back has definitely deterred natives from seeking work in certain areas.

The Native Commissioner, Lomagundi, appears to have come to a similar conclusion in examining conditions in his district. He states that there are four areas which are short of labour, the mica fields, the

chrome mines and two agricultural districts. To a great extent the mica miners and the farmers in one of the districts mentioned are reaping what they have sown. For years past they have cut wages to the lowest possible limit, and the native in search of work, now that work is plentiful, leaves whom he considers a mean employer, and proceeds to other places where the conditions are better. The chrome miners, according to the Commissioner, have laid themselves out to kill their labour supply and have very nearly succeeded in doing so. Non-payment of wages, piece work, mine accidents, are all features adversely affecting their supply. The costs have been cut to the last penny, and if by mismanagement or miscalculation a miner finds he cannot balance his expenditure, the native employee suffers. The miners work on a system of piece work. Piece work for natives, the Commissioner points out, is probably the finest system which has been evolved for teaching them continued effort, but it is capable of great abuse, as it takes no heed of those physically unable to perform the task. There have been a number of fatal accidents as a consequence of this piece-work system. Natives who discover a rich deposit of chrome are loth to leave it merely because the ground above them may cave in.

On the other hand, with the exception of the mines mentioned, this Commissioner reports that it is most exceptional to receive a complaint from a mine native of unfair treatment by his master. The other mines throughout the district rarely suffer from a shortage of labour. Were farmers and others to study the methods of those who understand the handling of natives, there would be less to say about the alleged shortage of labour.

THE CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER'S CONCLUSIONS

At a later conference held at Victoria, the Native Commissioners laid emphasis on the need for general inspection of the conditions under which natives are employed. The Chief Native Commissioner endorses this opinion. Bearing in mind the competition for labour with the neighbouring States, it is his opinion that while the rates of wages may be left to be governed by economic laws, it is of the first importance that employers should submit to government control and inspection of housing and feeding arrangements. Such control and inspection had much to do at the outset with the present comparative stability of the mines in respect to labour. At present, moreover, industries are much hampered by the lack of statistical knowledge of the subject in all its bearings, and would benefit in this regard were a Department of Labour to be instituted.

CONDITIONS IN 1927

At the annual meeting of the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines, held at Bulawayo on 28 March 1928, the President gave a summary of the labour situation during 1927.¹

¹ *The Rhodesia Herald*, 30 March 1928.

The supply of native labour engaged in the mining industry was slightly less than in the previous year. The gold mines employed 2,877 less, but the number in the coal and base mineral mines increased by 2,639. All the large mines had their complement of native labourers, with the exception of the asbestos properties, the demand for labour on which had grown considerably during the year.

From figures supplied by the Medical Director it appeared that the number of deaths from disease among native labourers on the mines was 595, the rate per thousand being 14.15 as against 14.22 in 1926. The number of deaths due to accident was 94, as against 91 in the previous year, the rate per thousand being 2.24 as against 2.16. The rate for all causes was 16.39, as compared with 16.38 in 1926.

Conditions of Native Labour in Queensland

According to the report of the *Aboriginals Department of the State of Queensland* for 1926¹, the census taken during the year showed that the native population consisted of 13,604 full-blooded aboriginals and 17,651 half-castes. There is a good demand for native labour, which employers seem to find satisfactory, many workers remaining for several years in the same employ.

The regulations in force in Queensland require that the approval of the local Protector of Aboriginals must be obtained before natives may be employed. During 1926, 2,507 "permanent agreements" were entered into between employers and native workers, of which 1,885 were with male natives and 622 with women. Permits for the casual employment of 610 men and 1,250 females were issued. These numbers do not include the natives employed in the pearl-fishing and *bêche-de-mer* industries.

NATIVE LABOUR ON FISHING-VESSELS

In addition to 500 labourers who were employed on fishing-vessels, 350 islanders were engaged in working their own tribal company boats and their earnings reached a total of more than £21,000.

Most of the aboriginals employed at sea are engaged in the pearl, trochus-shell, turtle-shell, and *bêche-de-mer* fisheries.

In this connection it is of interest to note that under the recent *Aboriginals' Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Acts Amendment Act of 1927*, the Governor in Council is empowered to reserve areas in the territorial waters of Queensland for the sole use of swimmers who are natives of the Torres Straits Islands or Queensland, for the getting of pearl-shell, *bêche-de-mer*, and trochus shell.

¹ *Reports upon the Operations of certain Sub-Departments of the Home Secretary's Department, Queensland, 1927.*

The conditions of labour of aboriginals employed in this industry in Queensland are governed by regulations issued on 8 July 1926. The report states that although these new regulations introduced considerable reforms, they were well observed by employers, who offered no opposition to their provisions.

The regulations¹ prescribe minimum rates of wages varying from £2 per month with rations, clothing, and tobacco to £3 15s. per month with food. Sunday work is paid at an additional rate of 5s. to 7s. 6d. The report states that the last provision has been instrumental in checking considerable abuse and has resulted in much better balances for many of the employees on discharge. Twelve months is the maximum period for which a permit of employment on this work is issued, and renewals may not be made until a period of one month has elapsed from the date of previous discharge unless the consent of the Protector in the native's own district has been obtained.

Every vessel must be provided with sufficient accommodation to admit of every employee sleeping below should he desire to do so. No native who is under eighteen years of age or who is physically unfit for this work may be recruited. No advance in money or kind may be allowed against the wages of an aboriginal unless the entry for such advance is approved by a Protector of Aboriginals.

An important provision lays down that no aboriginal may be employed in charge of a fishing venture unless he is guaranteed a wage of £7 per month, nor on a share system in a fishing venture unless guaranteed a wage of £4 per month, irrespective of the financial result of the venture. Various other safeguards are provided for the protection of the natives from abuses arising out of the share system of employment.

Recruitment by employers must be licensed, proper medicaments and a first-aid outfit must be provided on board ship, and the native must be returned to his own district by the employer on the expiry of the contract.

COMPENSATION FOR NATIVE WORKERS

All aboriginal employees must be insured under the Workers' Compensation Acts. During the year 21 claims were made under this legislation. The compensation granted was in most cases administered through the nearest local Protector, a method which ensured that the necessary medical attention and maintenance were available for injured workers.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE WOMEN AND GIRLS

Native women are much in demand as domestic servants, and an efficient maid-servant obtains a wage varying from 15s. to 30s. per week. A Female Protector of Aboriginals inspects the working conditions of native girls employed in urban areas. It is reported that the work of the girls in domestic service is, on the whole, very satisfactory.

¹ Cf. *Legislative Series*, 1926, Austral. 6.

Labour Conditions in the "Panglongs" of the Dutch Indies¹

Prior to 1 January 1925, labour inspection in the outer provinces of the Dutch Indies was confined exclusively to supervision of the labour conditions of workers who had concluded a contract of work under the special provisions for the regulation of relations between employers and immigrant workers (Chinese or Javanese employed in large agricultural or industrial undertakings worked on Western lines). Since that date, however, labour inspection has been extended to the "panglongs".

The "panglongs" are small wood-cutting undertakings, which make planks, firewood, or charcoal. In 1925 there were 379 panglongs scattered around Singapore, on a belt of almost desert coast round the island of Sumatra, about 155 miles long by 6 miles wide, on numerous islands facing this coast, and in the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago, which consists of about a thousand islands.

The fact that these panglongs are scattered over such a wide area makes proper supervision of labour conditions very difficult. Means of communication are inadequate, and in addition the panglongs are only accessible with very great difficulty, as they are often situated at the mouth of a shallow river or on the shore of a creek.

The head of the local authority is competent to authorise the establishment of new panglongs, none of which may have a superficial area of more than 500 hectares (about 2 square miles). The permits issued have been granted to Chinese residents in Singapore, who either use the timber from the panglongs in their furniture factories, shipyards, etc., or transport it to other districts.

These concession holders used formerly to put in compatriots to manage their panglongs; but as there was no control of their operations the managers or "kapelas" had a perfectly free hand, and as a result the workers, who also were Chinese, generally lived in a veritable reign of terror. The only means of communication with the outside world was the sailing ship of the concession holder, which brought coolies, food, and money to the panglong and carried away the wood that had been cut.

In 1925, more than 2,200 workers, all of whom had been recruited in Singapore, were employed on the panglongs. The largest undertaking employed 45 of them. The report of the Bureau of Labour contains the following remarks on abuses in the recruiting of labour:

In various quarters of Singapore — always quarters of ill fame — there exist establishments known as "kedehnasi", where Chinese look-

¹ DUTCH INDIES. KANTOOR VAN ARBEID: *De panglongs*, by G. PASTOR. Publication No. 3. Weltevreden, 1927. 151 pp.

ing for work, who have absolutely nothing but their clothes, are boarded and lodged. These coolies pay for their board and lodging when they find work — that is, when they are sold to an employer. The employers, in fact, considered that they bought their workers . . . and the coolie lodging-house keepers were known as "man-dealers". These "man-dealers" received a sum of money either from the employer or from his recruiting agent as a reward for their services. Frequently it was arranged that an advance should be made on the wages promised to the coolie, and handed over to the lodging-house keeper, in payment for the board and lodging supplied to the coolie.

As a result, many coolies left for the panglong with a debt of ten, a hundred, or even more Singapore dollars; this sum was regarded as an advance on their wages, but they had never received a cent of it. When the period for which they had been boarded was so short that the whole advance could not be kept back for it, the coolie was forced to provide himself with clothing, a hat, a travelling bag, a straw sleeping mat, a mosquito net, etc.; and these articles were supplied at such high prices that the whole of the advance remained in the hands of the lodging-house keeper. The latter watched his lodgers very closely to prevent them from escaping.

Young Chinese engaged in China by recruiting agents were also lodged, or rather imprisoned, in these establishments; while Chinese out of work for some reason or other were accosted in the streets and also directed to them. The men were sent off to the panglongs with all kinds of promises, or they were told that they were going to work in the rubber or catechu (gambir) plantations in one of the islands near Singapore. These proceedings gave rise to numerous complaints, and in the course of visits by inspectors many of the workers stated that they had been deceived.

Conditions in the panglongs were very bad. The working day was usually more than 12 hours; sometimes it was as much as 14 or 16 hours, the work being carried on by moonlight during a great part of the night.

The workers could never count on receiving their promised wages regularly. As has been shown, they arrived at the panglong loaded with debt, and the whole of their wages was kept back by the kapala, who sold them clothing and other necessities at very high prices, entering these items on the debit side of their account. The consumption of opium was encouraged, which helped to plunge the coolies still further into debt.

Wages were usually very low, in some cases not more than six or seven dollars a month. In addition, they were not paid in case of sickness. The coolies were too ignorant to verify their accounts themselves, and were thus entirely at the mercy of the kapala. They were also under the impression that they could not leave until the whole of their debt was paid off.

Food was, as a rule, abundant, but the accommodation left much to be desired. The employers provided no medical aid of any sort; coolies who were incapable of doing heavy work were severely ill-treated, and the sick were often left to die in the woods. Many workers who tried to escape or to lodge complaints with the authorities were murdered by the kapala and his accomplices.

The efficient supervision of the labour inspectors has already improved

the situation. The concession holders have been interviewed, and several permits to exploit panglongs have been withdrawn, as the coolies' conditions of employment were contrary to the regulations.

Wages have been raised, management is now satisfactory, accommodation has been improved, and hygiene is making progress accordingly. Sick coolies are taken to the nearest hospital, where they are properly cared for.

In spite of all these measures, 26 coolies employed on the panglongs died in 1926. Since 1 January 1928 three labour inspectors, with the necessary interpreters and administrative staff, have been responsible for the inspection of the panglongs. They are provided with motor boats, which enable them to travel rapidly. It may therefore be hoped that the lamentable conditions which formerly prevailed will soon disappear.

STATISTICS

Recent Wage Changes in Various Countries¹

France

The French Statistical Department undertakes each year an enquiry into the level of workers' wages² in all important towns of France. The investigations are limited to occupations existing in almost every town. The questionnaires are filled up either by local conciliation boards (*conseils de prud'hommes*) or by local authorities, which are asked to indicate for each occupation the most representative rate. The results of these annual enquiries are summarised in tables I-III.

The movement of money wages can be traced in tables I and II referring to towns outside Paris and to Paris respectively ; by comparing the index numbers of daily rates with the index numbers of the cost of living, or with the index numbers of retail prices, fluctuations in real wages can be followed. The cost-of-living index series given in table I is based on replies to questionnaires issued in connection with the annual enquiry into rates of wages, and refers to the approximate prices of board and lodging only of unmarried workers.

It will be seen that the movement of this index differs both in amplitude and direction from the retail price index ; in 1927, for instance, the index of board and lodging shows an increase, whilst the index of retail prices shows a large decline. This accounts for the difficulty in tracing the level of real wages in towns (other than Paris) and only approximate conclusions may be drawn. It appears that in towns other than Paris (table I) real wages of male workers remained comparatively stable during the period 1921-1925. In 1926 they had a slight downward movement and were somewhat below the level of 1911. This downward trend became more accentuated in 1927 if the index based on cost of lodgings is taken as basis of comparison. If on the other hand the index of nominal rates is compared with the index of retail prices, real wages of male workers would appear to have improved during the last year. As regards female workers, their real wages have remained, throughout the period, above the level of 1911.

As regards wages in Paris, the decline of real wages of male workers in 1926 was even more accentuated than in the figures indicated for the other towns. In 1927, however, the cost of living in Paris having suddenly decreased, real wages rose considerably and were, in October 1927,

¹ The first article in this series (Great Britain) was published in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 5, May 1927, pp. 722-730.

² Until 1921 these enquiries were undertaken at quinquennial intervals only, but inspired by a Resolution of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1923, which recommended that such enquiries should be undertaken at least yearly, they have since 1924 been made at yearly intervals.

about 3 per cent. above the pre-war level. Table III gives average hourly earnings of various categories of workers in the metal industries separately for time and piece work in the Paris district during the period 1923-1927. These figures are the result of enquiries undertaken once a year by the Federation of Metal, Engineering, and Allied Industries of the Paris district¹ among the factories which are members of this Federation. They are not, strictly speaking, total earnings, as the figures do not include family allowances, which are generally paid in the metal industry. It will be noted that earnings of piece workers are considerably higher than those of time workers.

The average daily earnings of coal miners in various districts and the average for all districts are shown in table IV. It will be seen that wages vary considerably from one district to another, varying in 1927 from 26 and 27 francs per day in Alais, Toulouse, and Clermont to 30 and 31 in Douai, Arras, Strasburg, and St. Etienne. The highest wages are paid in St. Etienne district, which also shows the highest increase since 1913. Wages of underground workers were in 1927 about five and a half times their 1913 level, and those of surface workers about six times. It should be remembered that in addition to money wages coal mining workers receive extra allowances in the form of free or cheap coal and housing accommodation.

In agriculture (table V), considering the average for the whole country, annual wages increased by 25-30 per cent. from 1924 to 1926. The increase in wages during these two years varies considerably from one district to another. It is also interesting to note the great differences existing in the level of wages in the various agricultural areas.

The most important factor causing the perturbation of economic conditions in France in recent years has been the gradual fall, with some violent fluctuations, in the value of the French currency, which lasted up to the middle of 1926 when the French franc reached its lowest rate. During the last six months of 1926 a reverse movement took place, and since the end of 1926 the franc has remained stable, at a percentage cost of the dollar of about 490 as compared with its cost at par.

The decreasing purchasing power of the franc brought about substantial increases in wholesale prices, followed by a similar movement of retail prices and cost of living, resulting in a steady upward movement of money wages. In 1921 rates were roughly four times as high as in 1911, both for male and female workers. In October 1927 the general average of daily rates in towns other than Paris was 27.34 for males and 14.84 for females: an increase for males of roughly 500 per cent. and for females of 550 per cent. It is interesting to note that wage rates in Paris were in 1925-1927 only about 50 per cent. higher than the average rates for other towns, whereas in 1911 they were about 75 per cent. higher; hence relative increases in rates have been smaller in the capital than in the provincial towns.

As is usually noticed in other countries during a period of rising prices the relatively largest increases in money wages were received in the lowes,

¹ *Groupe des industries métallurgiques, mécaniques, et connexes de la région parisienne.*

paid occupations. Thus, as resulting from table VI, in October 1926 daily rates of navvies were 560 per cent. above the pre-war level, those of weavers were 552 per cent., and those of labourers 530 per cent. higher than in 1911, whilst the increases in the rates of blacksmiths and watch-makers were only 444 per cent. and 452 per cent. respectively.

During 1927, the trend of economic conditions was towards increasing stability, and wage rates have therefore in general shown less important fluctuations. In Paris rates of male workers remained almost unchanged during the year, whilst in the other towns a slight increase was recorded in most occupations. The rates of wages in different occupations for female workers are not given, but it appears from the average of seven occupations give in table I that they were in general slightly reduced, after having experienced the greatest relative increase of all groups of workers in 1926.

TABLE I. AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN TOWNS OTHER THAN PARIS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING AND OF RETAIL PRICES IN FRANCE, 1911, 1921, AND 1924-1927¹

Date	Daily wage rates		Index numbers (1911 = 100)			
	Males	Females.	Daily wage rates		Cost of living ²	Retail prices ³
			Males	Females		
1911	Frs. 4.61	Frs. 2.29	100	100	100	100
Feb. 1921	18.92	9.44	410	412	407	424
Oct. 1924	22.00	11.36	477	496	483	422
„ 1925	23.25	12.25	504	535	514	465
„ 1926	26.93	15.29	584	668	600	638
„ 1927	27.34	14.84	593	648	628	519

¹ *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France*, 1926-1928. The daily wage rates are averages basen on 38 occupations for male workers, and on 7 occupations for female workers.

² Based on the price of board and lodging of an unmarried worker living in lodgings.

³ Basen on weighted averages of 13 items (11 foodstuffs, paraffin oil, and methylated spirit).

TABLE II. AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES OF MALE WORKERS, WITH INDEX NUMBERS, AND INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN PARIS, 1925-1927

Date	Daily wage rates (males)	Index numbers ¹	
		Daily wage rates (1911 = 100)	Cost of living (1914 = 100)
Pre-war	Frs. 8.12	100	100
1925	33.35	411	421
1926	41.45	510	545
1927	41.70	513	498

¹ *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France*, 1926-1928. The daily wages given in the table are averages based on data for 21 important occupations (for 1911 on only 19 occupations) and refer to October of each year.

TABLE III. AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF WORKERS EMPLOYED ON TIME-WORK AND PIECE-WORK BASES IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES IN THE PARIS DISTRICT, 1923-1927¹

Industry and occupation	Average hourly earnings ²									
	Time workers					Piece workers				
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
General engineering ;										
Fitters	3.15	3.37	3.66	3.98	4.73	3.46	3.68	3.95	4.37	5.08
Hand forgers	3.14	3.65	3.80	4.15	4.85	3.67	4.00	4.19	4.51	5.31
Millers	3.32	3.45	3.77	4.10	4.90	3.54	3.75	4.00	4.43	5.28
Pattern makers	3.93	4.11	4.50	4.89	5.68	4.34	4.62	4.73	5.19	6.27
Slotters, planers	3.17	3.38	3.51	3.85	4.77	3.46	3.79	4.08	4.41	5.23
Turners	3.23	3.53	3.83	4.17	4.87	3.50	3.83	4.12	4.52	5.29
Metal construction :										
Iron structure builders	3.26	3.39	3.89	4.25	4.79	—	—	—	—	—
Hand forgers	3.35	3.68	3.97	4.43	4.95	3.33	3.73	3.93	—	—
Locksmiths	3.11	3.29	3.52	3.94	4.72	3.44	3.56	3.73	4.11	5.04
Forge and swaging :										
Hand forgers	3.26	3.29	3.61	4.08	4.76	3.91	4.03	4.27	4.71	5.57
Hammer men	3.70	4.43	4.57	4.99	4.81	4.43	4.69	5.35	5.85	6.33
Swagers	—	—	—	—	—	3.76	4.19	5.15	5.59	6.53
Metal drawing and pipe manu- facturing :										
Draw-bench workers	3.06	3.29	3.56	3.85	4.43	—	—	—	—	—
Tube and precision drawers	2.91	3.02	3.24	3.53	4.11	—	3.62	3.58	4.02	4.96
Iron and steel foundries :										
Hand moulders	3.09	3.60	3.83	4.18	4.80	3.96	4.25	4.60	5.01	5.66
Plate moulders	3.96	4.09	4.23	4.59	5.04	4.01	—	—	—	—
Case makers	3.14	3.45	3.77	4.09	4.68	3.41	3.99	4.46	4.75	5.25
Average all 'metalls': ³										
Unskilled males	2.01	2.35	2.49	2.76	3.23	2.22	2.46	2.62	2.92	3.43
Unskilled females	1.39	1.48	1.70	1.93	2.31	1.51	1.83	2.01	2.26	2.62

¹ *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France*, July-Sept. 1926 and 1927.

² Including all bonuses and allowances, except family allowances.

³ Including other groups.

TABLE IV. AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS IN FRANCE, 1913 AND 1922-1927¹

Group of workers and district	Average daily wages						
	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927 ²
Underground workers :	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Douai	6.09	—	22.47	24.82	25.36	30.11	32.52
Arras	6.25	19.90	21.71	25.49	26.36	31.33	33.59
Strasbourg	—	—	21.40	24.44	25.93	31.90	33.30
St. Etienne	5.51	19.53	22.74	25.06	25.97	30.07	34.10
Chalon-sur-Saône	6.27	19.08	22.17	24.83	26.57	31.82	33.82
Alais	5.57	17.31	20.39	22.67	23.56	28.21	30.81
Toulouse	5.64	16.64	20.21	21.88	22.59	26.98	30.30
Clermont	4.96	15.83	19.38	21.43	22.49	27.23	29.13
Whole country	5.96	18.77	21.58	24.67	25.60	30.66	32.92
Surface workers :							
Douai	—	—	18.63	18.64	19.32	22.88	24.64
Arras	4.11	14.54	16.58	19.19	19.49	22.99	24.88
Strasbourg	—	—	15.33	17.65	19.26	23.64	24.79
St. Etienne	4.06	14.53	17.14	18.96	19.54	23.46	25.28
Chalon-sur-Saône	4.09	14.22	16.50	18.06	18.87	22.40	24.15
Alais	3.69	12.83	15.95	16.63	17.29	20.79	22.73
Toulouse	3.93	12.45	14.16	16.78	17.26	20.27	22.34
Clermont	3.66	12.77	15.16	16.74	17.39	20.75	22.26
Whole country	4.02	14.04	16.34	18.23	18.89	22.50	24.32
Underground and surface workers :							
Douai	5.57	—	20.92	23.22	23.97	28.46	30.89
Arras	5.72	18.35	20.32	23.89	24.72	29.35	31.53
Strasbourg	—	—	19.69	22.51	24.00	29.43	30.76
St. Etienne	5.07	17.75	20.82	23.01	23.83	28.76	31.06
Chalon-sur-Saône	5.27	17.08	19.88	22.21	23.62	28.21	30.12
Alais	4.98	15.40	17.91	20.14	20.91	25.19	27.57
Toulouse	4.96	15.28	18.17	20.23	20.87	24.99	27.88
Clermont	4.61	14.75	17.91	19.79	20.73	25.06	26.80
Whole country	5.40	17.18	19.92	22.80	23.72	28.40	30.53

¹ Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France, 1925-1928.² Third quarter.

TABLE V. AVERAGE YEARLY AND DAILY WAGES OF MALE AND FEMALE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN THE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS OF FRANCE, 1924 AND 1926¹

Department	Males						Females			
	Labourers		Farm servants		Drivers		Labourers		Farm servants	
	1924	1926	1924	1926	1924	1926	1924	1926	1924	1926
Yearly Wages										
Ain	3,600	4,400	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	2,400	3,000	2,500	3,000
Eure-et-Loire	4,925	5,375	4,520	5,045	5,250 ²	5,760 ²	3,875	—	4,050	4,325
Garonne (Haute)	2,600	3,120	3,200	3,840	3,800	4,560	1,640	1,968	2,400	2,880
Hérault	4,500	5,280	4,300	4,950	4,800	6,380	2,250	2,640	3,000	3,300
Loire-et-Cher (Beauce)	5,100	5,700	4,800	5,280	6,300	7,040	3,500	3,780	4,200	4,620
Lot-et-Garonne	3,000	5,000	3,600	5,100	3,500	5,100	2,000	3,750	2,400	3,900
Orne	3,450	3,600	3,905	4,015	4,252	4,380	2,550	2,700	2,701	2,920
Vendée (continentale)	3,900	4,725	4,200	5,425	—	—	2,000	2,700	2,900	3,565
Whole country	4,108	5,129	4,247	5,421	4,850	6,117	2,563	3,237	2,998	3,872
Daily Wages										
Ain	12.85	15.72	13.33	16.67	13.33	16.67	8.57	10.70	8.33	10.00
Eure-et-Loire	16.40	17.90	12.90	14.40	15.60 ²	16.90 ²	12.90	—	11.60	13.10
Garonne (Haute)	10.83	13.00	10.66	12.80	12.66	15.20	6.83	8.20	8.00	9.60
Loire-et-Cher (Beauce)	17.00	19.00	15.00	16.50	19.68	22.00	12.50	13.50	12.75	14.00
Lot-et-Garonne	12.00	20.00	12.00	17.00	14.00	17.00	8.00	15.00	8.00	13.00
Orne	11.50	12.00	10.70	11.00	11.65	12.00	8.50	9.00	7.40	8.00
Vendée (continentale)	13.00	15.75	13.10	17.50	—	—	8.00	11.25	9.00	11.50
Whole country	14.80	18.48	13.39	17.05	15.73	19.59	9.90	12.68	9.28	12.07

¹ *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France*, January 1925 and 1928. The figures include all payments in kind.

² Head drivers.

TABLE VI. AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES OF MALE WORKERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN FRANCE, 1921-1927¹

Industry and occupation	1921 February	1924 October	1925 October	1926 October	1927 October
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Building :					
Masons (Paris)	28.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	40.00
" (other towns)	19.72	23.74	25.15	29.15	29.35
Brickmakers (Paris)	26.00	24.00	34.00	42.50	42.50
" (other towns)	19.25	22.18	21.65	25.37	27.15
Painters (Paris)	28.00	30.00	33.20	38.00	39.20
" (other towns)	19.43	22.86	24.15	27.35	28.03
Tilers (Paris)	28.00	30.00	34.00	38.25	40.35
" (other towns)	20.14	23.92	25.70	29.04	29.35
Glaziers (Paris)	28.00	31.20	34.40	42.00	46.00
" (other towns)	19.52	22.20	23.38	26.38	26.92
Navvies (Paris)	26.00	28.00	30.00	42.00	40.00
" (other towns)	17.22	19.66	20.67	25.22	24.78
Labourers (other towns)	14.01	16.42	17.60	20.55	21.15
Metal industry :					
Plumbers (Paris)	28.00	30.00	32.00	38.25	40.35
" (other towns)	19.36	23.10	24.23	27.80	28.22
Blacksmiths (Paris)	32.00	36.00	37.60	48.00	44.80
" (other towns)	20.53	23.58	24.38	27.88	28.27
Turners (Paris)	28.00	30.00	32.00	39.60	39.20
" (other towns)	20.67	23.63	24.20	28.38	28.92
Tinsmiths (other towns)	19.26	22.44	23.30	27.20	27.47
Coppersmiths (other towns)	21.33	23.32	24.80	28.50	29.12
Locksmiths (Paris)	26.00	30.00	31.20	38.25	38.00
" (other towns)	19.18	22.62	23.25	27.13	27.53
Wood industry :					
Cabinet makers (Paris)	32.00	32.00	32.00	44.00	44.00
" (other towns)	20.36	23.65	24.65	28.46	28.60
Carpenters (Paris)	28.00	30.00	32.00	42.50	42.50
" (other towns)	20.24	23.92	25.38	31.90	29.01
Joiners (Paris)	30.00	30.00	32.00	38.00	40.35
" (other towns)	19.45	22.86	24.30	27.67	27.76
Turners (Paris)	28.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	42.00
" (other towns)	19.80	22.18	23.90	27.69	27.93
Printing and bookbinding :					
Compositors (Paris)	27.60	33.20	36.40	48.00	45.60
" (other towns)	18.54	22.40	24.15	29.40	29.77
Bookbinders (Paris)	25.80	29.60	30.80	36.80	36.80
" (other towns)	17.86	21.58	23.12	27.36	28.20
Clothing and textiles :					
Tailors (Paris)	28.00	32.00	36.00	46.00	46.00
" (other towns)	18.02	22.42	23.25	26.35	26.94
Weavers (other towns)	14.33	17.44	18.45	21.65	22.24
Leather industry :					
Tanners (other towns)	17.02	19.03	21.52	24.12	24.65
Shoemakers (other towns)	16.30	19.06	20.75	23.68	24.46
Miscellaneous occupations :					
Brewery workers (other towns)	17.06	19.58	21.23	23.86	24.48
Watchmakers (other towns)	20.70	24.83	25.43	29.32	29.93
Quarry workers (Paris)	—	28.00	31.20	38.00	38.00
" (other towns)	18.58	21.87	22.85	26.80	27.46

¹ *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France, 1922-1928.*

Belgium

Little information is available concerning movements of wages in Belgium, the main source of regular information being the series relating to rates of wages in Brussels in certain occupations, supplied to the International Labour Office by the Ministry of Labour each month (table I), and the statistics of miners' earnings (table II). The Brussels Employment Exchange also issues lists of wage data each month. These figures, which are sometimes hourly, sometimes weekly, and sometimes monthly rates, are not strictly comparable from one occupation to another. In some cases they are minimum rates fixed by collective agreements; in others, the rates are based on the offers of employers; for many occupations not an average but a range of lowest and highest rates is given.

Money wages have on the whole increased throughout the period. As regards real wages, only approximate conclusions can be drawn, as the only index number of the cost of living available is one based on the year 1921, though an index number of retail prices of certain articles is also published, based on April 1914. These indexes show that prices have consistently risen since 1923; in December 1927 the cost-of-living index was 70 per cent. higher than in December 1923. Wages have not in general since this date kept pace with the cost of living, owing to a certain extent to the "time-lag" experienced during a period of rising prices. It is difficult to estimate the change in real wages since 1914 owing to the absence of a cost-of-living index. The existing index of retail prices, which omits important groups of expenditure, e.g. rent, cannot be taken as an accurate measure of the changes in the cost of living.

The greatest increase since 1923 in the occupations shown in table I has been received by workers in the printing trade, and the lowest by workers in the building trade. Miners' wages, after a substantial fall in 1925, increased to about their 1924 level in 1926. If the figures of 1923, however, are compared with those of 1926, when the cost of living was about 63 per cent. above that of 1923, it will be noticed that during that period a fall in real wages took place.

During the last few years the economic situation has somewhat resembled that of France. The franc continued to depreciate, with the exception of a short period of stabilisation in 1924, until the summer of 1926, when it reached its lowest point of about one-eighth of the pre-war value. In October 1926 it was stabilised at one-seventh of its pre-war parity, and has since remained stable. Prices, however, continued to rise after that date, and it appears that a stable level of retail prices has not yet been reached.

Some indications of the general level of wages at the present time for occupations not shown in table I, as compared with that of 1924, can be gathered from the figures of the Brussels Employment Exchange. These show the following changes:

Occupation	Jan. 1924 Frs. per hour	Jan. 1928 Frs. per hour
Ladies' tailors (males)	3.00-3.50	5.00-5.50
Men's tailors (males)	2.50-2.75	4.50-5.00
Dressmakers (females)	1.50-2.00	2.50-3.25
Machine embroiderers (females)	2.25-2.75	2.50-3.25
Pastry workers (males)	2.60-3.10	3.80-4.50
Brushmakers (males)	3.00-3.50	3.75-4.00

These rates show considerable variations from one occupation to another, and the changes in the four years have not been at all uniform. Taking these figures together with those in table I, it may be said that hourly rates are generally from 4 to 5 francs for men, in most occupations, rising to nearly 6 francs in the printing industry. A similar level of wages is shown by the figures of persons employed in public works in Brussels recently published by the trade unions and reproduced in the *Revue du Travail* for February 1928. These show that the daily rates in force in January 1928 compared with 1913 were as follows :

Grade	Jan. 1913 Frs. per day	Jan. 1928 Frs. per day
Highly skilled	5.00-5.50	38.50-44.50
Skilled	4.25-4.75	36.10-40.20
Semi-skilled	4.00-4.50	33.10-37.00
Unskilled	3.00-3.75	32.50-35.20

TABLE I. WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN BRUSSELS, 1923-1928¹

Industry and occupation	Nominal weekly wage rates					
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	15 Dec.	15 Dec.	15 Dec.	15 Dec.	15 Dec.	15 March
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Building trades :						
Bricklayers	150.00	164.40	170.40	174.00	180.00	189.60
Carpenters	160.80	182.40	182.40	182.40	216.00	210.00
Joiners	165.60	188.40	186.00	189.60	240.00	241.20
Plumbers	147.60	153.60	164.40	166.80	204.00	194.40
Painters	126.00	150.00	150.00	157.20	192.00	198.00
Labourers	102.00	123.60	114.00	126.00	156.00	162.00
Engineering trades :						
Fitters	146.40	144.96	151.20	172.80	205.92	221.76
Ironmoulders (sand)	145.44	159.36	158.40	178.56	206.40	222.24
Patternmakers	210.72	180.00	180.00	234.24	213.12	229.44
Turners	149.28	158.40	159.36	183.36	211.68	227.62
Labourers	105.60	109.92	110.40	131.04	149.76	161.28
Furniture trades :						
Cabinet makers	165.60	194.40	188.40	194.40	264.00	267.60
Printing and bookbinding :						
Hand compositors	149.00	185.50	191.00	254.00	267.75	273.25
Machine compositors	161.00	197.50	203.00	266.00	279.75	285.25
Machine minders	155.00	184.50	191.00	254.00	267.25	273.25
Bookbinders	146.00	181.50	195.00	250.00	263.75	269.25

¹ These figures have been calculated from hourly rates communicated to the International Labour Office by multiplying the latter by 48.

TABLE II. AVERAGE NOMINAL DAILY EARNINGS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN IMPORTANT DISTRICTS OF SOUTH BELGIAN COAL MINES, 1914-1926¹

Category and district	Average daily earnings					
	1914	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Hewers :	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Couchant de Mons	5.38	24.80	33.20	38.89	30.91	36.22
Charleroi	5.88	25.43	32.31	37.51	31.84	36.94
Liège	5.99	26.16	30.90	36.06	31.90	37.75
General average (South Belgium)	5.74	25.34	31.99	37.34	31.59	36.84
All underground workers :						
Couchant de Mons	4.83	22.50	29.52	34.99	28.66	33.27
Charleroi	5.34	22.74	28.77	33.58	29.05	33.97
Liège	5.30	22.23	27.13	31.80	28.32	33.51
General average (South Belgium)	5.18	22.41	28.25	33.16	28.64	33.54
Surface workers :						
Couchant de Mons	3.42	15.58	19.77	23.35	20.61	23.69
Charleroi	3.50	15.36	19.18	21.92	20.10	23.18
Liège	3.54	14.69	18.08	21.27	19.68	22.88
General average (South Belgium)	3.54	15.42	19.21	22.36	20.38	23.48
All workers (underground and surface):						
Couchant de Mons	4.46	20.38	26.57	31.35	26.25	30.42
Charleroi	4.73	20.09	25.43	29.60	25.90	30.22
Liège	4.80	19.99	24.45	28.77	25.74	30.35
General average (South Belgium)	4.69	20.13	25.35	29.76	26.60	30.35

¹ *Statistique des industries extractives et métallurgiques et des appareils à vapeur en Belgique, 1914, 1922-1926.*

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.

Germany : Reichsarbeitsblatt.

The index numbers of employment based on the membership of sickness funds are now calculated on the basis of the membership on 1 January 1925 = 100.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany					Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1927											
Sept.	178,916	4.6	93,113	2.4	355,462	29,991	6.7	8,595	1.4	21,680	3.5
Oct.	177,012	4.5	79,076	2.4	339,982	•	•	8,746	1.4	21,613	3.5
Nov.	294,413	7.4	86,905	2.2	604,509	•	•	8,595	1.4	20,909	3.4
Dec.	519,573	12.9	123,207	3.1	1,188,274	38,641	8.9	22,526	3.6	35,006	5.6
1928											
Jan.	464,454	11.2	146,516	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	•	•	7,480	1.2	24,932	4.0
March	383,224	9.2	155,797	3.7	1,121,150	—	10.2	5,243	0.8	17,081 ¹	3.1
April	295,135	8.9	180,712	3.7	1,020,763	•	•	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,258,188				•	435,133		623,814 ¹			

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

¹ Provisional figures.

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Estonia	Finland	France
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists		Trade union unemployment funds		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unem- ployed registered	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit
	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.			
1927								
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	2,864	1,621	8,642
Nov.	159,783	8,888 ¹	5.2	59,000 ¹	21.6	4,526	2,449	10,080
Dec.	207,120	11,643 ¹	6.6	83,400 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	12,522 ¹	7.0	71,200 ¹	25.0	4,113	2,535	14,408
March	193,440	—	6.5	61,600 ¹	22.5	3,134	2,139	10,473
April	154,817	—	—	42,243 ¹	17.6	—	—	7,273
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	178,892		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										
Sept.	841,652	7.0	284,615	2.4	10,332	6.8	*	*	905,930	138,568
Oct.	878,104	7.2	278,169	2.3	9,660	6.6	*	*	332,240	130,930
Nov.	919,895	7.6	289,791	2.4	11,063	7.8	25,586	11.6	375,734	133,420
Dec.	935,696	7.7	258,609	2.3	13,045	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	903,805	7.7	223,817	1.9	15,194	10.0	*	*	411,785	47,036
April	898,019	7.6	222,729	2.0	14,027	9.3	*	*	356,795	45,833
Number on which latest percentages are based	11,784,000				162,000 ¹		245,613		*	

Date (end of month)	Latvia	Norway		New Zealand		Netherlands	
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists (10 unions)		Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.
1927							
Sept.	1,422	7,380	22.3	18,915	*	20,161	6.7
Oct.	3,662	7,757	23.4	21,957	*	20,172	6.6
Nov.	5,033	7,852	24.8	25,245	5,531	24,818	8.3
Dec.	6,399	—	28.0	28,532	*	44,848	14.9
1928							
Jan.	6,633	—	25.9	28,031	*	49,424	16.1
Feb.	6,461	8,642	25.9	28,290	6,605	27,505	9.0
March	5,570	8,130	24.4	26,692	*	16,789 ²	5.4 ²
April	2,950	—	—	24,719	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	33,324		*	58,048		311,549 ²

¹ Approximate figures.² Provisional figures.

The sign * signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	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								
Sept.	125,037	1,041,200	22,347	8.3	1.7	1.5	9,609	0.9
Oct.	117,021	1,171,100	27,385	10.4	*	*	8,677	0.8
Nov.	132,687	1,268,000	33,563	12.5	*	*	10,883	1.0
Dec.	164,800	1,352,800	50,655	18.6	4.5	1.7	14,334	1.3
1928								
Jan.	181,672	—	37,185	14.2	*	*	20,300	—
Feb.	179,644	—	35,183	13.2	*	1.0	20,131	—
March	167,676	—	36,722	13.4	1.9	*	—	—
April	153,016	—	—	—	*	*	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	*	*	234,006		248,588		1,107,358	

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 on 1 Jan. 1925=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 Aug.	110.5	109.7	98.2	87.4	*
Sept.	110.9	109.0	96.1	88.0	100.2
Oct.	111.3	107.5	99.3	87.6	*
Nov.	108.7	106.8	99.0	85.9	*
Dec.	102.9	99.5	99.3	85.1	99.9
1928 Jan.	103.4	100.8	103.0	84.2	*
Feb.	104.2	101.4	103.6	85.5	*
March	—	101.1	101.0	86.1	101.5
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	*	842,940	35 756	3,023,122	214,335

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.

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	8	Vienna	59	12	60	Chile	100	Danzig	Cairo
1927 April	181	148	*	100	199	2548	155	179	178	185	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	2660	156	183	*	140	153
Dec.	132	151	147	103	207	2692	157	—	*	140	152
1928 Jan.	132	151	*	103	209	2735	157	—	176	139	151
Feb.	131	151	*	103	206	2777	156	—	*	140	151
March	132	151	—	102	203	—	156	—	*	141	151
April	—	151	*	102	204	—	—	—	176	139	—

Country	Estonia ⁴	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary ⁵	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania ⁶
Towns and localities	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	Riga	84
1927 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	115	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.	108	*	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	*	531	121	135
April	118	*	1212	*	164	1991	114	147	170	—	124	134

Country	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands ⁴	Peru ⁵	Poland	Rumania	Russia ⁶	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	Whole country	229	49	33	Prague
1927 April	766	201	*	*	189	118	3787	203	*	158	743
May	769	201	162	*	188	119	3743	199	*	159	750
June	781	201	*	167	186	119	3714	199	169	160	755
July	784	203	*	*	186	115	3900	199	*	160	747
Aug.	793	203	161	*	188	116	3807	198	*	160	733
Sept.	804	197	*	167	187	117	3766	199	172	161	730
Oct.	797	196	*	*	182	119	3840	202	*	161	727
Nov.	802	195	161	*	177	122	3900	205	*	162	729
Dec.	804	195	*	170	176	121	3973	205	171	162	734
1928 Janv.	800	194	*	*	178	120	4090	205	*	161	734
Feb.	797	194	161	*	177	118	4120	—	*	161	732
March	795	193	*	169	176	119	4061	—	171	160	730
April	794	193	*	*	—	121	4085	—	*	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 ¹	Belgium ²	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	Estonia ³
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	100	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn
1927 April	119	150	*	97	204	2546	147	152	152	181	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	2778	150	*	142	175	114
March	118	151	153	98	201	—	149	*	139	176	117
April	—	151	*	98	202	—	—	152	—	175	121

Country	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary ³	India	Irish Free State	Italy
Towns and localities	51	21	Paris	630	Athens	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
1927 April	150	1069	580	154	2021	128	151	165	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	161	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
April	—	1119	532	154	—	126	144	162	—

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Peru	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Lima	Warsaw	229	49	33	Prague
1927 April	131	169	145	171	142	201	146	156	853
May	131	169	145	168	145	198	147	156	865
June	130	172	144	167	146	200	148	157	878
July	134	175	144	167	143	201	148	157	863
Aug.	134	175	144	170	143	199	150	157	849
Sept.	134	174	143	167	143	200	156	159	840
Oct.	135	173	143	161	144	203	155	159	834
Nov.	139	171	144	151	149	208	155	161	836
Dec.	142	171	146	149	147	209	152	160	844
1928 Jan.	143	170	146	153	143	208	152	159	845
Feb.	144	170	145	151	138	—	151	158	842
March	138	171	145	152	140	—	152	157	838
April	—	171	144	152	142	—	153	156	—

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	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Spain	Estonia	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Hungary	India	Irish Free State	Italy	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	72	Vienna	59	60	100	Madrid	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	630	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan	31	4	Warsaw	49	33	Prague

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

1927	April	156	97	212	154	193	•	146	•	1035	•	215	124	147	193	705	•	262	•	161	975
	May	156	98	215	154	•	•	146	•	1035	565	213	124	147	•	643	•	262	•	161	975
	June	156	99	215	154	•	•	147	165	1035	•	213	124	149	•	616	173	262	180	161	975
	July	156	99	217	154	192	•	149	•	1035	•	213	124	152	192	616	•	262	•	161	975
	Aug.	168	100	219	154	•	•	149	•	1036	•	213	125	163	•	597	•	262	•	161	975
	Sept.	160	103	223	155	•	•	149	•	1038	563	215	128	163	•	597	172	275	181	161	1002
	Oct.	182	105	230	155	196	•	140	•	1037	•	215	128	157	195	597	•	284	•	162	1013
	Nov.	164	105	232	155	•	•	149	•	1038	•	215	129	154	•	596	•	193	•	162	1013
	Dec.	166	105	234	155	•	163	149	•	1038	581	215	129	152	•	591	172	169	182	162	1013
	Jan.	167	105	236	155	196	•	150	•	1039	•	215	133	153	196	591	•	169	169	162	1013
	Feb.	168	104	237	155	•	•	150	•	1040	•	215	135	151	•	591	•	169	184	162	1013
1928	March	169	104	240	155	•	•	150	•	1043	581	218	135	153	•	591	189	169	•	162	1020
	April	170	104	241	—	198	•	160	•	1043	•	220	135	—	200	—	•	169	•	166	—

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

1927	April	143	106	184	159	212	175	80	•	1409	•	170	125	166	189	661	•	•	187	180	143	814
	May	141	105	181	160	•	175	81	•	1405	•	185	124	166	•	661	•	177	186	177	142	820
	June	140	105	185	159	•	175	81	181	1389	530	175	121	166	•	548	185	•	183	176	142	820
	July	142	105	186	158	201	175	81	•	1386	•	170	121	166	182	548	•	•	184	175	141	814
	Aug.	143	105	184	158	•	175	81	•	1371	•	170	121	166	•	548	•	176	183	173	141	814
	Sept.	145	105	184	158	•	176	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	168	141	814
	Nov.	146	106	181	158	•	170	77	•	1439	•	170	129	156	•	522	•	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	158	190	169	82	•	1440	•	170	124	144	172	420	•	•	113	166	139	819
	Feb.	146	106	170	159	•	169	82	•	1430	•	170	122	144	•	409	•	179	114	166	139	819
	March	146	106	188	159	•	169	83	•	1438	547	168	122	145	•	407	167	•	115	166	139	810
	April	145	105	168	•	190	171	81	—	1436	•	170	—	—	172	—	•	•	116	166	138	—

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

1927	April	115	121	182	156	189	•	31	•	1334	•	151	60	172	127	638	•	•	98	•	167	261
	May	115	121	182	156	•	•	31	•	1394	•	151	60	172	•	638	187	•	98	•	173	261
	June	115	121	183	156	•	•	31	•	1411	260	151	65	172	•	638	181	•	98	198	173	261
	July	115	121	183	156	189	•	52	162	1411	•	151	65	172	127	400	•	•	79	•	174	261
	Aug.	115	121	183	156	•	•	52	•	1411	•	151	65	172	•	400	•	189	•	•	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	70	172	•	400	•	189	•	•	174	261
	Dec.	125	121	184	156	•	•	52	•	1411	275	151	75	172	127	400	181	•	•	198	174	261
1928	Jan.	126	121	208	156	189	•	52	160	1411	•	151	75	172	127	400	•	•	53	•	174	261
	Feb.	126	127	209	156	•	•	52	•	1411	•	151	75	172	•	400	•	188	53	•	174	261
	March	126	127	209	156	•	•	52	•	1411	275	151	75	172	•	400	179	•	53	190	174	261
	April	126	127	200	—	193	•	52	•	1411	•	151	—	—	127	—	•	•	56	•	174	—

1925 = 100. * New series. The sign * signifies "no figures published". The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

Wage Rates and Retail Food Prices in Various Cities

The following tables give wage and price statistics in various cities for March 1928, in continuation of corresponding tables published in previous numbers of the *Review*. Information is given for 12 cities for wages and 14 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 MARCH 1928

Industry and occupation	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Madrid	Ottawa	Rome	Stock- holm ²	Vienna	War- saw
<i>Building Industry:</i>	Gulden	R. Mkcs.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	s. d.	Pesetas	Dollars	Lire	Kronor	Schillinge	Zloty
Bricklayers or masons	38.40	65.28	189.60	—	87.20	83 0	60.00	57.60	160.80	76.80	71.04	64.56
Carpenters	38.40	65.76	210.00	108.00	87.20	83 0	78.00	40.80	160.80	76.80	75.84	62.88
Joiners	38.40	—	241.20	—	59.28	83 0	84.00	40.80	148.80	76.80	60.84	—
Plumbers	38.40	70.56	194.40	96.00	—	83 0	64.50	45.00	144.00	66.24	57.52	—
Painters (general)	36.00	63.60	198.00	96.00	—	79 0	62.40	31.20	182.40	81.60	81.60	64.08
Labourers (general)	36.00	60.88	162.00	—	36.00	63 0	45.00	21.60	105.60	69.60	55.20	39.36
<i>Engineering Trades:</i>												
Fitters	30.72	—	221.76	—	39.36	64 3	72.00	28.80	136.80	—	65.00	46.08
Ironmoulders (sand)	30.72	—	222.24	—	39.36	64 3	72.00	28.32	144.00	—	63.00	46.08
Patternmakers	30.72	—	229.44	120.00	39.36	68 10	90.00	33.60	—	—	59.00	46.08
Turners	30.72	—	227.62	114.00	39.36	64 3	78.00	28.80	134.40	—	60.00	46.08
Labourers	23.52	35.78	161.28	—	25.44	46 3	42.00	19.20	92.60	—	48.00	30.24
<i>Furniture Trades:</i>												
Cabinet-makers	33.60	59.04	267.60	120.00	—	84 0	72.00	25.20	177.60	57.60	57.12	—
Labourers	—	49.44	—	—	—	—	42.00	16.80	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	78.95	89 0	73.50	37.50	165.00	60.55	65.50	114.24
Machine compositors (book and job)	39.36	63.00	285.25	120.00	109.56	96 0	81.00	37.50	193.60	66.40	78.60	159.84
Machine minders	35.04	52.50	273.25	—	75.66	89 0	88.50	35.20	165.00	60.55	65.00	114.24
Bookbinders	35.04	48.48	260.25	—	75.66	80 0	70.50	37.00	165.00	55.20	54.00	—
Labourers	28.08	45.94	—	—	26.06	71 0 ¹	48.00	—	118.80	49.60	43.60	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 MARCH 1928

Commodity	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels	Lisbon	Lodz	London	Madrid	Oslo	Paris	Rome	Stock- holm	Tallin	Vienna	War- saw
	Gulden	R. Mks.	Francs	Escudos	Zloty	Pence	Escudos	Kroner	Francs	Lire	Kronor	Gold crowns	Schil- lingo	Zloty
Bread														
White	0.24	0.80	2.35	2.00	—	5.0	0.65	0.84	2.00	2.00	0.72	0.49	1.65	—
Black or rye	0.18	0.45	2.30	—	0.58	—	—	0.43	—	—	0.09	0.22	0.70	0.60
Flour (wheaten)	0.27	0.56	3.25	3.60	0.80	5.7	5.80	0.45	2.90	2.10	0.43	0.30	0.70	0.93
Butter														
Fresh	2.45	4.10	31.39	24.00	7.03	46.1	5.00	4.11	27.65	17.50	—	2.93	6.40	7.81
Salt	—	3.70	30.20	22.00	—	47.0	3.20	—	—	9.00	3.56	2.66	—	—
Margarine	1.20	1.86	12.05	—	—	15.4	5.00	1.42	10.20	11.25	1.40	—	2.80	—
Beef (home produce)														
Ribs	1.40	2.20	22.88	9.80	2.62	38.8	5.20	2.56	18.85	6.25	1.94	0.88	3.20	2.95
Thin flank	0.90	—	12.44	—	—	15.7	3.70	2.10	8.95	5.00	1.45	0.56	—	—
Beef (chilled or frozen)														
Ribs	1.29	1.30	15.33	—	—	23.2	3.46	—	13.66	—	—	0.61 ²	2.50	—
Thin flank	0.80	—	7.50	—	—	9.9	1.80	—	6.00	—	—	0.51 ²	—	—
Mutton (home produce)														
Leg	2.20	2.70	18.40	9.00	2.73	37.5	4.00	2.54	22.40	—	2.57	1.00	2.80	3.00
Breast	1.20	2.30	8.40	—	—	—	2.80	2.31	8.85	—	—	0.88	—	—
Mutton (frozen)														
Leg	—	—	12.67	—	—	24.5	—	—	12.60	—	—	1.07 ²	—	—
Breast	—	—	7.00	—	—	9.9	—	1.65	4.50	—	—	0.98 ²	—	—
Bacon	1.00	2.60	16.41	9.00	3.20	28.4	3.20	—	10.25	8.50	2.03	1.15	3.40	3.40
Potatoes	0.10	0.12	0.89	1.00	0.16	2.6	0.25	0.85	0.75	1.20	0.21	0.08	0.20	0.17
Sugar (white granulated)	0.50	0.60	3.58	3.60	1.40	7.1	1.65	0.74	4.35	6.90	0.58	0.44	0.92	1.48
Coffee	1.30	6.70	23.19	10.00	8.20	—	9.00	3.63	24.00	28.80	3.90	3.91	9.80	10.33
Coffee substitute	—	0.52	—	—	2.50	—	3.50	—	7.17	—	1.60	0.98	1.60	2.66
Tea	3.00	9.60	35.67	34.00	22.50	57.3	18.00	—	43.00	60.00	—	5.86	20.00	28.80
Cheese	1.40	1.50	—	—	1.88	28.0	5.00	0.68	18.00	13.50	1.79	1.95	5.60	2.18
Milk (unskimmed)	0.17	0.30	2.00	2.20	0.48	6.2	0.80	0.30	1.60	1.50	0.26	0.16	0.52	0.54
Eggs (not newlaid or preserved)	0.08	0.15	0.83	0.42	0.21	1.9	0.20	0.10	0.76	0.65	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.19
Rice	0.25	0.68	5.37	2.80	1.18	6.4	1.00	0.80	4.60	1.62	0.50	0.49	0.96	1.25

¹ Except for milk (per litre) and eggs (per unit).² Veal.³ Pork.

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 1927

CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

Ausführungsbestimmungen zur Verordnung vom 17. Dezember 1927 betr. Regelung des Wohnungswesens. Vom 23. Dezember 1927. Nr. 5. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 1, p. 4.)

MANDATED TERRITORIES

South-West Africa

Proclamation No. 310. Land Settlement Consolidation and Amendment Proclamation, 1927. Dated 4 November 1927.

Proklamasie No. 310. Landnederstelling Gekonsolideerde en Wysigings Proklamasie 1927. 4 November 1927.

(Official Gazette Extraordinary of South-West Africa, 1927, No. 256, p. 4554.)

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 Nomothesis (paratéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tēs Kybernéséos (Teuchos proton); G. U. = Gazzetta Ufficiale; I. N. K. T. = Izvestia Narodnogo Komissariata Trooda; J. O. = Journal Officiel; Lik. = Likumu un Minustru Kabineta Noteikumu Krajums; R. Arb. Bl. = Reichsarbeitsblatt; R. d. T. = Revue du Travail; R. G. Bl. = Reichsgesetzblatt; S. R. & O. = Statutory Rules and Orders; Sb. z. a n. = Sbirka zákonu a nařízení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

Proclamation No. 32. Vagrancy Proclamation Amendment Proclamation, 1927. Dated 30 November 1927.

Proklamasie No. 32. Rondloperyproklamasie-Wysigings-proklamasie 1927. 30 November 1927.

(Official Gazette of South-West Africa, 1927, No. 255, p. 4540.)

INTERNATIONAL

Argentina-Denmark-Iceland

* Convention entre la République Argentine et le Royaume du Danemark et d'Islande, établissant la réciprocité de traitement des travailleurs des deux pays en matière d'indemnités pour les accidents du travail. Du 16 novembre 1927. (Crónica Mensual del D.N. del Trabajo de la República Argentina, 1927, No. 118, p. 2230.)

Germany-Finland

* Uebereinkommen zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und der Republik Finnland über Unfallversicherung. Vom 18. Juni 1927.

Sopimus Suomen Tasavallan ja Saksan Valtakunnan välillä tapaturmavakuutuksesta. Kesäkuun 18. päivänä 1927.

Overenskomstelse mellan Republiken Finland och Tyska Riket angående olycksfallsförsäkring. Den 18. juni 1927.

(R.G.Bl., II, 1928, No. 6, p. 21.)

Poland-Germany

Układ Polsko-Niemiecki podpisany w Berlinie dnia 24 stycznia 1927 r. o wykonaniu art. 312 Traktatu Wersalskiego z dnia 28 czerwca 1919 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 28, poz. 52, p. 99.)

[Agreement between Poland and Germany, signed in Berlin on 24 January 1927, respecting the carrying out of Article 312 of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June 1919.]

AUSTRALIA

Western Australia

* An Act to amend section seven of the Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1924, and paragraph (c) in the proviso to section one of the First Schedule thereto, and section fourteen of the said Schedule. (18 Geo. V, No. XXXIV; No. 34 of 1927.) Assented to 28 December 1927.

AUSTRIA

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 11. Juni 1927 über die Erhaltung des Arbeiterstandes in gewerblichen Betrieben. (B.G.Bl., 1927, 51. Stück, No. 192, p. 791.)

BELGIUM

Loi approuvant le traité de travail entre la Belgique et la France, signé à Bruxelles, le 24 décembre 1924. Du 27 décembre 1927. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 57, p. 684.)

Arrêté royal réglementant l'emploi des essoreuses à force centrifuge dans les établissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Du 20 novembre 1927. (Moniteur Belge, 1927, No. 337, p. 5424.)

BULGARIA

Administrative Regulations under the Act respecting passports and cards for travel abroad. Dated 26 December 1927. (Drj. Vest., 1928, No. 286, p. 3.)

CANADA

Order No. 4 under the Minimum Wage Act, governing female employees in printing, bookbinding, lithographing and envelope-making establishments of the Province of Quebec, with the exception of the City and Island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the Island. Dated 16 November 1927. (Labour Gazette, 1928, No. 1, p. 30.)

CHILE

Decreto número 2096. Establece la organización de la Previsión de Empleados Particulares y Obreros. 31 de Diciembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial de Chile, 1928, No. 14965, p. 60.)

[Decree No. 2096, to organise a provident system for wage-earning and salaried employees. Dated 31 December 1927.]

Decreto número 2099. Establece la forma en que estará compuesto el Consejo Directivo de la Caja Nacional de Empleados Públicos y Periodistas. 31 de Diciembre de 1927. (Diario Oficial de Chile, 1928, No. 14965, p. 61.)

[Decree No. 2099, to prescribe the composition of the governing body of the National Fund for officials and salaried employees. Dated 31 December 1927.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zákon ze dne 23. listopadu 1927, jímž se mení a doplňuje ustanovení §§ 185, 221, 233 a 245 obecného honniho zákona ze dne 23. kvetna 1854, c. 146 r. z. (Sb.z.a.n., 1927, Částka 80, No. 169, p. 2127.)

[Act to amend and supplement the provisions of sections 185, 221, 233, and 245 of the Mines Act of 23 May 1854. Dated 23 November 1927.]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Constitución de la República Dominicana. 15 de junio de 1927. (Gaceta Oficial, 1927, No. 3867, p. 3.)

[Constitution of the Dominican Republic. Dated 15 June 1927. (Section 6 (6): Right of association and assembly.)]

Ley No. 670 sobre Colonización. 25 de junio de 1927. (Gaceta Oficial, 1927, No. 3872, p. 1.)

[Act No. 670 respecting land settlement. Dated 25 June 1927.]

FRENCH COLONIES

Martinique

Arrêté promulguant, à la Martinique, la loi du 13 décembre 1926, portant "Code du travail maritime". No. 1589. Du 27 décembre 1927. (J. O. de la Martinique, 1928, No. 1, p. 2.)

Arrêté promulguant, à la Martinique, le décret du 31 août 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique rendu pour l'application de l'article 85 de la loi du 13 décembre 1926 (Code du travail maritime). No. 1590. Du 27 décembre 1927. (J. O. de la Martinique, 1928, No. 1, p. 9.)

Reunion

Arrêté promulguant à la Réunion le décret du 31 août 1927 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de l'article 85 de la loi du 13 décembre 1926 (Code du travail maritime). No. 1261. Du 15 novembre 1927. (Journal et Bulletin officiel de l'Île de la Réunion, 1927, No. 46, p. 659.)

GERMANY

Verordnung über die Wartezeit für Arbeitslose. Vom 2. Dezember 1927. (R Arb.Bl., 1927, No. 35, p. 1548.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1927: Special Order dated 22 December 1927, made by the Minister of Labour under section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V, ch. 32), varying the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation) Order, 1920. (Ministry of Labour Gazette, 1928, No. 1, p. 34.)

Northern Ireland

Laws.

An Act to amend the Labourers Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, in its application to certain loans and advances under the Labourers Acts (Northern Ireland), 1883 to 1923. (17 & 18 Geo. V, ch. 4.) Dated 26 April 1927.

[Loans for erection of workers' dwellings.]

* An Act to make better provision for the protection against lead poisoning of persons employed in painting buildings. (17 & 18 Geo. V, ch. 7.) Dated 13 May 1927.

An Act to amend the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts (Northern Ireland), 1906 to 1923; and to give effect in Northern Ireland to certain enactments of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. (17 & 18 Geo. V, ch. 13.) Dated 31 May 1927.

Orders.

Regulations, dated 14 March 1927, made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland under section 99 of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (13 and 14 Geo. V, ch. 21), and laid before Parliament in accordance with that section of the Act aforesaid. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 22.)

[Trade scholarships for young persons engaged in industry.]

The National Health Insurance (Arrears) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1927, dated 8 April 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 51.)

The National Health Insurance (Deposit Contributors) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1927, dated 14 April 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland with the approval of the Ministry of Finance under the National Health Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1924 and 1926, and the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 23). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 50.)

Regulations, dated 27 April 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under sections 5, 8, 30 (1) (e), and 44 (1) of the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 109.)

National Health Insurance (Insurance Committees) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1927, dated 5 May 1927, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under subsection (5) of section 48 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 67.)

Warrant of Ministry of Finance, dated 18 May 1927, modifying, for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Acts (Northern Ireland), 1906 to 1923, its Warrant of 4 November 1925, made under section 1 of the Superannuation Act, 1887 (as that Act applies to the Civil Service of Northern Ireland), relative to the award of compensation for injury. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 58.)

The National Health Insurance (Small Societies Valuation Deficiencies) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1927, dated 18 May 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under section 76 (5) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 66.)

The Trade Boards (Tobacco Trade, Northern Ireland) (Constitution, Proceedings and Meetings) Regulations, 1927, dated 21 May 1927, made by the Ministry

of Labour under section 17 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. V, ch. 32). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 42.)

The Woodworking Machinery (Amendment) Regulation (Northern Ireland, 1927, dated 2 June 1927, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 64.)

The National Health Insurance (Payments to Insurance Committees : Persons over 70) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1927, dated 14 June 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under section 69 (3) of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 82.)

* Order, dated 23 June 1927, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act (Northern Ireland), 1927 (17 & 18 Geo. V, ch. 7). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 78.)

Rule, dated 23 June 1927, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland as to the method of treatment to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining whether any Paint or other material used in Painting is "Lead Paint" within the meaning of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act (Northern Ireland), 1927 (17 & 18 Geo. V, ch. 7). (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 79.)

* The Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1927, dated 4 August 1927, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, under section 8 (6) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 (6 Edw. VII, ch. 58), and pursuant to the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and the several Orders made thereunder. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 105.)

Regulations, dated 3 September 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Ministry of Labour, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 115.)

Regulations, dated 26 September 1927, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Ministry of Labour, acting jointly in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under section 23 (1) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, amending the Contributory Pensions (Residential Qualifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1925. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 117.)

GREECE

Act No. 3439, respecting compensation for the editorial staff and salaried employees, skilled workers, and labourers of newspaper undertakings [who lose their posts owing to the suppression of the papers]. Dated 22 December 1927. (Eph. Kyb., 1927, No. 305, p. 1.)

HUNGARY

1927. évi XXXI. Törvények március tizenötödikének nemzeti ünnepé nyilvánításáról. 1927. évi december hó 20. napján. (Országos Törvénytár, 1927, december 28, p. 759.)

[Act No. XXXI of 1927, to proclaim 15 March a national holiday. Dated 20 December 1927.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkügyi miniszter 4119/1927. eln. N.M.M. számu rendelete a m. kir. Dohányjüvedék Betegségi Biztosító Intézetének alapszabálya tárgyában. 1927. évi november hó 9-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 270. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 4119/1927 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the rules of the sickness insurance institution for the Royal Tobacco Factory. Dated 9 November 1927.]

A m. kir. minisztérium 1927. évi 10080. M.E. számu rendelete a biztosítási szaktanács taglétszámának felemelése tárgyában. 1927. évi november hó 23-án. Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 268 szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 10080/1927 of the Council of Ministers, to increase the number of members of the Insurance Council. Dated 23 November 1927.]

A m. kir. minisztérium 10600/1927 M.E. számú rendelete a mezőgazdasági munkások munkaereje jogosulatlan kinasználásának meggátolásáról szóló 1923. évi XXV. t.-c. 2-14. §-ai hatályának az 1928. évre kiterjesztése tárgyában. 1927. december hó 2. napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 286. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 10600/1927 of the Council of Ministers, to extend the operation of sections 2-14 of Act No. XXV of 1923 to prevent the exploitation of agricultural workers. Dated 2 December 1927.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 4459/eln. 1927. N.M.M. számú rendelete a bányanyugbéréseknek betegségi biztosítási kötelezettsége tárgyában. 1927. évi december hó 9-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 284. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 4459/1927 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour respecting the liability to sickness insurance of pensioned miners. Dated 9 December 1927.]

A m. kir. minisztériumnak 11100/1927. M.E. számú rendelete. A beköltözés ideiglenes megtiltásáról szóló rendeletek hatályának meghosszabbítása. 1927. évi december hó 16-án. Nr. 12. (Belügyi Közlöny, 1928, 2. szám, p. 22.)

[Order No. 11100/1927 of the Council of Ministers respecting the prolongation of the period of validity of the Orders concerning the temporary prohibition of immigration. Dated 16 December 1927.]

A m. kir. igazságügyminiszter 66400. 1927. I.M. számú rendelete egyes kerületi munkásbiztosító pénztárak megszűnése folytán szükséges bírósági intézkedésekről. 1927. évi december hó 21. napján. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1927, 293. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 66400/1927 of the Minister of Justice, respecting the judicial measures necessary in consequence of the winding up of certain district workers' insurance funds. Dated 21 December 1927.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszternek 183338/1927. B.M. számú körrendelete az útlevélre és a kivándorlásra és visszavándorlásra vonatkozó statisztikai adatok szolgáltatása. Nr. 625. 1927. évi december hó 22-én. (Belügyi Közlöny, 1927, 57. szám, p. 1395.)

[Circular No. 183338/1927 of the Minister of the Interior, respecting the supply of statistical data concerning passports, emigration, and immigration. Dated 22 December 1927.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 5391/eln. 1927. N.M.M. számú rendelete a betegségi és a baleseti kötelező biztosításról szóló 1927. évi XXI. törvénycikk hatálybalépése tárgyában. 1927. évi december hó 30-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 1. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 5391/eln. 1927 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour concerning the coming into operation (on 1 January 1928) of Act No. XXI of 1927 respecting compulsory sickness and accident insurance. Dated 30 December 1927.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 5413/eln. 1927. N.M.M. számú rendelete az 1927. évi XXI. törvénycikk alapján működő biztosító intézetek önkormányzati tennivalóinak átmeneti ellátása tárgyában. 1927. évi december hó 31-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 1. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 5413/eln. 1927 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, concerning the transitional performance of the local government duties of the insurance institutions carrying on operations under Act No. XXI of 1927. Dated 31 December 1927.]

ITALY

Leggi

Legge 18 dicembre 1927, n. 2705. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 17 febbraio 1927, n. 262, che reca modificazioni al R. decreto-legge 17 settembre 1925, n. 1819, sulla costituzione delle Commissioni di inchiesta sui sinistri marittimi. (Numero di pubblicazione : 357.) (G. U., 1928, No. 25, p. 438.)

[Act No. 2705, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 262 of 17 February 1927, to amend Legislative Decree No. 1819 of 17 September 1925 respecting the constitution of courts of enquiry into accidents at sea. Dated 18 December 1927.]

Legge 22 dicembre 1927, n. 2685. Modificazioni ed aggiunte alle disposizioni sull'opera di previdenza per il personale delle ferrovie dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione : 308.) (G. U., 1928, No. 21, p. 375.)

[Act No. 2685, to amend and supplement the provisions respecting the provident institution for the employees of the State Railways. Dated 22 December 1927.]

Legge 22 dicembre 1927, n. 2687. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 12 dicembre 1926, n. 2187, riguardante la sospensione dell'applicazione dell'art. 38 del testo unico 22 aprile 1903, n. 229, relativo alle pensioni del personale delle Ferrovie dello Stato. (G. U., 1928, No. 22, p. 393.)

[Act No. 2687, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 2187 respecting the suspension of the operation of section 38 of Consolidated Act No. 229 of 22 April 1909 respecting pensions for the employees of the State Railways. Dated 22 December 1927.]

Legge 22 dicembre 1927, n. 2688. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 4 novembre 1926, n. 2269, concernente lo stanziamento di 80 milioni e contenente disposizioni per la costruzione di case economiche per i ferrovieri. (Numero di pubblicazione : 328.) (G. U., 1928, No. 22, p. 393.)

[Act No. 2688, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 2269 of 4 November 1926 providing for a vote of 80 million lire and issuing provisions respecting the erection of cheap dwellings for railwaymen. Dated 22 December 1927.]

Legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2690. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 23 dicembre 1926, n. 2268, concernente la radiazione di marittimi dalle matricole o dai registri della gente di mare. (Numero di pubblicazione : 330.) (G. U., 1928, No. 22, p. 394.)

[Act No. 2690 to ratify Legislative Decree No. 2268 of 23 December 1926 respecting the deletion of seamen from the register of seamen. Dated 29 December 1927.]

Legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2732. Conversione in legge del R. decreto 13 agosto 1926, n. 1564, sull'assicurazione contro le malattie del personale dei servizi pubblici di trasporto nelle nuove Provincie. (Numero di pubblicazione : 396.) (G. U., 1928, No. 28, p. 519.)

[Act No. 2732, to ratify Royal Decree No. 1564 of 13 August 1926 respecting the sickness insurance of employees in the public transport services in the new provinces. Dated 29 December 1927.]

Legge 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2795. Approvazione della Convenzione relativa all'eguaglianza di trattamento dei lavoratori stranieri e nazionali in materia di ripara-zione degli infortuni sul lavoro, adottata dalla Conferenza generale dell'Organizza-zione internazionale del lavoro nella sua settima sessione (Ginevra 1925). (Numero di pubblicazione : 526.) (G. U., 1928, No. 38, p. 670.)

[Act No. 2795, to ratify the Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925). Dated 29 December 1927.]

Orders

Regio decreto 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2698. Modifiche all'art. 3 del R. decreto 9 giugno 1927, n. 2163, concernente l'attribuzione al Registro italiano per la classifica-zione delle navi mercantili, del servizio di sorveglianza e visita degli aeromobili addetti ai servizi commerciali. (Numero di pubblicazione : 312.) (G. U., 1928, No. 21, p. 376.)

[Royal Decree No. 2693, to amend section 3 of Royal Decree No. 2163 of 9 June 1927 respecting the assignment to the Italian Merchant Shipping Register of the department for the supervision and surveying of aircraft used for commercial purposes. Dated 29 December, 1927.]

Regio decreto 29 dicembre 1927, n. 2822. Approvazione del regolamento per l'esecuzione del Regio decreto-legge 8 maggio 1927, n. 798, sull'ordinamento del servizio di assistenza dei fanciulli illegittimi abbandonati o esposti all'abbandono. (Numero di pubblicazione : 736.) (G. U., 1928, No. 56, p. 986.)

[Royal Decree No. 2822, to approve the regulations for the administration of Legislative Decree No. 798 of 8 May 1927 respecting the organisation of the depart-ment for the care of illegitimate children who are neglected or liable to become so. Dated 29 December 1927.]

NEW ZEALAND

Regulations under the Pensions Act, 1926. Dated 6 June 1927. (Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 39, 9 June 1927, p. 1967.)

POLAND

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 19 grudnia 1927 r. w porozumieniu z Ministrem Skarbu, Ministrem Przemysłu i Handlu, Ministrem Spraw Wewnętrznych, Ministrem Robót Publicznych, Ministrem Spraw Wojskowych, Ministrem Komunikacji i Ministrem Rolnictwa w sprawie uprawnienia robotników sezonowych do korzystania ze świadczeń zabezpieczeniowych w okresie sezonu martwego 1927/1928 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 116, poz. 991, p. 1656.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Ministers of Finance, Industry and Commerce, the Interior, Public Works, War, Communications, and Agriculture, respecting the right of seasonal workers to draw insurance benefit during the off-season in 1927-1928. Dated 19 December 1927.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 22 grudnia 1927 r. o wykonaniu rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 24 listopada 1927 r. o ubezpieczeniu pracowników umysłowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1927, No. 118, poz. 1916, p. 1688.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare respecting the administration of the Order issued by the President of the Republic on 24 November 1927 respecting the insurance of intellectual workers. Dated 22 December 1927.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 14:638 — Elimina determinadas rubricas da tabela I anexa ao regulamento das industrias insalubres, incómodas, perigosas ou tóxicas, aprovado pelo decreto no. 8:364. 30 de Novembro de 1927. (Diário do Governo, 1927, No. 265, p. 2263.)

[Decree No. 14638, to delete certain items from schedule I to the Regulations for unhealthy, noxious, or dangerous industries approved by Decree No. 8364 (of 22 August 1922). Dated 30 November 1927.]

SAINT VINCENT

An Ordinance to regulate the emigration of persons from Saint Vincent. No. 10 of 1927. Assented to 21 November 1927.

An Ordinance to amend further the Medical Officers Ordinance, 1902. No. 11 of 1927. Assented to 29 November 1927.

[*Inter alia*: free medical aid to labourers' children and labourers over 60.]

An Ordinance to continue in force certain Ordinances [Public Health Ordinances, 1910, 1915, 1921] which, for special reasons, have been omitted from the Revised Edition (1926) of the Laws of Saint Vincent. No. 14 of 1927. Assented to 29 November 1927.

SARAWAK

Notification No. 368. Rules under Order No. L-3 (Labour Protection): Discharging Labourers. Gazetted 16 December 1927. (Sarawak Government Gazette, 1927, No. CDLXXXII, p. 697.)

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Staff regulations for the State communication services under the control of the Ministry of Communications. Dated 18 December 1927. (Sluzbene Novine, 1927, No. 298-LXXXV, p. 11.)

Standing Orders for the representatives of wage-earning and salaried employees. Dated 23 December 1927. (Sluzbene Novine, 1927, No. 296-LXXXIII, p. 5.)

Rules for the election of representatives of wage-earning and salaried employees in undertakings under the Workers' Protection Act. Dated 24 December 1927. (Sluzbene Novine, 1927, No. 296-LXXXIII, p. 1.)

SIERRA LEONE

An Ordinance to abolish the legal status of slavery in the Protectorate. No. 24 of 1927. Assented to 22 September 1927. (Royal Gazette, 1927, No. 2422, p. 974.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

An Ordinance to amend the Local Naturalisation Ordinance. No. 17 of 1927. Assented to 12 December 1927.

An Ordinance to provide for raising funds in aid of immigration by the imposition of taxes on produce. No. 20 of 1927. Assented to 16 December 1927.

LEGISLATION OF 1928

CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Saar Territory

Bekanntmachung betr. das Lehrlingswesen. Nr. 46. Vom 6. Januar 1928. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 4, p. 18.)

Dritte Verordnung zur Abänderung der Verordnung betr. Versorgung der Kriegsbeschädigten und Kriegshinterbliebenen im Saargebiet und der Verordnung über die Einführung des Kriegspersonenschadengesetzes. Vom 22. Februar 1928. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 9, p. 73.)

Bekanntmachung betr. Abänderung der Vorschriften zur Durchführung der §§ 7, 25 Abs. 3 und § 28 des Gesetzes über die Versorgung der Militärpersonen und ihrer Hinterbliebenen bei Dienstbeschädigung — Reichsversorgungsgesetz (Amtsblatt 1925, S. 266). Nr. 121. Vom 22. Februar 1928. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 9, p. 76.)

Bekanntmachung betr. die Fassung der Verordnung betr. Versorgung der Kriegsbeschädigten und Kriegshinterbliebenen im Saargebiet. Nr. 135. Vom 25. Februar 1928. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 11, p. 81.)

Verordnung über die Höchstsätze in der Erwerbslosenfürsorge. Vom 2. März 1928. (Amtsblatt des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 10.)

INTERNATIONAL

Spain-Denmark

Convenio de Comercio y Navegación entre España y Dinamarca. Firmado en Madrid, a 2 de Enero de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 59, p. 1314.)

[Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Denmark, signed at Madrid on 2 January 1928.]

AUSTRALIA

Commonwealth

Amendment of the Navigation (Survey and Equipment) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1927, No. 93.): under the Navigation Act, 1912-1926. Dated 24 January 1928. (Statutory Rules, 1928, No. 9.)

Western Australia

Regulations under "The Child Welfare Act, 1907-27", concerning wards of the Child Welfare Department placed at service by institutions. Dated 9 February 1928. (Government Gazette of W.A., 1928, No. 7, p. 252.)

AUSTRIA

* Bundesgesetz vom 16. Februar 1928, betreffend die Abänderung einiger Bestimmungen über die Unfallversicherung der Arbeiter (XVII. Novelle zum Unfallversicherungsgesetz). (B.G.Bl., 1928, 15. Stück, No. 50, p. 259.)

Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 8. Februar 1928, betreffend die Kundmachung der gesetzlichen Vorschriften über die Einstellung und Beschäftigung Kriegsbeschädigter (Invalidenbeschäftigungsgesetz). (B.G.Bl., 1928, 21. Stück, No. 69, p. 459.)

BELGIUM

Arrêté royal modifiant et complétant les prescriptions générales relatives aux dépôts de carbure, à la production de l'acétylène et à l'emploi de l'acétylène pour la soudure autogène et le découpage des métaux au chalumeau dans les établissements classés comme dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes. Du 8 février 1928. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 43, p. 440.)

Arrêté royal du 16 février 1928, concernant : Fonds national de crise. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 56, p. 659.)

Prorogation [pour 1 an à partir du 20 février 1928] de la Convention de Commerce et de Navigation conclue le 15 février 1894 entre la Belgique et le Paraguay. Du 20 février 1928. (Moniteur Belge, 1928, No. 57, p. 687.)

CANADA

Old-Age Pensions Regulations, dated 25 June 1927, with amendments made on 26 September 1927 and 16 January 1928. (Labour Gazette, 1928, No. 2, p. 138.)

EGYPT

Arrêté portant modification à la liste [du 31 mai 1920] des établissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. Du 12 Ramadan 1346 (4 mars 1928). (J. O. égyptien, 1928, No. 21, p. 2.)

ESTONIA

* Riigikogu poolt 31. jaanuaril 1928. a. vastuõetud Meremeestekodu seadus: Nr. 70. (Riigi Teataja, 1928, No. 13, p. 111.)

[Act respecting the seamen's office. Dated 31 January 1928.]

FRANCE

Laws

Loi portant ratification du décret du 9 octobre 1923 déclarant les articles 32*a* à 32*f* du titre II et 99*d*, 106 et 107 du titre V du livre 1^{er} du Code du travail sur les cautionnements applicables dans les départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle. Du 18 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 48, p. 2174.)

Loi portant ratification du décret du 3 décembre 1923 déclarant applicables dans les départements du Bas-Rhin, du Haut-Rhin et de la Moselle certaines dispositions législatives concernant les redevances pour la rétribution des délégués mineurs et attribuant au tribunal administratif d'Alsace et de Lorraine le pouvoir de statuer sur les réclamations relatives à ces redevances. Du 21 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 48, p. 2174.)

Loi complétant l'article 2 de la loi du 8 juillet 1926 modifiant le paragraphe 2 de l'article 2 de la loi du 9 avril 1898, modifiée par les lois du 22 mars 1902 et du 5 août 1920 sur les accidents du travail. Du 24 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 48 p. 2174.)

Loi modifiant la législation de la Caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse et de la Caisse nationale d'assurance en cas de décès. Du 8 mars 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 62, p. 2750.)

Orders

Arrêté fixant les conditions techniques générales auxquelles sont soumis l'établissement et l'exploitation des dépôts d'explosifs de mines. Du 15 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 46, p. 2120; Erratum : No. 53, p. 2377.)

Décret consacrant les sanctions édictées par l'arrêté du 25 octobre 1927 du gouvernement général de l'Indochine relatif à la protection de la main-d'œuvre indigène et asiatique en Indochine. Du 18 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 44, p. 2068.)

Arrêté du ministre du Travail, du ministre de l'Hygiène et du ministre des Travaux publics, étendant à un certain nombre d'établissements annexes des exploitations minières le bénéfice de la législation spéciale sur les retraites et sur les caisses de secours des ouvriers mineurs. Du 27 février 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 50, p. 2269.)

Décrets portant modifications et additions aux règlements généraux sur l'exploitation des mines. Du 1^{er} mars 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 54, p. 2413.)

Décret fixant la proportion des mutilés à employer dans les entreprises assujetties à la loi du 26 avril 1924. Du 9 mars 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 61, p. 2723.)

FRENCH COLONIES

Martinique

Arrêté portant promulgation, à la Martinique, du décret du 28 décembre 1927 portant extension à la Martinique, des dispositions de la loi du 11 août 1926, en vue d'assurer la protection du marché du travail national. No. 71. Du 20 janvier 1928. (J. O. de la Martinique, 1928, No. 4, p. 55.)

Reunion

Arrêté fixant pour l'année 1927 la quotité du versement à effectuer par la Colonie au profit de ses employés qui participent à la Caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse. No. 46. Du 12 janvier 1928. (Journal et Bulletin officiel de l'Île de la Réunion, 1928, No. 3, p. 41.)

GERMANY

Laws

Gesetz zur Aenderung des Mieterschutzgesetzes. Vom 13. Februar 1928. (R.Arb.Bl., 1928, No. 6, p. 147.)

Gesetz zur Aenderung des Reichsmietengesetzes. Vom 14. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 4, p. 21.)

* Gesetz über das Uebereinkommen zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und der Republik Finnland über Unfallversicherung. Vom 18. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., II, 1928, No. 6, p. 20.)

Weiteres Gesetz über Lohn- und Gehaltspfändung. Vom 27. Februar 1928, (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 45.)

* Gesetz zur Abänderung der Tarifvertragsverordnung. Vom 28. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 46.)

* Gesetz zur Abänderung des Betriebsrätegesetzes. Vom 28. Februar 1928, (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 46.)

Orders

Zweite Verordnung über die Abfindungen für Unfallrenten. Vom 10. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 4, p. 22.)

Bekanntmachung des Gesetzes über Mieterschutz und Mieteinigungsämter. Vom 17. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 5, p. 25.)

Bekanntmachung des Reichsmietengesetzes. Vom 20. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 5, p. 38.)

Verordnung über Weitergeltung von Befreiungsanzeigen zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. Vom 21. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 52.)

Verordnung über die Gewährung der Renten der Invaliden- und Angestelltenversicherung nach belgischen Grenzgebieten. Vom 21. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 52.)

Anordnung über die Anwerbung und Vermittlung landwirtschaftlicher Arbeiter aus dem Bezirk des Landesarbeitsamts Schlesien. Vom 21. Februar 1928. (R.Arb.Bl., 1928, No. 7, p. 152.)

Wahlordnung für die Wahl der Mitglieder des Verwaltungsrats der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 27. Februar 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 48.)

* Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung der Tarifvertragsverordnung. Vom 1. März 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 47.)

Bestimmungen über die Uebersendung und Mitteilung von Tarifverträgen. Vom 1. März 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 6, p. 48.)

Verordnung über das Kündigungsschreiben nach § 1b des Mieterschutzgesetzes. Vom 3. März 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 7, p. 54.)

GREAT BRITAIN

The Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, Great Britain) (Cotton Waste Branch) (Amendment) Regulations, 1928, dated 23 January 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 29.)

The Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, Great Britain) (General Waste Branch) (Amendment) Regulations, 1928, dated 23 January 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 30.)

The Teachers' Superannuation Grant Regulations, 1928, dated 6 February 1928, made by the Board of Education under section 118 of the Education Act, 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. V, ch. 51), for the payment of grant in respect of teachers' superannuation to certain schools not maintained by Local Education Authorities. (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 42.)

* The Manufacture of Cinematograph Film Regulations, 1928, dated 8 February 1928, made by the Secretary of State under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 82.)

* The Cinematograph Film Stripping Regulations, 1928, dated 11 February 1928, made by the Secretary of State under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII, ch. 22). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 84.)

Scotland

The National Health Insurance (Medical Benefit) Amendment Regulations (Scotland), 1928, dated 17 February 1928, made by the Scottish Board of Health under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. $\frac{89}{87}$.)

GREECE

Decree to issue administrative regulations under Act No. 3439 respecting compensation for the editorial staff and salaried employees, skilled workers and labourers of newspaper undertakings [who lose their posts owing to the suppression of the papers]. Dated 9 January 1928. (Eph. Kyb., 1928, No. 2.)

HUNGARY

A m. kir. minisztérium 199/1928. M.E. számú rendelete a színházak művészs zemélyzetének és az újságszerkesztőségek egyes újságíró tagjainak a betegségi és a baleseti kötelező biztosítás hatálya alól mentesítése tárgyában. 1928. évi január hó 13-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 14. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 199/1928 of the Council of Ministers respecting the exemption of theatrical artistes and certain editorial members of the staff of newspapers from compulsory sickness and accident insurance. Dated 13 January 1928.]

A m. kir. minisztérium 200/1928. M.E. számú rendelete a Budapesti Kereskedelmi Betegségi Biztosító Intézetnél való betegségi biztosítás kötelezettségének kiterjesztése tárgyában. 1928. évi január hó 13-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 14. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 200/1928 of the Council of Ministers, respecting the extension of liability to sickness insurance with the Commercial Sickness Insurance Institution in Budapest. Dated 13 January 1928.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszter 126/el. 1928 N.M.M. számú rendelete a Budapesti Kereskedelmi Betegségi Biztosító Intézetnél való betegségi bizto-

sítás kötelezettségének kiterjesztéséről, szülő 200/1928. M.E. számú rendelet végrehajtása tárgyában. 1928. évi január hó 16-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 14. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 126/el. 1928 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the administration of Order No. 200/1928 M.E. concerning the extension of liability to insurance with the Commercial Sickness Insurance Institution in Budapest. Dated 16 January 1928.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszternek 30800/1928 N.M.M. számú rendelete a háztartási alkalmazottak betegségi biztosítási bejelentéséről. 1928. évi február hó 14-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 42. szám, p. 2.)

[Order No. 30800/1928 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, respecting the registration for sickness insurance of domestic workers. Dated 14 February 1928.]

A m. kir. népjóléti és munkaügyi miniszternek a m. kir. belügyminiszterrel és a m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszterrel egyetértően kiadott 32680/1928. N.M.M. számú rendelete a beköltözés ideiglenes megtiltásáról szülő 11100/1927. M.E. számú rendelet végrehajtása tárgyában. 1928. évi február hó 17-én. (Belügyi Közlöny, 1928, 45. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 32680/1928 of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labour, in agreement with the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce, respecting the administration of Order No. 11100/1927 concerning the temporary prohibition of immigration. Dated 17 February 1928.]

ITALY

Laws

Legge 5 gennaio 1928, n. 239. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 21 ottobre 1926, n. 1904, concernente modifiche alla legge 10 dicembre 1925, n. 2277, sulla protezione e l'assistenza della maternità e dell'infanzia. (Numero di pubblicazione: 657.) (G. U., 1928, No. 49, p. 871.)

[Act No. 239, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1904 of 21 October 1926 to amend Act No. 2277 of 10 December 1925 respecting the protection and assistance of mothers and infants. Dated 5 January 1928.]

Legge 12 gennaio 1928, n. 29. Conversione in legge, con modifica, del R. decreto legge 17 febbraio 1927, n. 223, contenente norme per la dispensa dal servizio del personale dipendente dagli enti locali. (Numero di pubblicazione: 320.) (G. U., 1928, No. 22, p. 391.)

[Act No. 29, to ratify and amend Legislative Decree No. 223 of 17 February 1927 issuing rules for the dismissal of employees of local authorities. Dated 12 January 1928.]

Legge 22 gennaio 1928, n. 290. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 14 aprile 1927, n. 593, portante modificazioni al nuovo testo unico delle leggi di pubblica sicurezza. (Numero di pubblicazione: 716.) (G. U., 1928, No. 55, p. 971.)

[Act No. 290 to ratify Legislative Decree No. 593 of 14 April 1927 to amend the new codified text of the Public Safety Acts. Dated 22 January 1928.]

Legge 16 febbraio 1928, n. 204. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 21 aprile 1927, n. 545, circa la istituzione di Commissioni di conciliazione per le vertenze sugli alloggi. (Numero di pubblicazione: 614.) (G. U., 1928, No. 46, p. 814.)

[Act No. 204, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 545 of 21 April 1927 respecting the establishment of conciliation committees for housing questions. Dated 16 February 1928.]

Legge 16 febbraio 1928, n. 236. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 23 giugno 1927, n. 1160, riguardante lo speciale trattamento di quiescenza agli impiegati ed agenti di ruolo dell'Amministrazione delle poste e dei telegrafi invalidi di guerra, affetti da tubercolosi. (Numero di pubblicazione: 656.) (G. U., 1928, No. 49, p. 871.)

[Act No. 236, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1160 of 23 June 1927 respecting the special allowance on retirement for salaried employees and established staff of the Postal and Telegraph Department who were disabled in the war and suffer from tuberculosis. Dated 16 February 1928.]

Legge 23 febbraio 1928, n. 336. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 11 giugno 1926, n. 1045, portante modificazioni ai Regi decreti-legge 8 febbraio e 26 aprile 1923, nn. 323 e 999, circa i marittimi disertati e che disertano. (Numero di pubblicazione : 741.) (G. U., 1928, No. 57, p. 1003.)

[Act No. 336, to ratify Legislative Decree No. 1045 of 11 June 1926 to amend Legislative Decrees Nos. 323 and 999 of 8 February and 26 April 1923 respecting deserting seamen. Dated 23 February 1928.]

Orders

Regio decreto 12 gennaio 1928, n. 40. Norme per la designazione dei membri delle organizzazioni sindacali dei datori di lavoro nei Consigli provinciali dell' economia (Numero di pubblicazione : 349.) (G. U., 1928, No. 23, p. 417.)

[Royal Decree No. 40, issuing rules for the appointment of the members of the employers' trade associations on the provincial economic councils. Dated 12 January 1928.]

Regio decreto 12 gennaio 1928, n. 130. Pubblicazione nella città di Fiume e nel territorio annesso al Regno giusta il R. decreto-legge 22 febbraio 1924, n. 211, della legislazione sulle istituzioni pubbliche di assistenza e beneficenza con relative modificazioni e norme transitorie. (Numero di pubblicazione : 530.) (G. U., 1928, No. 39, p. 683.)

[Royal Decree No. 130, to promulgate in Fiume and the territory annexed by Italy in pursuance of Legislative Decree No. 211 of 22 February 1924 of the legislation respecting public poor relief and charitable institutions, with the amendments thereof and the transitional provisions thereunder. Dated 12 January 1928.]

Regio decreto 26 gennaio 1928, n. 133. Modificazioni all' ordinamento del Consiglio superiore dell' economia nazionale in relazione all' ordinamento corporativo dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione : 518.) (G. U., 1928, No. 37, p. 664.)

[Royal Decree No. 133, to alter the constitution of the Superior Economic Council in pursuance of the constitution of corporations within the State. Dated 26 January 1928.]

Regio decreto 29 gennaio 1928, n. 196. Proroga delle disposizioni di cui agli articoli 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 66 e 67 del R. decreto 24 febbraio 1927, n. 241, che disciplinano l'applicazione dei contributi sindacali obbligatori a carico dei datori di lavoro agricolo, dei mezzadri e dei coloni parziari. (Numero di pubblicazione : 609.) (G. U., 1928, No. 45, p. 808.)

[Royal Decree No. 196, to postpone [for 1928] the provisions mentioned in sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 66, and 67 of Royal Decree No. 241 of 24 February 1927 respecting the enforcement of contributions to trade associations upon agricultural employers, *metayers*, and other share tenants. Dated 29 January 1928.]

Regio decreto 29 gennaio 1928, n. 197. Sanzioni per il caso di mora nel versamento dei contributi sindacali obbligatori ed esonero dei datori di lavoro dall' obbligo della seconda denuncia dei lavoratori dipendenti di cui agli articoli 1 e 3 del R. decreto 24 febbraio 1927, n. 241. (Numero di pubblicazione : 611.) (G. U., 1928, No. 45, p. 808.)

[Royal Decree No. 197, respecting the penalties in case of delay in the payment of the compulsory contributions to trade associations, and the exemption of employers from the duty of giving a second notice respecting the employees mentioned in sections 1 and 3 of Royal Decree No. 241 of 24 February 1927. Dated 29 January 1927.]

Decreto ministeriale 9 febbraio 1928. Disciplina del lavoro nel porto di Licata. (G. U., 1928, No. 36, p. 653.)

[Ministerial Decree respecting the organisation of dock labour at Licata. Dated 9 February 1928.]

Decreto ministeriale 24 febbraio 1928. Approvazione delle tariffe dei contributi da riscuotersi dell' anno 1928 per l'assicurazione obbligatoria contro gli infortuni in agricoltura. (G. U., 1928, No. 56, p. 997.)

[Ministerial Decree to approve the scale of contributions to be paid in 1928 for compulsory accident insurance in agriculture. Dated 24 February 1928.]

LATVIA

- Likums par tvaika katlu nodokli. 1928. g. 22. februāri. Nr. 43. (Lik., 1928, 1. burtnica, p. 49.)
 [Act respecting the testing of steam boilers. Dated 22 February 1928.]
- Papildinājumi un pargozījumi likuma par zupibas apkarosanu. 1928. g. 5. janvari. (Lik., 1928, 1. burtnica, No. 1, p. 1.)
 [Supplements and amendments to the Act to combat alcoholism. Dated 5 January 1928.]

LITHUANIA

- Emigrantams registuoti taisyklės. (Amtsblatt des Memelgebietes, 29. Februar 1928, No. 20, p. 97.)
 [Regulations respecting the registration of emigrants. (No date.)]

MOROCCO

- Dahir du 1^{er} février 1928/9 chaabane 1346 sur les sociétés indigènes de prévoyance, portant modifications aux dahirs des 8 août 1918/29 chaoual et 28 janvier 1922/29 joumada I 1340. (Bulletin officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 798, p. 360.)
- Arrêté viziriel du 1^{er} février 1928/9 chaabane 1343 déterminant les conditions d'application du dahir du 1^{er} février 1928/9 chaabane 1346 sur les sociétés indigènes de prévoyance. (Bulletin officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 798, p. 364.)

NETHERLANDS

- Besluit van den 9den Februari 1928, tot wijziging van het Mijnreglement 1906. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 23A.)
 [Decree to amend (section 86 (2) of) the Mining Regulations, 1906. Dated 9 February 1928.]
- Besluit van den 11den Februari 1928, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 22 November 1919 (Staatsblad no. 764), houdende vaststelling van de modellen der rentzegels en van aanwijzing der plaatsen, waarop de rentzegels ten verkoop voorhanden zullen zijn, zoals dat besluit laatstelijk is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk Besluit van 10 December 1927 (Staatsblad no. 374). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 30.)
 [Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 22 November 1919 (Staatsblad, No. 764), to prescribe the models for the pension stamps and specify the places where pension stamps are for sale, as last amended by Royal Decree of 10 December 1927 (No. 374). Dated 11 February 1928.]
- Besluit van den 24sten Februari 1928, ter bekendmaking van den tekst van het Koninklijk besluit van 14 November 1918 (Staatsblad no. 589), houdende bepalingen tot uitvoering van de artikelen 6, 7 en 8 der Landarbeiderswet (wet van 20 April 1918, Staatsblad no. 259, gewijzigd bij de wet van 16 December 1927, Staatsblad no. 389), zooals dit is aangevuld en gewijzigd bij Koninklijke besluiten van 13 Juni 1925 (Staatsblad no. 232) en van 21 Januari 1928 (Staatsblad no. 10). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 44, p. 1.)
 [Decree to promulgate the Royal Decree of 14 November 1918 (Staatsblad, No. 589) issuing regulations under sections 6, 7, and 8 of the Agricultural Workers Act (Act of 20 April 1918, Staatsblad, No. 259, amended by Act of 16 December 1927, Staatsblad, No. 389), as supplemented and amended by the Royal Decrees of 13 June 1925 (Staatsblad, No. 232), and 21 January 1928 (Staatsblad, No. 10). Dated 24 February 1928.]

NEW ZEALAND

- Regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1925, to amend the Regulations of 15 June 1927. Dated 23 January 1928. (New Zealand Gazette, 1928, No. 6, p. 249.)

POLAND

- Obwieszczenie Prezesa Rady Ministrów z dnia 10 stycznia 1928 r. w sprawie sprostowania omyłki w rozporządzeniu Rady Ministrów z dnia 6 grudnia 1927 r. przedłużającym moc obowiązującą przepisów, dotyczących zabezpieczenia na

wypadek bezrobocia pracowników umysłowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 4, poz. 32, p. 62.)

[Notification of the President of the Council of Ministers to correct an error in the Order issued by the Council on 6 December 1927 to prolong the period of operation of the provisions respecting the unemployment insurance of intellectual workers. Dated 10 January 1928.]

Oświadczenie rządowe z dnia 13 stycznia 1928 r. w sprawie wymiany dokumentów ratyfikacyjnych układu polsko-niemieckiego, podpisanego w Berlinie dnia 24 stycznia 1927 r. o wykonaniu art. 312 Traktatu Wersalskiego z dnia 28 czerwca 1919 r. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 28, poz. 53, p. 106.)

[Government Proclamation respecting the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Agreement between Poland and Germany signed in Berlin on 24 January 1927, respecting the carrying out of Article 312 of the Treaty of Versailles of 28 June 1919. Dated 13 January 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 17 stycznia 1928 r. w porozumieniu z Ministrem Spraw Zagranicznych w sprawie czasowego wstrzymania emigracji do Argentyny. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 28, poz. 62, p. 118.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, respecting the temporary prohibition of emigration to Argentina. Dated 17 January 1928.]

Silesia

Rozporządzenie Wojewody Śląskiego z dnia 9. stycznia 1928 r. do art. 5. Ustawy z dnia 7-go grudnia 1927 r. zmieniającej niektóre postanowienia Ordynacji Ubezpieczeniowej (Dz. Ust. S1. Nr. 26, poz. 49). (Dziennik Ustaw Śląskich, 1928, No. 3, poz. 6, p. 8.)

[Order of the Province of Silesia, under section 5 of the Act of 7 December 1927, to amend certain provisions of the Insurance Code. Dated 9 January 1928.]

PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 15:151 — Aprova o regulamento sobre as condições a que devem satisfazer os alojamentos dos navios de passageiros. 15 de Fevereiro de 1928. (Diário do Governo, 1928, No. 56, p. 486.)

[Decree No. 15151, to approve the regulations for the accommodation (for passengers) on passenger vessels. Dated 15 February 1928.]

Portuguese Guinea

Portaria no. 3, criando o "Fundo de Civilização e Beneficência dos Indígenas". 6 de Janeiro de 1928. (Boletim Oficial da Guiné, 1928, No. 2, p. 25.)

[Order No. 3, to institute the "Fund for the Civilisation and Assistance of Natives". Dated 6 January 1928.]

RUMANIA

Decizie no. 8875 Ministrului Muncii, Cooperatiunii si Asigurarilor Sociale: Reglamentearea aparitiei ziarelor. 29 Februarie 1928. (Monitorul Oficial, 1928, No. 51, p. 1717.)

[Order No. 8875 of the Minister of Labour, Co-operation, and Social Insurance: regulations for the publication of daily papers. Dated 29 February 1928.]

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Act respecting the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, signed on 16 December 1926. Dated 1 February 1928. (Sluzbene Novine, 1928, No. 44-XI p. 113.)

SPAIN

* Real decreto-ley modificando en la forma que se indica el artículo 9º del real decreto-ley de 18 de Agosto de 1927, relativo al trabajo de la mujer. 2 de Marzo de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 63, p. 1426.)

[Legislative Decree to amend section 9 of the Legislative Decree of 18 August 1927 respecting the employment of women. Dated 2 March 1928.]

Real orden resolviendo consulta hecha por el Instituto Nacional de Previsión sobre la aplicación del artículo 53 del Reglamento general del Retiro obrero obligatorio. 17 de Febrero de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 61, p. 1390.)

[Royal Order concerning the administration of section 53 of the General Regulations (of 21 January 1921) for the compulsory pension scheme for workers, issued in pursuance of an enquiry of the National Provident Institution. Dated 17 February 1928.]

SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:its kungörelse angående undantag för medborgare i brittiska Indien från vissa bestämmelser i lagen den 17 juni 1916 (nr 235) om försäkring för olycksfalli arbete. Den 27 januari 1928. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1928, No. 15, p. 35.)

[Royal Notification respecting the exemption of nationals of British India from certain provisions of the Act of 17 June 1916 (No. 235) respecting insurance against industrial accidents. Dated 27 January 1928.]

SWITZERLAND

* Ordonnance III sur l'assurance-accidents. Protection, contre l'intoxication saturnine, des employés et ouvriers occupés dans les entreprises de peinture. Du 2 mars 1928. (Recueil des lois fédérales, 1928, No. 4, p. 32.)

Verordnung III über die Unfallversicherung. (Schutz der Arbeitnehmer des Malergewerbes gegen Bleivergiftungen.) Vom 2. März 1928. (Eidgenössische Gesetzsammlung, 1928, No. 4, p. 28.)

Book Notes

INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

League of Nations. Economic and Financial Section. *Report and Proceedings of the World Economic Conference held at Geneva 4 to 23 May 1927.* Vol. I, 246 pp; Vol. II, 250 pp. Geneva, 1927.

— **Saar Territory.** *Regierungskommission des Saargebiets, Abteilung Volkswohlfahrt, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Arbeitsamt und Sozialversicherung. Jahresbericht 1926.* 143 pp., 12 graphs.

This statistical report of the Labour and Agricultural Department of the Saar Government deals with population, hygiene, welfare, relief of the poor, agriculture and forestry, employment, social insurance and other subjects. The report contains, in addition to statistical tables, short notes concerning legislation and administrative institutions.

Permanent Court of International Justice. *Denunciation of the Treaty of 2 November 1865 between China and Belgium. Order of 21 February 1928.* Collection of Judgments. Series A. No. 14. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1928. 7 pp.

— *Jurisdiction of the Courts of Danzig (Pecuniary Claims of Danzig railway officials who have passed into the Polish service, against the Polish Railway Administration).* Collection of Advisory Opinions. Series B. No. 15. 3 March, 1928. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1928. 47 pp.

Association internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance. *L'enfance aveugle en Belgique.* Brussels. 35 pp.

The education of the people in prophylactic measures against blindness is furthered in Belgium through lectures delivered by physicians and Government medical inspectors, and the dissemination of tracts and instructions dealing more especially with the dangers of purulent ophthalmia and the precautions to be taken to avoid it. Preventive organisation is aimed not only against trachoma; excellent work is also done through the anti-venereal dispensaries, medical school inspection, pre-natal consultations, neurological institutions and anti-alcoholic associations. Side by side with the organisation of preventive work stands the organisation of curative services: nursing homes, university infirmaries, nursing services, etc. The above pamphlet examines the educational nature of special assistance to the blind, the education of blind children, and their vocational training and guidance.

Fédération universelle des Associations chrétiennes d'Etudiants. *La Fédération, 1927.* Geneva. 37 pp.

Report for 1927 on the activities of the World Student Christian Federation and the affiliated national groups. Attention is drawn to the numerous and varied proofs of the interest taken by students in social and industrial questions, and a description is given of students' mutual aid and the action of Russian student emigrants. The Federation includes twenty-two national associations and five correspondence groups.

International Colonial Institute. *The Organical Laws of the Colonies.* International Colonial Library. 8th Series. Official Papers. Vol. VI. Brussels, The Hague, Paris, London, 1927. 475 pp. 15 belgas.

Vol. VI of this valuable publication contains the Government of India Act, the Constitution of the Netherlands Indies and of the Philippine Islands and the Ceylon (Legislative Council) Order in Council 1923 in the original text together with a French translation.

International Co-operative Alliance. *Report of the Proceedings of the Twelfth International Co-operative Congress at Stockholm, 15-18 August 1927.* London. 293 pp.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

Department of Labour and Industry. *Report on the Working of the Shops Act, 1912, during the Year 1926.* Sydney, 1928. 45 pp. 3s.

TASMANIA

Industrial Department. *Twelfth Annual Report for 1926-1927 on Factories, Wages Boards, Shops, etc.* By Henry REYNOLDS, Chief Inspector of Factories. Hobart, 1927. 26 pp.

Mines Department. *Report of the Director of Mines for Year ending 31 December 1926.* Tasmania, 1927. 30 pp.

VICTORIA

Department of Labour. *Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the Year ended 31 December 1926.* Melbourne, 1927. 52 pp. 1s. 9d.

BELGIUM

Ministère des Colonies. *Rapport présenté par le Gouvernement belge au Conseil de la Société des Nations au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1926.* Brussels, 1927. 129 pp., maps.

Report submitted to the Council of the League of Nations on the administration of the districts of Ruanda and Urundi during 1926.

CANADA

ONTARIO

Department of Agriculture. *Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Year ending 31 October 1926.* Toronto, 1927. 134 pp.

The chapter devoted to colonisation and immigration shows that during the period reviewed 2,624 farm labourers were placed on the land, 90 per cent. of whom were from the British Isles. The new system of giving agricultural training to boys about 16 years of age is stated to be working satisfactorily.

— *Report of the Women's Institutes of the Province of Ontario, 1926.* Toronto, 1927. 62 pp.

The activities of the Women's Institutes extend to practically every branch of social life: much useful work is reported in the domain of health and child welfare (provision of milk for underweight children, hot lunches in schools in necessitous cases, etc.).

During the year reviewed 46 new branches are stated to have been set up and membership has increased by over a thousand, bringing the total membership up to 35,700.

SASKATCHEWAN

Bureau of Labour and Industries. *Seventh Annual Report for the Twelve Months ended 30 April 1927.* Regina, 1927. 56 pp.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zpráva o Cinnosti Zemského Uradu pro Péci o Válečné Poskozence v Cechách za rok 1927. Prague, 1928. 15 pp.

This report on the activities of the Bohemian Office for disabled ex-service men during 1927 supplies particulars on the organisation of its different branches, the medical examination of disabled men, medical assistance, grants, disabled men's co-operative societies, Czechoslovak disabled ex-service men resident in foreign countries, and the financial administration of the Office.

DENMARK

Arbejdskommissionen af 1925. II. Materiale verdorende (1) Arbejdernes Andel i Virksomhedernes Ledelse (Tillidsmaend og Bedriftsraad); (2) Arbejdernes Andel i Virksomhedernes Udbytte (Udbyttedeling); (3) Familielej-Systemet. Offentliggjort ved Indenrigsministeriets Foranstaltning. Copenhagen, Schulz, 1927. 468 pp.

Attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 4, April 1927, p. 637, to the first report of the Danish Labour Commission appointed in 1925 by the Danish (Social-Democratic) Government to investigate a number of questions concerning industrial relations (see also in this connection *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XIV, No. 12, p. 532, and Vol. XXI, No. 1, p. 11). This Commission was dissolved 1 March 1927.

The material collected by the Commission and contained in the second report, now under consideration, was prepared for publication by the Ministry of the Interior. It deals with (1) workers' participation in the management of undertakings; (2) profit sharing; (3) family allowances. The report surveys the position of these questions in Denmark and in a number of other countries.

FRANCE

Commissariat de la République française au Cameroun. Guide de la colonisation au Cameroun. Paris, 1927. 199 pp. illustr.

A guide for settlers in the French Cameroons.

Ministère de l'Agriculture. Service de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration agricoles. Statistiques de l'immigration de 1918 à 1926. Paris, 1927. 63 pp.

Statistics of immigration 1918 to 1926.

Ministère du Travail, de l'Hygiène, de l'Assistance et de la Prévoyance sociales. Annuaire statistique 1926. Résumé rétrospectif. Divers pays. Statistique générale de la France. Paris, 1927. xvi + 410 pp.

Statistical year book for 1926 with a retrospective survey and some data concerning countries other than France.

Rapport annuel du gouvernement français sur l'administration sous mandat des territoires du Cameroun pour l'année 1926. Paris, 1927. 175 pp.

Report of the French Government on the administration of the Mandated Territories of the Cameroons during 1926.

GERMANY

Arbeitsamt der Stadt Frankfurt-am-Main. Geschäftsbericht für die Zeit vom 1. April 1926 bis 31. März 1927. Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1927. 69 pp.

Report on the activities of the Frankfurt Labour Office for the period 1 April 1926 to 31 March 1927.

Reichsministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft. Vorbericht über die Verschuldungsverhältnisse der deutschen Landwirtschaft. Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Landwirtschaft (II. Unterausschuss). Sonderveröffentlichung. Berlin, 1928. vii + 40 pp.

The second Sub-Committee (Agriculture) of the Commission of Enquiry into production and marketing conditions in Germany has published a preliminary report on the indebtedness of German agriculture, based principally on material

collected by the Sub-Committee itself. The total amount of indebtedness on farms does not seem to be higher than before the war, but the burden is felt to a greater extent because the average interest rate which now has to be paid is double the pre-war rate. The situation is rendered most difficult on the large estates in North and East Germany. The years examined are 1924-25 and 1925-26. A final report will appear later.

BADEN

Badisches Statistisches Landesamt. *Die Landwirtschaft in Baden im Jahr 1925.* Baden, 1927. vii + 156 pp., maps and tables.

The State Statistical Department has published a survey of agriculture in Baden based on the agricultural census of 16 June 1925 and other statistical material available. After a short chapter on the topography of Baden follows a very interesting chapter on the tenure of land and the characteristics of the various groups of farms classified according to size. The third chapter — which forms the main section of the book — deals with production, livestock, and prices of farm products; it contains one small table on agricultural wages.

Other chapters deal with the agrarian policy of Baden, the Chamber of Agriculture and its activities and the agricultural co-operative and other organisations. A final chapter examines the indebtedness of farms. The "human" side of agriculture alone appears to have been somewhat neglected. The results of the occupational census, taken on the same day as the agricultural census, are dealt with in a few lines and the number of workers is just indicated in connection with the description of the various groups of farms. If the handbook included a more detailed discussion on the agricultural population itself, its composition in respect of sex, age, type of contract (farm-servants, day-labourers), etc., its value would have been greatly increased.

PRUSSIA

Ministerium für Handel und Gewerbe. Grubensicherheitsamt. Rettungswesen und Erste Hilfe im preussischen Bergbau im Jahre 1926. Sonderdruck aus der *Zeitschrift für das Berg-, Hütten- und Salinenwesen im Preussischen Staate*. 1927. Berlin, 1927. Pp. 496-539.

Report on rescue work and first aid in accidents in mines for 1926.

GREAT BRITAIN

Colonial Office. *Report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the British Cameroons for the Year 1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 133 pp. 5s.

Department of Overseas Trade. *Report on the Economic and Financial Conditions in Mexico. Dated November 1927.* By E. C. Buxton. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 72 pp. 2s.

The predominant social feature of the period under review is the work connected with reconstruction in Mexico. The co-operative movement is stated to have been encouraged in all branches of manual labour, and considerable time and study devoted to the task of legislation on the provisions of the Charter and the compilation of ordinances whereby they can be applied. The promotion of education and a higher standard of public health also received attention. The report includes the information usually supplied in this series on economic and financial conditions in various countries.

Dominions Office. *Report of the Committee on Rural Credits in Australia, 27 April 1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 31 pp. 1s. 3d.

Medical Research Council. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *A Physiological Investigation of the Radiant Heating in Various Buildings.* By H. M. VERNON, M.D., and M. D. VERNON, M.A., assisted by Isabel LORRAIN-SMITH, M.A. Report No. 46. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. iii + 60 pp. 2s.

A report on the physiological effects of certain types of ventilating and heating systems in factories was published in 1926 by the Industrial Fatigue Research

Board (Report No. 35 ; cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIV, No. 3, September 1926, p. 44). The report now under consideration deals with certain forms of radiant heating and particularly panel heating. The first part is devoted to a technical exposition of the methods employed in the measurement of radiant heat. The second is a study carried out in working premises of the different systems of radiant heating : wall-panel heating, ceiling-panel heating, under-floor heating.

The chief advantage of radiant heating, it is stated, is the remarkable uniformity of temperature throughout the room and the consequent absence of the steep vertical temperature gradient that often accompanies heating by convection. On the other hand, little confirmation, it would seem, could be found for the claim sometimes made that radiant heating differs from other systems in possessing certain inherent qualities productive of comfort, and in ensuring comfortable conditions at a much lower air temperature.

— — — *Two Studies on Hours of Work : I. Five-hour Spells for Women with reference to Rest Pauses.* By H. M. VERNON, M.D. and M. D. VERNON, M.A., assisted by I. LORRAIN-SMITH, M.A. II. *The Two-Shift System in certain Factories.* By MAY SMITH, M.A., and M. D. VERNON, M.A. Report No. 42. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. III + 35 pp. 1s. 3d.

Emphasis has already been laid in the reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board on the difficulty of obtaining accurate knowledge of the effects of hours of work of different length or arrangement, whether this is attempted by a comparison between different establishments simultaneously or between consecutive periods in the same establishment. It seems in fact almost impossible to arrive at definite conclusions on the general problem except under special circumstances. Nevertheless, the study of particular problems concerned with hours of work leads to conclusions of practical importance. The first of the two studies published in the above volume examines the effects of an unbroken five-hour spell for women workers, and shows that the introduction of short rest pauses about the middle of the spell has many advantages.

The second study deals with the effects on rate of output, loss of working time, absenteeism, sickness and labour turnover, or the double-shift system for women (i.e. the system under which women and girls over sixteen may, under prescribed conditions, be employed between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. in two shifts not exceeding 8 hours each) as compared with a single day shift (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.). The investigation failed to disclose any noticeable advantages from the point of view of fatigue and efficiency in favour of the one or the other system.

Mines Department. *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the Year 1926.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 29 pp. 4d.

Ministry of Health. *Memorandum on the Fumigation of Ships with Hydrogen Cyanide.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 7 pp. 1d.

Indicates the dangers of fumigation with hydrogen cyanide, methods to be followed, essential precautions to be taken, and first aid measures in cases of poisoning by this gas.

Unemployment Grants (Viscount St. Davids') Committee. *Sixth (Interim) Report of Proceedings from 25 June 1926 to 30 June 1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 14 pp. 1s.

The report shows that the volume of work dealt with by the Committee, which had already fallen off appreciably during 1925-26, underwent a still further diminution during 1926-27, both as regards applications submitted to the Committee by local authorities and as regards schemes of work approved for grant by the Committee.

INDIA

MADRAS

A Report on the Question of Unemployment among the Educated Middle Classes. Madras, Government Press, 1927. 35 pp. 6 annas.

The report is the third of a series of enquiries undertaken by various Local Governments in India into the question of unemployment among the educated classes, the first two being undertaken by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

Increasing competition for government and professional posts among communities who were not largely represented formerly in Government service or the legal and teaching professions, the entry into which is generally regarded as the main object of education, is stated to be the fundamental cause of unemployment. The principal remedy lies, it is considered, in the diversion of the educated classes to agriculture, which is the main industry in the country.

PUNJAB

Development Department. *Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the Punjab for the Year ending 31 July 1927.* Lahore, 1928. 44 + cxix pp. Rs. 4 or 5s. 4d.

IRISH FREE STATE

Department of Industry and Commerce. *Agricultural Statistics 1847-1926. Report and Tables.* Dublin, Stationery Office, 1928. lxxv + 162 pp. 2s. 3d.

ITALY

Cassa Nazionale per le Assicurazioni Sociali. *Assicurazione obbligatoria contro la disoccupazione involontaria per mancanza di lavoro. Rendiconto de l'Esercizio 1926.* Rome, 1927. 53 pp.

This annual report gives an account of unemployment insurance in 1926. It furnishes statistical data concerning contributions received, claims for benefits lodged, benefits paid, administrative expenses, etc.

LUXEMBURG

Office de Statistique. *Annuaire officiel 1928.* Luxemburg, 1928. xxxviii + 480 pp.

Official year book for 1928.

NEW ZEALAND

Department of Education. *Vocational Guidance. Post-primary Education and the Choice of a Career. Hints to Parents on the Choice of a Career for their Children.* Wellington, 1927. 44 pp. 3d.

The information is presented in two parts, the first dealing with the various types of schools and courses available for children who have completed their primary-school course, the second dealing with some of the trades and professions which they may subsequently enter.

The data put forward in regard to the distribution of workers in the various occupations are not necessarily exactly applicable to present conditions, being derived from census papers of the year 1921.

The lists of trades and the rates of wages for apprentices and journeymen are compiled by the Department of Labour, and relate to those occupations in which apprenticeship is largely governed by Apprentice Committees appointed under the Apprentices Act, 1923. The lists of post-primary Government schools, and of hostels attached to such schools, give approximately the conditions as they were expected to exist at 1 February 1928.

Ministry of Internal Affairs. Census and Statistics Office. *New Zealand Year-Book, 1928.* Wellington, 1927. xiv + 973 pp. 7s. 6c.

SWEDEN

Kungl. Lantbruksstyrelsen. *Räkenskapsresultet från Svenska Jordbruk. XII. Bokföringsåret 1925-1926.* Ey Ludvig NANNESON. Malmö, 1928. 81 pp.

The twelfth annual report on accounts from Swedish farms, prepared by Ludvig Nannesson by command of the Board of Agriculture for the year 1925-1926. The book-keeping on 300 farms is investigated, as against 262 in the previous year.

SWITZERLAND

Département fédéral de l'économie publique. Rapports des gouvernements cantonaux et du gouvernement de la principauté de Liechtenstein concernant l'exécution de la loi fédérale sur le travail dans les fabriques 1925 et 1926. Aarau, 1927. 160 pp.

Reports of the cantonal authorities and the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein on factory inspection in 1925 and 1926. The text is in French and in German.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Labour. Factories Division. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Year 1926. Pretoria, Govt. Printing and Stationery Office, 1927. 37 pp.

UNITED STATES

Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Co-operative Associations, Marketing and Purchasing 1925. By R. H. ELSWORTH. Technical Bulletin No. 40. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 98 pp. 20 cents.

This study is based upon information supplied to the Department of Agriculture by 10,803 associations which were active at the close of 1925. The estimated membership of these associations was 2,700,000 and their amount of business \$2,400,000,000. The data given regarding number of associations, number of years in operation, number of members, volume of business, and other items, are arranged by geographic divisions and by commodity groups; a section on organisation is included. Many tables, maps and charts are introduced.

— *Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock in the United States by Terminal Associations.* By C. G. RANDELL. Technical Bulletin No. 57. Washington, 1928. 112 pp. 25 cents.

Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. Coke-Oven Accidents in the United States during the Calendar Year 1926. By William W. ADAMS. Technical Paper 437. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. 40 pp. 10 cents.

— *Fifty-nine Coal Mine Fires. How They were Fought and What they Teach.* By G. S. RICE, J. W. PAUL, and M. W. von BERNEWITZ. Bulletin 229. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. ix + 156 pp. 40 cents.

— *Gases from Blasting in Tunnels and Metal-Mine Drifts.* By E. D. GARDNER, S. P. HOWELL and G. W. JONES. Bulletin 287. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. iv + 96 pp. 20 cents.

Department of Labour. Women's Bureau. Women in Delaware Industries. A Study of Hours, Wages, and Working Conditions. Bulletin No. 58. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. vii + 156 pp. 25 cents.

The data given for a representative week in the various industries covered were collected in shops, factories, laundries, canneries, hotels and restaurants. The survey covers 146 establishments, employing 4,176 women in 29 cities, towns and industrial communities throughout the State of Delaware. Of the eighteen States in which the Women's Bureau has made similar investigations, Delaware, it is shown, falls below ten in the proportion of women working 48 hours a week or less. As regards wages, Delaware is tenth among fourteen States where similar surveys have been made. The present study shows that the largest groups of women were employed in vegetable canneries and in the manufacture of clothing and of cigars; the latter two industries reveal the lowest and highest average weekly wage reported, namely, \$8.10 and \$16.40 respectively.

— *Women in Tennessee Industries. A Study of Hours, Wages, and Working Conditions.* Bulletin No. 56. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. vii + 120 pp. 20 cents.

This study, to which attention was drawn in the December 1927 issue of the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 6, p. 880, was undertaken during the period from February to May 1925.

According to 1920 census figures, 152,108 women or 17.2 per cent. of all the women of the State of Tennessee were employed for remuneration. Domestic service and agriculture claimed the majority of the women workers, while manufacturing, trade and transportation combined gave employment to only a little over one-fifth. The present survey covers 16,596 women employed in 216 establishments in 27 cities and towns, and presents data concerning hours, wages, and general working conditions such as ventilation, lighting, sanitation and seating accommodation. Of all the establishments visited, only two, employing 1.1 per cent. of the total number of women surveyed, were regularly working the maximum hours of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per day permitted by law. The largest group of women worked 55 hours a week (27.8 per cent.) and less than one-tenth of the women surveyed in the State had weekly hours of 48 or less. As regards wages, the average weekly earnings for white women were \$11.10; the highest average wage standard of \$16.10 was found in the printing and publishing industry; the lowest of \$8.30 in the manufacture of furniture. The average weekly earnings for negro women were \$6.95.

Treasury Department. Federal Farm Loan Board. Tenth Annual Report. Year ended 31 December 1926. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. iii + 57 pp.

The report of the Federal Farm Loan Board deals with the activities during 1926 of the Federal land banks, the joint-stock land banks, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the co-operative marketing associations. The whole credit system of American agriculture which has been built up since 1916 seems to be steadily developing.

VIRGINIA

Department of Labour and Industry. Thirtieth Annual Report for the Year ending 30 September 1927. Richmond, 1928. 123 pp.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Adolph, Dr. E. Ruhrkohlenbergbau, Transportwesen und Eisenbahntarifpolitik. Eine geschichtliche Betrachtung. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. 236 pp.

The author gives a concise historical survey of the industrial development of the Ruhr coal industry, of the transport system in the Ruhr district, and of German railway tariffs for conveyed merchandise in general and for Ruhr coal in particular. He adds a short bibliography and gives a map of the railway lines of the different railway companies in the Lower Rhenish-Westphalian district.

Agriculteurs de France. Compte-rendu du Congrès national des Assurances sociales, 18 janvier 1928. Paris, 1928. 83 pp.

Report of the National Congress on Social Insurance, 18 January 1928, published by the French Central Union of Agricultural Organisations.

Allen, G. C. Modern Japan and its Problems. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1928. 226 pp.

There is no dearth of English books on Japan, in which a competent account has been given of her political and economic developments, her art and literature. But, as the author points out, "there have been very few attempts to link up an interpretation of the national character or of the social organisation with an analysis of Japan's political, educational, financial and industrial systems". The present volume is an attempt, and a successful one, to interpret what is perhaps the most interesting question concerning modern Japan, viz., whether the encroachment of Western industrialism has fundamentally affected her Oriental outlook. A penetrating, yet sympathetic, description is given of the problems Japan has had to and must still solve as she continues to adapt the Western systems to her social and political organisation, industrial and economic structure, banking and finance, in short, in every sphere of national life.

In his discussion of the national character of the Japanese, the author reveals a rare discernment and appreciation of the spirit of Japan and the qualities of her people.

He treats the economic aspect of modern Japan with the masterly grasp of an expert economist. The discussion of the population problem is particularly worthy of note, and should contribute towards a thorough understanding of the most grave problem the country is facing to-day.

Some mistakes in this book in the citation of facts here and there may be excused in consideration of its general merits, but we regret to find errors in what may be considered the most important chapter from the point of view of the International Labour Office (chapter VI). It is plain that the author has not followed recent developments in Japanese labour legislation very closely. He appears to be uninformed with regard to the Factory Act Amendment Act of 1923 which came into force in 1926, and to have confused the provisions of the Japanese law with the special article (Art. 9) of the Washington Hours Convention dealing with Japan. He seems also to have confused the Government Trade Union Bill, which has never been passed by the Diet, with the repeal of certain articles in the Public Peace Police Act which had been criticised severely as a hindrance to the free exercise of trade union rights.

American Country Life Association. *Farm Income and Farm Life. A Symposium on the Relation of the Social and Economic Factors in Rural Progress.* Prepared by a Joint Committee of the American Country Life Association and the American Farm Economics Association. Chairman and Editor, DWIGHT SANDERSON. New York, University of Chicago Press, 1927. xi + 324 pp. \$3.

This book lacks uniformity: too many writers have collaborated in its composition, the topics are discussed under too contradictory theoretical aspects to enable the reader to get a clear impression. In spite of this the book contains some salient details of American farm life and gives an idea of the main social and economic problems with which agriculture in the United States is confronted. It is particularly interesting to note that the standard of living of the farmers is often very low. In the United States, as elsewhere, this low standard of living is one of the principal causes of the rural exodus, and therefore one of the principal causes of the instability of country life. Going to the root of this question the book emphasises the important fact that the "free land" system has passed and has given way to increasingly commercial and capitalistic farming, with all the evil consequences of clear and distinct class and group interests. Ownership and tenancy and forms of lease agreement are discussed at length.

The co-operative movement is rather too briefly treated, but some good chapters are devoted to social activities, rural health service, education, etc., and the psychological effects on rural progress and even "the economic value of the beautiful in rural life" have not been neglected.

Andrews, Oscar Alvarez. *La Asistencia judicial. Estudio sobre la situación de las clases pobres ante el Derecho Procesal común y especial.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1927. 232 pp.

An exhaustive study on the problem of legal assistance to poor persons in all its aspects.

Association suisse de conseils d'apprentissage et de protection des apprentis. *Jubilé du 25^{me} anniversaire de sa fondation 1902-1927.* 272 pp.

Summarises the activities of the Swiss Association for the protection of apprentices during the last twenty-five years and describes its conception of vocational guidance. A bibliography is included.

Atzler, Edgar, and Herbst, Robert. *Arbeitsphysiologische Studien.* III. Teil. Sonderabdruck aus Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere. 215. Band, 3. Heft. Abgeschlossen am 7 Januar 1927. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1927. Pp. 291-328.

With the use of the Zuntz-Geppert respiratory apparatus the authors measured the human energy expended in walking, and in dragging and pushing loads on a level floor. The experiments showed that the optimum rhythm was attained with 87.5 steps per minute, measuring 58.7 centimetres, giving a speed of 51.4 metres per minute. The optimum load was shown to be 14.5 kilogrammes.

Balella, Giovanni. *Lezioni di legislazione del lavoro.* Facoltà di scienze politiche della R. Università di Roma. Parte I. *Le associazioni professionali.* II

contratto di lavoro. Le giurisdizioni del lavoro. Rome, U.S.I.L.A., 1927. xxiii + 513 pp.

Italian social legislation until recently, the author declares, resembled a huge structure without foundations. As a result it was unstable and deficient in practical utility. The Act on Associations of 3 April 1926 gave it the needed foundation and rendered possible a complete and scientific building up of Italian labour law.

Although he disclaims any intention of undertaking such a work of theoretical construction, the author, nevertheless, by his classification and the methodical exposition of his material, has furnished a general survey of the theory and present position of Italian social legislation. The volume is in four parts, dealing respectively with occupational associations, collective agreements, the individual labour contract, and jurisdiction in industrial disputes. The author does not confine himself to an analysis of the legislation in force; he describes its origin and history and compares in each case the recent institutions in Italy with those already existing in other countries.

Baum, Dr. Georg. *Werkmeisterrecht.* Düsseldorf, Werkmeister-Buchhandlung, 1928. iv + 265 pp.

This book gives a practical account of the German law relating to foremen. Written for the German Foremen's Union, it is intended to serve the needs of the Union and also of individual foremen desiring information on specific points of law.

Bogart, Ernest L., and Landon, Charles E. *Modern Industry.* Longman's Economic Series. New York and London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1927. x + 593 pp. illustr.

Modern industry is being brought to an ever higher point of technical excellence. The authors, believing that an understanding of industry is essential to an understanding of business, design this textbook as a background to the study of the principles of economics. They describe the work rather than the organisation of the more typical industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, and the relations of the different parts of the industrial world to each other. The subjects of transportation, money and marketing are only lightly touched upon. The opening chapters deal briefly with the general characteristics of modern industry, conditioning factors, specialisation and division of labour. Three short chapters are devoted to the human factor in industry, the nature and training of man's abilities, and industrial psychology. Each chapter is followed by a list of "suggestive questions" for the student and by a bibliographical note. The book is well supplied with illustrations, maps and diagrams.

Bölger, B. *De Welstand van de Arbeidersklasse in Nederland.* Voordracht, gehouden in de vergadering voor Technische Economie van het Kon. Instituut van Ingenieurs op 18 Juni 1927, te 's-Gravenhage. Reprinted from *De Ingenieur*, No. 10, 1928, Technische Economie 2. 18 pp.

Address on the economic position of the working classes in the Netherlands.

Bourgin, Charles, Carrère, Jean, and Guérin, André. *Manuel des partis politiques en France.* Paris, Les Editions Rieder, 1928. 302 pp.

This manual facilitates comparison between the programmes and tactics of the different political parties in France and is designed to serve as a reference book for the compilation of a history of France and the parliamentary system.

Brauweiler, R. *Internationale Sozialpolitik.* Berlin, Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände, 1927. 22 pp.

This pamphlet is reprinted from *Kölnische Zeitung*. The author, General Secretary to the Federation of German Employers' Associations, gives a brief outline of the history of the International Labour Organisation, its principles, constitution and activity. He is manifestly in sympathy with his subject but pleads for a policy of prudent restriction to attainable aims.

Bravo, Mario. *Capitulos de Legislación obrera.* Buenos Aires, A. Garcia, 1927. 235 pp.

A comparative study on the organisation of labour in Argentina and other countries. The author gives a history of the right of association as laid down in

Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and analyses the debates and enquiries connected with the proposed laws concerning the prohibition of night work in bakeries, the work of young persons and women, cheap dwellings, and labour conditions in the sugar industry.

Brentano, Lujo. *Die Entwicklung der Lohnregelung und der Arbeitslosenfürsorge in England.* Sonderabdruck aus *Soziale Praxis*, Jahrgang XXVII, 1928. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1928. 24 pp.

This pamphlet contains a summary by the author of a part of his work *Eine Geschichte der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung Englands*. He gives a striking historical survey of the struggle of the English working classes from early times down to the present day.

British Social Hygiene Council (Formerly the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases). *Twelfth Annual Report, 1 June 1926-31 May 1927.* London, 1927. 137 pp.

Bye, Raymond T. *Principles of Economics.* New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1927. vii + 508 pp.

An introductory text book for the use of university students. The field covered is wide, and extensive use is made of illustrations from economic life.

Caisse nationale d'assurances ouvrières (Landes-Arbeiterversicherungs-Kasse). *Compte rendu pour 1926 sur l'activité de la prévention des accidents. Statistique des accidents en 1926, et premièrement indemnités en 1925. Jahresbericht über die Unfallverhütungstätigkeit im Jahre 1926. Statistik der in 1926 gemeldeten und in 1925 erstmalig entschädigten Unfälle.* Budapest, 1927. 26 pp.

Report for 1926 on the activities of the Hungarian National Workers' Compensation Fund and the prevention of accidents, with statistics of accidents for 1926 and cases first compensated in 1925. The text is in Magyar with summaries in French and in German.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Intercourse and Education. *International Conciliation. Documents for the Year 1927.* New York, 1927. 546 pp.

The documents reproduced include a number of papers on raw materials and their effect upon international relations, being addresses delivered at a Conference on International Problems and Relations held at Briarcliff, New York, in May 1926, and articles on political questions of international interest, on the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and Australian immigration policy.

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. *Report of Proceedings of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Biennial Conventions, 1-9 May 1925, 1-11 May 1927. Held at New York City.* 354 pp.

Comité central industriel de Belgique. *Liste des établissements industriels affiliés, classés par groupes et par spécialités. Edition 1928.* Brussels, 1928. 301 pp.

Contains the list of industrial establishments affiliated to the Belgian Central Industrial Council for 1928, classified by groups and according to speciality.

Confédération nationale des Associations agricoles. Le Lait. Production. Prix. Consommation. Documents réunis par la Confédération générale des producteurs de lait et publiés par le Comité de défense des agriculteurs. Paris, 1928. 34 pp. 2 frs.

Contains data on the production, consumption and prices of milk in France.

Credy, F. *Human Nature in Business. With an Account of the Structure of Industry.* Foreword by J. A. Hobson. London, Ernest Benn, 1927. 345 pp.

In this book the problems of social and economic organisation are approached from an independent and practical point of review. Interesting chapters deal with the training, beliefs, valuations and methods of work in the different social classes which operate the industrial system.

Mr. Credy criticises the present economic system on account of its general acceptance of private gain as the prime object of business and industry, and condemns the secrecy in bargaining and the narrow specialisation which result from

this. He suggests that "order and efficiency in industry can be attained by, first, an economic survey giving full statistical information, secondly, an economic council to advise individual firms on policy required by the public interest, thirdly, plans for the prevention of damping of trade oscillations, and, lastly, adequate suppression of dishonesty and sharp practice."

Davisson, Walter P. *Pooling Wheat in Canada*. Ottawa, Robins and Magrath, 1927. 275 pp.

Dierkes, Dr. Johannes. *Volk und Raum : zum Problem der Inneren Kolonisation*. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. iv + 86 pp.

This book discusses the problems of land settlement in Germany. It outlines the history of land tenure in the nineteenth century and the steps taken in the direction of closer settlement. The author's examination of the reasons for the rather limited results hitherto obtained is confined chiefly to Prussia. The book also treats the question of the social protection of new holdings established under land settlement legislation.

Essertier, Daniel. *Psychologie et sociologie*. Publications du Centre de Documentation sociale (Ecole normale supérieure). Paris, Félix Alcan, 1927. 234 pp. 20 frs.

The author examines the problem of the relation between psychology and sociology. He seeks to determine their respective fields and to restore to the former the ground usurped by the new science of sociology. The book is in two parts. In the first the author defines the problem; in the second he considers and classifies the practical means for its solution. In other words, he indicates, for a given problem, a plan of work and a programme of research. This programme consists of a critical bibliography of periodicals, collections, classical and other works, in which may be found general indications on the problem of the relation between psychology and sociology.

Europa Year-Book 1928. An Annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions, a Directory of the League of Nations and of International Societies, a European Who's Who in Politics, Trade, Science, Art and Literature. Edited by Michael FARBMAN, Ramsay MUIR, Hugh F. SPENDER. London, Europa Publishing Co.; George Routledge and Sons, 1928. xxii + 794 pp.

The general arrangement of the material adopted in the former issues of the year book has been retained. The information has been thoroughly revised and some important additions made, more particularly in Parts I and II, devoted respectively to a survey of social and economic conditions and to the League of Nations and international societies.

Among the special articles contributed may be mentioned "The Trend of Migration in Europe and the World", by Prof. L. VARLEZ; "Agriculture in the International Field", by F. W. von BÜLOW; "European Agriculture", by Sir Henry REW; and a "General Survey" of labour and social conditions for 1926, by J. W. NIXON.

Facultad de Medicina de Lima. *El Instituto de medicina social. Memoria de la Comisión ejecutiva de la ley 656*. Lima, 1927. 66 pp.

The Lima Institute of Social Medicine described in this pamphlet was founded on 18 October 1927. Its object is to study the health conditions in the different social groups in Peru, and problems connected with social medicine and hygiene. Its activities also include propaganda work.

Ford, James. *The Enforcement of Housing Legislation*. Reprinted from *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XLII, No. 4, December 1927, pp. 549-560. New York, Academy of Political Science, 1927.

Fox, R. M. *The Triumphant Machine (A Study of Machine Civilisation)*. London, The Hogarth Press, 1928. ix + 148 pp.

The evils attendant on mass production and mechanisation in industry, with which this book is concerned, are now becoming widely recognised. Mr. Fox describes them with an inner knowledge of the factory acquired through long experience in an engineering workshop, and, at times, with a bitterness emanating from the memory of strain endured. The struggle now begun, he says, is "between those who want to humanise industry and those who want to mechanise humanity".

He regards scientific management as "a form of brutalisation which suppresses initiative and overworks certain nerves and muscles" — a view partly derived perhaps from his rather insistent dwelling on the cruder features of the Taylor system. He has hard things to say about both the "efficiency expert" and the industrial psychologist.

With regard to the question of vocational fitness, Mr. Fox points to the advantages to be derived from tests applied in schools, improved education and guidance, and the raising of the school age. This, he says, is to be preferred to the factory school instituted by certain firms, although the latter are conceded many good points.

The author concludes with a plea for workers' control in industry, which he considers essential to a solution of the difficulties discussed. But whether this really touches the heart of the problem and will prove sufficient as a means to secure relief of monotony, greater freedom and scope for initiative, and the satisfaction of the aesthetic needs of the worker, is open to question. On the whole, the absence of more specific constructive proposals is to be regretted.

Frankfurter Gesellschaft für Konjunkturforschung. *Berechnung und Ausschaltung von Saisonschwankungen.* Merkblatt II-III der Frankfurter Gesellschaft für Konjunkturforschung. Wissenschaftliche Leitung: Dr. Eugen ALTSCHUL. Karlsruhe, Verlag G. Braun, 1927. 36 pp.

An exposition, designed for the non-initiated, of the principal means employed in recent years to control, and eventually eliminate, seasonal economic fluctuations. Persons' method in particular is described in some detail and applied to some concrete cases.

Gaseón y Miramón, Antonio. *Hacia una ley de cooperativas. Noticia de los trabajos de la "Comisión para el estudio y redacción de las normas para el régimen de las Asociaciones cooperativas" y notas al articulado del anteproyecto.* Madrid, Servicio de Publicaciones agrícolas, 1927. 106 pp.

Contains the proposals drafted by the Committee set up by the Spanish Government to consider legal provisions applicable to co-operative societies.

Gasser, Dr. Elsa F. *Die internationale Konjunktur im Jahre 1927.* Reprinted from *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, Nos. 145 and 192, January-February 1928. 18 pp.

Reprint of an article on the international economic situation in 1927.

Gebhard, Hannes. *Andelskassereformen i Finland för Närvarande.* Pellervo-Bibliotek No. 24. Helsingfors, 1927. 53 pp.

— *The Present State of the Co-operative Rural Bank Movement in Finland.* Helsingfors, Pellervo Society, 1927. 55 pp.

A translation of the above brochure.

Gide, Charles. *La coopération dans les pays latins, Amérique latine, Italie, Espagne, Roumanie.* Paris, Association pour l'Enseignement de la Coopération, 1927. 286 pp. 12 frs.

Study on the co-operative movement in Latin countries, South America, Italy, Spain and Rumania.

Girault, Arthur. *Principes de colonisation et de législation coloniale. I. Généralités. Notions historiques.* Cinquième édition. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1927. xxiv + 441 pp.

The first volume of a work, now in its fifth edition, on the principles of colonisation and legislation relating to the colonies. This volume contains general considerations and a historical summary.

Gluehowski, Kazimiers. *Wśród Pionierów Polskich na Antypodach. Materiały do problemu osadnictwa Polskiego w Brazylii.* Warsaw, Instytutu Naukowego do Badan Emigracji i Kolonizacji, 1927. 354 pp., illustr., maps.

The author of this work on Polish settlement in Brazil describes the living and working conditions of emigrants and examines the difficulties and results of Polish emigration to South America. After tracing the history of Polish emigration to Brazil, he indicates the distribution of the immigrants in the different parts of the country and in the different occupations, describes the part played by the Church

in their life, and the life of Polish communities in their country of adoption. The book contains some interesting photographs.

Graziadei, Antonio. *Capitale e salari.* Milan, Casa Editrice Monanni, 1928. 154 pp.

Critical study on the marxist theory of wages considered in the light of modern economic developments.

Grinewitsch, W. *Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Russland.* Erster Band (1905 bis 1914). Berlin, Verlagsgesellschaft des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, 1927. 326 pp.

The author, a former militant member of the Russian Menshevik trade union movement, and, as such, placed in the very centre of the struggle for the legal recognition of the trade unions, is acquainted with all its vicissitudes. Prior to the first revolution of 1905 the position of the Russian trade unions was somewhat precarious. Not only were they refused legal recognition, but the law actually persecuted their members. Industrial or economic development, however, gave an impetus to the movement. The revolutionary period of 1905-1906 lent it exceptional strength, and it played an important part in the events of the time. With the institution of popular representation and the profound changes in the political conditions of the country, the trade unions, without enjoying complete liberty, nevertheless were treated as lawful associations. The years which followed the revolution were marked by a reaction, sometimes of a violent nature, from which the trade union movement suffered. It continued to exist, however, under difficult political, legal and material conditions, no doubt, but without giving up the struggle whenever circumstances made it possible.

In relating the difficulties which confronted the Russian unions, Mr. Grinewitsch outlines at the same time the principles on which rested the trade union movement, describes its organisation, its relations with the political parties, and its activities in connection with the principal labour problems. The last years before the war were marked by a revival of the labour movement, which was divided, however, into two groups, Bolshevik and Menshevik. The struggle between these two groups was constant, and from 1917 onward the victory rested with the first.

Heitrich, Dr. Paul. *Industrie, Handel und Handwerk. Denkschrift über die Abgrenzung von Handwerk und Nichthandwerk verfasst auf Veranlassung des Deutschen Industrie- und Handelstags im Auftrage der Industrie- und Handelskammer München.* Munich, Knorr und Hirth, 1927. 147 pp.

The book deals in a detailed manner with all the problems connected with the delimitation of industry, commerce, and handicrafts. This question will remain an important one, especially as it affects the application of industrial law and social legislation. It has never been satisfactorily solved in its entirety and will probably never find more than an approximate solution.

Hientzsch, Dr. Erich. *Das pommersche Siedlungswerk in Vergangenheit und Zukunft.* Schritten zur Förderung der Inneren Kolonisation. Heft 38. Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1928. 70 pp.

This little book deals with the land settlement problem in the Prussian province of Pomerania. In Pomerania large-scale farming is prevalent and from the beginning of the land settlement movement in Germany this district has been looked upon as one of the most important for settlement purposes. Results up to the present are noted and possibilities for the future examined. The main purpose will be to create family holdings absorbing the whole-time efforts of the occupier, but the author thinks that some settlement or part-time agricultural workers is also needed to satisfy the demand for labour on the big estates.

Holmes, C. L. *Economics of Farm Organisation and Management.* Agricultural Commerce and Administration Series. Edited by E. G. Nourse. New York and London, D. C. Heath and Co., 1928. xvi + 422 pp. \$2.80.

Although this book is primarily designed as a text-book for introductory agricultural college courses, it may claim to be of wider interest. As the author states in the preface: "the treatment is frankly general and analytic in nature. It is a statement of principles rather than a description of farming." Its main

purpose is to analyse the functions of the farmer as a business proprietor. This strict business point of view is rigidly maintained.

The book falls into two main parts, farm organisation and farm management. The first deals with the question of how to build up a farm, the second considers how to manage it scientifically. The analysis of the factors of production covers the farmer's ability and technical knowledge, financial organisation, funds for investments, labour, land, and farm equipment and materials. The selection and combination of these factors is discussed at length.

The author also deals with price movements and costs, and the relative adaptability of the different types of farming to changing economic conditions. Farming programmes and detailed budgets are recommended to the farmer as a means to secure the highest possible degree of economy. This subject forms the connection with the chapter on management, in which marketing problems and some aspects of the control and direction of farm labour are rather too briefly treated.

Horn, Dr. Erich. *Die ökonomischen Grenzen der Gemeinwirtschaft. Eine wirtschaftstheoretische Untersuchung über die Durchführbarkeit des Sozialismus.* Halberstadt, H. Meyer, 1928. x + 78 pp.

The author criticises the marxist conceptions of economic organisation, maintaining by close reasoning, and citing Soviet Russia as an example, that any economic system implies the competition of consumers founded on a system of prices, involving in turn a system of monetary exchange based on the pursuit of profit. It is therefore within this general economic structure (market, prices, money, profits) that problems of collective economy must be considered.

Hug, Dr. Walther. *Das Kündigungsrecht. Nach schweizerischem und unter Berücksichtigung des deutschen und österreichischen Arbeitsrechts. Samt einem allgemeinen Teil über die arbeitsrechtlichen Grundlagen.*

Band I. *Die Probleme des Kündigungsrechts. Die arbeitsrechtlichen Grundlagen.* xvii + 171 pp.

Band II. *Das geltende Recht und Seine Fortbildung.* x + 266 pp. Zürcher Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft herausgegeben von E. EGGER, F. FLEINER und E. HAFTER. Neue Folge, Heft 2 und Heft 4. Aarau, H. R. Sauerländer und Co., 1926 and 1927.

These volumes contain a full account of the treatment in Swiss law of the right to terminate the contract of employment by notice. The author points out the cases in which he considers the present law inadequate to protect the worker and makes suggestions for improvements; he gives in this connection numerous examples of recent German and Austrian legislation on the subject. Volume I deals with general questions as a preliminary to the detailed study of the law given in Volume II.

Volume I opens with an introduction in which are discussed the economic and social issues involved; the individual interests of employer and worker and those of the community. There follows a historical section describing how the law at various periods treated the right to terminate the contract of employment according to the prevailing ideas of the time. The regulations of the mediaeval guilds were followed by the severe restrictions imposed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when every worker had to carry with him an employment book and show that he had legally terminated his last employment before he could accept a fresh one. The influence of liberal ideas swept away all restrictions on freedom of contract. This led to the present reaction against the *laissez-faire* policy and the tendency to limit freedom of contract in the general interests of the community. Reference is made in this connection to the provisions of the German Works Councils Act of 1920 which limit the employer's right of dismissal.

A description of the sources of Swiss law on this subject, and, finally, a general survey of the law follow. The law is discussed at greater length in Volume II. One change which, in the author's opinion, should be made is the establishment of *obligatory* minimum periods of notice for the employer, which at present only exist in exceptional cases. Another change is the renoucement of the present formal equality between employer and worker in respect of the periods of notice required. According to the present Swiss law unequal periods of notice cannot be fixed by collective agreement — a provision originally intended to protect the worker. A third change advocated is further limitation of the employer's right of dismissal.

At present this right is only limited in exceptional cases : to protect sick persons, women during pregnancy, and persons called up for military service.

Internationales Handwörterbuch des Genossenschaftswesens. In Gemeinschaft mit Dr. Ch. GIDE, Prof. F. HALL, Dr. W. KREBS und Robert SCHLOESSER, unter Mitarbeit von mehr als 100 Fachleuten des In- und Auslands herausgegeben von Dr. V. TOTOMIANZ. *Dictionnaire international de la coopération. International Dictionary of Co-operation.* 2. Lieferung (Bogen 16-30): Faucherre — Internationale Organisationen. Berlin, Struppe und Winckler. Pp. 241-480.

Part II of the International Dictionary of Co-operation, to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, p. 621.

Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien. *Rationalisierung, Arbeitswissenschaft und Arbeiterschutz.* Vienna, 1927. 256 pp.

The object of this book, it is stated in the introduction to the chapter entitled "Trade unions and rationalisation", is to familiarise the working classes and trade unions with the problems of rationalisation in industry, with a view to putting them in a position to oppose it when it is introduced to the detriment of their interests, and, on the other hand, to enable them to make use of it where it may prove to be to their advantage to do so. The general trend of the book is in favour of rationalisation, which is regarded as a second industrial revolution as impossible to arrest as the first. The working classes, it is considered, should avoid wasting their efforts in vainly opposing this revolution; they should, on the contrary, by their collaboration, secure for themselves a proper share of its advantages. Moreover, many elements in rationalisation are plainly favourable to the worker. Research work on the nature and causes of fatigue, improvement in equipment, working premises and lighting, examination of aptitudes and vocational training are so many means of improving labour conditions. On the other hand, standardisation and elimination of waste place greater wealth within the grasp of the worker through a better and more economical utilisation of raw material and power. Two important objections may, however, be brought from the trade union point of view against rationalisation: one concerns the principle of bonuses, the other relates to the changes which the increasing simplification or mechanisation of many occupations may bring in the constitution of the working classes by creating, on the one hand, an ever larger majority of partially skilled workers, and on the other, a small group of highly skilled workers.

Kaschner, Dr. E. *Die Landwirtschaft des schlesischen Kreises Bunzlau.* Bunzlau, L. Fernbach, 1927. 80 pp.

An agricultural and topographical study of the district of Bunzlau in Silesia. The variety of conditions under which agricultural production is carried on makes such studies useful. This little book also contains information of interest from a social point of view, but it deals mainly with the technical side of production. The author gives a few notes on crops, co-operation, marketing, and land tenure, but the importance of such questions in relation to the economic success of farming is not adequately brought out. Labour questions are only briefly dealt with.

Kirchlich-soziale Bund. 25. *Kirchlich-sozialer Kongress vom 3. bis 5. Oktober 1927 in Düsseldorf. Die Rationalisierung in der Wirtschaft.* By Dr. Werner SOMMART. *Leben und Arbeit.* By Dr. E. ROSENSTOCK. *Wach auf, evangelisches Volk.* By Dr. KOCH and Dr. D. Reinhard MUMM. Leipzig, 1928. 141 pp. 2.50 Marks.

The Ecclesiastical Social League, which has existed for over 30 years, endeavours to bear witness to the extensive work of the Evangelical Church in the field of social conciliation, to contribute to intensify it and to point out new paths of progress.

Kozłowski, Stefan. *Warunki bytu Pracowników Bankowych w Polsce w Lat 1920-1927. Conditions d'existence des employés de banque en Pologne au cours de la période 1920-1927.* Warsaw, Institut de l'Economie sociale, 1928. 31 pp.

Describes the economic position of bank clerks in Poland during the period 1920-1927.

Lajoie, A. *Un Délégué de la Bellevilloise en Russie coopérative. Ce qu'il a vu.* Université populaire "La Semaille". Œuvres sociales de la Bellevilloise. Paris. 31 pp. 1 fr.

Mr. Lajoie, representative of the co-operative society *La Bellevilloise* at the tenth meeting of the delegates of the Centrosoyus held in 1926, describes his impressions of a visit to Russia which lasted a month.

Lange, Dr. Chr. L. *Die Interparlamentarische Union und die Entwicklung des Völkerrechts.* Kiel, Institut für internationales Recht, 1927. 31 pp.

In this pamphlet the author, who is General Secretary to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, gives a brief history of the Union and the part it played in developing international law. Originally this institution was primarily concerned with international arbitration; after the war it extended its activities to industrial, social and humanitarian questions.

League of Nations Union. *Interim Report on the Work of the League of Nations Union in the Year 1927.* London, 1928. 42 pp. 3d.

Lenes, N. J. *Whither Democracy? Does Equalizing Opportunity Create Hereditary Social Classes? A Speculative Study.* New York, London, Harper Bros., 1927. xi + 370 pp.

Macmillan, W. M. *The Cape Colour Question. A Historical Survey.* London, Faber and Gwyer, 1928. xvi + 304 pp.

A history of European contact with the Coloured People of the Cape Province, a race descended from the aboriginal Hottentots mixed with Negro and Malay elements and with a strong dash of European blood.

According to Professor Macmillan, their history is "the story of how the descendants of the nomadic aborigines, a physically inferior stock, originally less well endowed than the Bantu, without even the rudiments of an agricultural tradition, have come to achieve a measure of civilisation deemed sufficient to entitle them to a full share in European privileges". This, he says, is due not to a policy of restrictions, but to the measure of freedom allowed them.

Professor Macmillan regards the story he recounts as of practical value in the examination of the present native problem. He maintains that if the lesson has been learnt "it may still be possible to save the Bantu — and South Africa — from the worse penalties of the slum stage in development; they have their own race-pride, their own educational establishments, and they still have some homes on the land". But the process which has made the Eurafican what he is, the author points out, "is already too far advanced to prevent the Native peoples from proceeding towards some sort of European civilisation. . . . The policy for the future is to be judged according as it stands by those principles of freedom which have been tried in some measure, and have not been found wanting."

Maus, Isidore. *L'application de la loi du 15 mai 1912 sur la protection de l'enfance de 1913 à 1926.* Extrait de la *Revue de Droit pénal et de Criminologie*, février 1928. Louvain, Imprimerie Pierre Mafrans. 15 pp.

This is a report by the Director-General of the Belgian *Office de la Protection de l'Enfance* dealing with child delinquency in Belgium during the years 1913 to 1926. It shows that since the last report was made in 1925 the number of persons deprived of parental rights remains substantially the same, while the number of cases brought before the Children's Courts has risen slightly. Cases under observation in State establishments have also increased in number. The efficacy of the 1912 law is shown by the fact that, of the minors on whose behalf the Children's Courts intervened, less than 27 per cent. were convicted of an offence during the five years following majority.

Meissinger, Dr. *Das gesamte neue deutsche Arbeitszeitrecht nach dem Arbeitszeitgesetz vom 14. April 1927, den Ausführungsbestimmungen, der Gewerbeordnung und den Sonderverordnungen.* Arbeitsrecht Zeitschrift für das gesamte Dienstrecht der Arbeiter, Angestellten und Beamten. Jahrg. XIV. Juni 1927. Heft 6. Stuttgart, J. Hess. Pp. 419-675.

A systematic study of German law relating to working hours. The book is in six parts. The first relates to the scope of this legislation. The second contains the provisions applicable to undertakings employing not less than ten workers (in industry, trade, banking, etc.), i.e. provisions relating to adult workers and employees of both sexes, to young persons and to children, Sunday work and overtime. A special chapter is devoted to working hours in undertakings where the

work is generally done in shifts, and in unhealthy processes. The third part of the book deals with the special provisions concerning work in mines, transport, shops, chemists' shops, inns and restaurants, bakeries, agriculture and horticulture, State and municipal enterprises, and hospitals. The last three parts are devoted respectively to the posting up of regulations, factory inspection and penalties.

Mond, The Right Hon. Sir Alfred. *Industry and Politics.* London, Macmillan and Co., 1927. ix + 337 pp.

This volume brings together a number of speeches delivered and papers published between 1923 and June 1927, and contains also some chapters specially prepared for this collection. The author deals with important economic, industrial, political and social problems, and puts forward a programme of practical reform as an alternative to socialist conceptions and proposals with which he disagrees.

Montgomery, Royal E. *Industrial Relations in the Chicago Building Trades.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1927. ix + 340 pp.

Trade Unionism was strongly established early in the history of the Chicago building trades, which is both varied and interesting. The author has given an impartial account of the main events in the life of the unions in the last thirty or forty years. He endeavours to distinguish between those working rules of the unions which are merely restrictive and uneconomic, and those which are necessary for the workers' protection. He explains the economic conditions in the industry which has made it so easy for abuses to grow up. Finally he examines various methods by which it may be possible to prevent such abuses in the future.

Morgner, F. O. *Die Reichsgesetze über die Arbeitszeit und Sonntagsruhe und Arbeitnehmer (der Angestellten und Arbeiter) nach dem Gesetz vom 14. April 1927 (Arbeitsnotgesetz).* Dresden, C. Heinrich, 1927. 114 pp.

This work contains the recent regulations concerning hours of work and Sunday as a rest day in industrial and commercial undertakings in Germany. The author has methodically classified this legislation with notes on the provisions which appear to him to lack clearness. A part of his study is devoted to the provisions relating to working hours in shops and compulsory closing.

At the end of the volume he gives the texts of the Act of 9 July 1926 on notice of dismissal to employees, the Act of 16 July 1927 on the employment of women before and after childbirth and the Act of the same date on hours of work in the metal industry, together with explanatory notes.

National Conference of Social Work. *Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work at the fifty-fourth Annual Session held in Des Moines, Iowa, 11-18 May 1927.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1927. 736 pp.

This volume contains a mine of facts and authoritative judgments concerning the progress of social welfare in the United States. The National Conference of Social Work annually brings together social workers and others interested in social welfare for the making and renewal of contact and the exchange of experience. Its Division Meetings deal with children, delinquents and correction, health, the family, industrial and economic problems, neighbourhood and community life, mental hygiene, organisation of social forces, public officials and administration, the immigrant, professional standards and education, and educational publicity.

Among the addresses given at the General Sessions, attention may be drawn specially to the address on "Developing Standards of Rural Child Welfare", by Miss Grace Abbott, and an address on "International Co-operation for Social Welfare", by Dr. Royal Meeker. In his address, Dr. Meeker states: "It is greatly to our advantage that the International Labour Organisation should continue and flourish. Without it or some similar organisation it will be difficult or impossible for us to maintain our higher standards of living, wages and work against the low standards of the densely peopled low wage countries."

In the section on industrial and economic problems the most important addresses are those on the "Social Result of Legislation affecting Women Workers", by Miss Flora Dunlap, and "The Effect of Labour Laws on Women Workers", by Miss Mary N. Winslow.

National Safety First Association. *Recommendations for the Use and Care of Abrasive Wheels.* London. 12 pp.

Nevoigt, Dr. Rudolf. *Der Strafrechtliche Schutz der Arbeitskraft.* Strafrechtliche Abhandlungen begründet von Dr. H. BENNECKE, herausgegeben von Dr. von LILIENTHAL. Breslau, Schelter'sche Buchhandlung, 1927. xx + 161 pp. 4.60 marks.

The subject of this book, "the protection of human working power" (*Schutz der Arbeitskraft*) under criminal law, is one that has aroused considerable interest in Germany. The worker's capacity for labour is of supreme importance to himself and to the community, and its importance is recognised by Article 157 of the Federal Constitution, which declares labour to be "under the special protection of the State". The author holds, therefore, that it should be entitled under the Penal Code to a measure of protection at least as great as that afforded to property; it should, indeed, be regarded as a form of property. It is, however, never specifically mentioned in the German Penal Code, and the protection given by more general provisions is, in the author's view, entirely inadequate. An analysis of these provisions is followed by an examination of the changes proposed in the new Codes (*Entwürfe*) and the author's own proposals for a reform of the law.

The subject is treated under three heads. The question of protection against physical injury is first dealt with. The worker is, like all other persons, protected by sections 223 *et seq.* of the Code which deal with bodily injury. But these sections are inadequate, in the author's opinion, for the purpose in view. Injury to working capacity ought to be made a specific ground for the incurring of those heavier penalties which, under section 224, are imposed for certain serious bodily injuries. Women and young children are, at present, inadequately protected. Further, the question of the exposure of workers to risks of injury requires a more comprehensive treatment than is given at present.

The second point examined is the protection required against interference with freedom to work. Such interference may be direct or indirect. The treatment of direct interference involves the question of the lawfulness of coercive methods commonly employed in industrial disputes. The fact that such methods are not, in themselves, criminal generally excludes the application of section 240 of the Code on "coercion". A wider definition of "coercive methods" is required, while the practice of "blacklisting," the author considers, should be specifically prohibited. The whole question is, however, a very difficult one. Indirect interference with freedom to work involves also a very wide question, that of freedom of combination.

Thirdly comes the question of exploitation, in cases where either the worker is not adequately remunerated in proportion to the value of his work, or, on the contrary, where he is too highly remunerated. Where exploitation involves extortion (*Erpressung*), it is covered by section 253 of the Code, which merely needs to be clarified. Where workers are exploited in such circumstances that advantage has been taken of their inexperience or necessitous condition to make them accept unduly low wages, the question has been raised whether such cases come within those sections of the Code which punish "usury" (*Wucher*). A comprehensive provision is required which will subject such undue exploitation of the worker to the same treatment as is accorded to usury. Exploitation involving neither these circumstances nor extortion may be dealt with by a section which will punish breaches of the wage provisions of collective agreements.

Protection by legislative provisions outside the Penal Code and by international conventions is also discussed. Relevant provisions in foreign Penal Codes are given; the most comprehensive belong to the Soviet Penal Code.

Nisot, Marie-Thérèse. *Quelques mesures protectrices de la première enfance dans les divers pays.* Brussels, Brian Hill. 152 pp.

Mrs. Nisot, the author of a study on eugenics in the different countries, was particularly well qualified to write this pamphlet, which should prove a valuable source of reference to all interested in the protection of young children.

Oesterreichs Land- und Forstwirtschaftl. Austria's Agriculture and Sylviculture Published with the official co-operation of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Sylviculture under the editorial supervision of Dr. Leopold HENNET. Vienna, Wirtschafts-Zeitungs-Verlags-Ges. m.b.H., 1927. 350 pp.

This book contains articles on all the economic and technical aspects of Austrian agriculture and forestry, for the Federation as a whole and for the different States. Information is given on credit, co-operation and vocational training, but not on

labour problems. Generally the articles are short, some of the more important are given also in English. The book is very well illustrated.

Paz Soldan, Dr. Carlos E. *Hacia la creación del Ministerio de Higiene, Beneficencia y Trabajo en el Perú. VIII Conferencia sanitaria Pan Americana, Lima, 12-20 Octubre 1927.* Lima, Biblioteca de la "Reforma médica", 1927. xviii + 43 pp.

This pamphlet examines the proposals put forward at the eighth Pan-American Health Conference for the creation of a ministry of health, social insurance and labour in Peru. Dr. Paz Soldan is the originator of one of the schemes.

Pergolesi, Dr. Ferruccio. *Il contratto d'impiego privato nel diritto positivo italiano.* Preface by Luigi Raggi. Biblioteca di Legislazione Amministrativa No. 181. Sanca-sciano, Val di Pesa, 1928. viii + 213 pp. 15 lire.

The author has given his own interpretation of the Italian legislation in force relating to the private employment contract. After a short historical and comparative introduction, he analyses the new measure, its sources and the obligations which it imposes on the parties concerned. Basing his study on both theory and legal practice, but following a conception which makes his work more than a mere commentary, the author sometimes expounds original views, as for instance, in connection with the compulsory effect of custom, penalties incurred by an employer refusing to grant the annual leave to which an employee is entitled, the compensation due to the widow of a deceased employee, etc.

Petrocchi, Carlo. *La politica dei lavori pubblici.* Roma, Rivista Acque e Trasporti. xxviii + 359 pp.

The author has brought together a number of articles published by him in different reviews, presenting a comprehensive critical study of the whole policy of public works in Italy. The book treats various aspects of the problem, such as administrative organisation, distribution of the financial burden, nature of works, wage policy, the relation between the execution of public works and the state of the labour market. It traces the development of public works, analyses the present-day policy and examines the various reforms introduced or suggested.

Pflanz, Dr. Victor. *Die Arbeitslosigkeit als Agrar- und Binnenmarkt-Problem.* Schriften zur Förderung der inneren Kolonisation. Heft 39. Begründet von Heinrich SOHNREY, herausgegeben von Dr. M. STOLT. Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1928. 47 pp.

The author criticises the measures adopted against unemployment in Germany and advocates an appropriate agricultural policy.

Pitman's Dictionary of Industrial Administration. A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of the Organisation, Administration, and Management of Modern Industry. Edited by John LEE, C.B.E., M.A., M.Com.Sc. London, Melbourne, Toronto, New York, Sir Isaac Pitman, 1928. In 30 fortnightly parts at 1s. 3d. each.

This voluminous work — to which over one hundred specialists, each an authority on the particular subject dealt with, have contributed articles — is intended as a guide to the practical knowledge essential to owners and directors of industrial enterprise and everyone engaged in any branch of industrial management, the welfare worker, and the student of the many problems involved in this new science.

A wide range of subjects is discussed, from well-established principles to the most up-to-date developments of modern practice in factory management. The contents are arranged in alphabetical order with cross-references. The dictionary is published in thirty serial parts appearing at fortnightly intervals from 15 February 1928. Many diagrams, maps, graphs and statistical charts are included.

Poland Past and Present. Compiled after Polish Handbooks and Polish Statistics by Stefan KARSKI. Preface by Konstanty SKIRMUNT. Warsaw, 1927. 160 pp. illustr.

The book gives in a small space, but without the dryness usually associated with this type of reference book, much general information on Poland, her history, government, people, literature, etc., and her present-day problems. Special mention may be made of the chapters on land ownership and land reform, co-operation, and social legislation. A preface is contributed by Mr. Skirmunt, Polish Envoy in London.

Reichs-Landsbund. Buchstellen für Mitteldeutschland. *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1926-1927.* Berlin, 1927. 67 pp.

— **Buchstelle. Hauptstellen für Pommern und Ostpreussen.** *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1926-1927.* Berlin, 1928. 51 pp.

— **Hauptstelle für Schlesien.** *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1926-1927.* Berlin, 1928. 15 pp.

— **Hauptstelle für die Provinz Schleswig-Holstein.** *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsergebnisse. Wirtschaftsjahr 1926-1927.* Berlin, 1928. 19 pp.

Book-keeping results for the year 1926-1927 for the province of Silesia, Central Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, and Pomerania and East Prussia, have been published by four accounting offices of the *Reichslandsbund*, the big German agricultural association. Figures are given for each individual farm: no averages have been calculated. In Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein, and Silesia, it is stated, the year 1926-1927 was still less favourable than the preceding year. In Central Germany the farm accounts examined showed a financial result more satisfactory than that observed in previous years or in other parts of Germany.

Rothschilds Taschenbuch für Kaufleute. Ein Lehr- und Nachschlagewerk der gesamten Handelswissenschaften in gemeinverständlicher Darstellung. Unter Mitwirkung namhafter Fachleute in zwei Büchern herausgegeben von Dr. Christian ECKERT. 60. Auflage. 1. Buch. xvi + 645 pp. 2. Buch. xv + 660 pp. Leipzig. G. A. Gloeckner, 1927.

This is the sixtieth edition of the *Taschenbuch*, which may be described as a commercial handbook. It is in two parts. Part I contains contributions by various authors on general economics: the political organisation of Germany; finance; commercial law; and economic geography. Part II is devoted exclusively to questions of trade and commerce.

Schneider, Dr. Richard. *Arbeitszeitschutz. Das Arbeitszeitnotgesetz und die übrige arbeitszeitrechtliche Gesetzgebung des Reichs seit 9. November 1918.* Mitwirkung von Dr. Adolf GÜNTHER. Arbeiterschutz und Arbeitsrecht. 2. Auflage. 1. Teil. Gutentag'sche Sammlung Deutscher Reichsgesetze. Nr. 138a. Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1927. 386 pp.

This volume is the first in a series devoted to the new labour legislation in Germany. Dr. Schneider, with the assistance of Professor Günther, has brought together the Acts and Orders on hours of work promulgated from November 1918 to July 1927. He examines in turn the general provisions on working hours, special orders relating to certain industries or undertakings, dangerous or unhealthy occupations, the working hours of women and young persons, and the weekly rest. The last chapter is devoted to the international regulation of working hours.

Seeböhm, M. E. *The Evolution of the English Farm.* London, George Allen and Unwin, 1927. 376 pp. 16s.

The author traces the evolution of the English farm from neolithic times down to the nineteenth century, showing the changes in rural life (housing conditions, customs, agricultural methods and implements, etc.), changes which became particularly rapid during the last 150 years under the influence of industrial and commercial development.

Semaines sociales de France. Nancy, XLIX^e Session 1927. *La femme dans la société.* Compte rendu in extenso des cours et conférences. Paris, J. Gabalda; Lyon, Emmanuel Vitte; Chronique sociale de France. 564 pp.

The questions dealt with at the nineteenth session of the French "Social week" included: careers for women and vocational guidance, by Mr. Joseph DANIEL; the protection of women in industry and trade, by Mr. Max TURMANN; women's wages, by Mr. Maurice EBLÉ; women in rural occupations, by the Comtesse de KÉRANFLECH-KERNEZNE; woman and administration, by Mr. George RENARD; woman in international life, by Monsignor BEAUPIN; the uplift of the masses, by Mr. Lucien ROMIER; woman and civilisation, by Mr. H. CARTON DE WIART.

Seymour, John Barton. *The British Employment Exchange.* London, P. S. King and Son, 1928. x + 292 pp.

Mr. Seymour gives in this book a well-informed and comprehensive account of the work of the British Employment Exchanges from their establishment in 1909-1910 to the present time. The extension of their responsibilities is traced in the form of a historical review, and the conclusion drawn is that the pressure of other duties has prevented the development of the primary function of placing.

The second part of the book gives a detailed description of the administrative machinery of the Exchanges, and the different branches of their activity.

Part three discusses the social and economic benefits of the Employment Exchanges, and makes various suggestions for the future extension of their work.

Société de Législation comparée. *Annuaire de législation française contenant le texte des principales lois votées en France en 1926.* Quarante-sixième année. Paris, Librairie générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1927. xvi + 294 pp.

Year book of French legislation containing the text of the principal Acts passed in 1926.

Spiropoulos, Dr. Jean. *Die allgemeinen Rechtsgrundsätze im Völkerrecht. Eine Auslegung von Art. 31 (3) des Statuts des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshof.* Aus dem Institut für internationales Recht an der Universität Kiel. Erste Reihe. Vorträge und Einzelschriften. Heft 1. Kiel, 1928. x + 71 pp. 6 marks.

Under Article 38 of the Statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the questions which come within the jurisdiction of the Court include the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations. This much discussed clause is the subject of the present book. The question has an important bearing on the power of the Court to fill up gaps in international law. The author's view is that these general principles are rules of "natural law" which have become incorporated in the legal system of nearly every civilised country.

Examples are given from arbitration awards and treaties to show that in practice States have recognised a third source of international law apart from conventions and custom. This third source, variously described in these treaties and awards, is "natural law", in the modern sense of the term. Article 38 of the Statutes of the Court, therefore, codifies a rule which State practice has hitherto accepted.

It will often be difficult to distinguish these general principles in individual cases. In order that a rule may be applied it has to be shown that it has been embodied in the national law of nearly all civilised nations, usually as a rule of private law; it must also be of a sufficiently general character to be equally applicable in international law. Instances are given showing how this question has been dealt with. The author holds that, while it may often be possible to apply these general principles together with conventional or customary law, in cases of conflict the customary or conventional rule should be followed, on the ground that special law must take precedence of general law.

Some account is given of the discussion on this Article in the Committee of Jurists which drew up the Statutes, and of the various proposals put forward before the present text was finally adopted.

Staatslexicon. Im Auftrage der Görres-Gesellschaft unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher Fachleute. Herausgegeben von Hermann SACHS. Fünfte, von Grund aus neu bearbeitete Auflage. Erster Band, *Abel bis Fideikommiss*. Zweiter Band, *Film bis Kapitalismus*. Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Werder and Co., 1926.

The previous edition of this work was published in 1912. The present edition, the first two volumes of which have now appeared, is practically a new work, with the same aims and scope as the previous one. It is not confined, as its title *Staatslexicon*, might suggest, to matters of political science; economic law, religion, and various forms of social activity are included in its scope.

The subjects are dealt with from the present-day rather than the historical standpoint; the treatment is general rather than technical. The editor has endeavoured to increase the utility of the work as a book of reference while retaining its scholarly character. A table of contents and a comprehensive index have been added and the number of short articles has been largely increased. These articles contain carefully prepared bibliographies.

Stamp, Sir Josiah. *On Stimulus in the Economic Life.* The Rede Lecture 1927. Cambridge, University Press, 1927. 68 pp. 3s.

This little book gives a thoughtful analysis of the nature and effects of stimulus, which is defined as the change in the degree of incentive, in the economic life. A useful distinction is drawn between changes in the incentive to economic action, and changes in the scope or field within which that incentive may be effective. Sir Josiah Stamp makes a plea for fuller utilisation of those stimuli which can really lift the economic life, and emphasises particularly the need for consciously stimulating creative thought.

Stanford University, California. Food Research Institute. *India as a Producer and Exporter of Wheat.* Wheat Studies, Vol. III, No. 8, July 1927, pp. 317-411. \$2.

The Food Research Institute was established at Stanford University in 1921 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, for research in the production, distribution and consumption of food.

The above volume is the eighth in a series of studies designed to serve the needs of students of the wheat market by summarising and interpreting basic facts and presenting current developments in due perspective. Special attention is devoted to the outlook for supplies, requirements, trade and prices, and a careful selection of relevant statistical material has been made.

Stephenson, James. *A Statistical Atlas of the World.* London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1927. vii + 137 pp.

Szawleski, Dr. Mieczyslaw. *Polska na tle Gospodarki Światowej.* Preface by Dr. Feliks MLYNARSKI. Prace Biura Ekonomicznego Banku Polskiego. Tom 3. Warsaw, 1928. 434 pp.

In this work entitled "Poland and World Economy" the author, director of the Economic Bureau of the Bank of Poland, analyses the post-war international economic and social situation, and attempts to define the part played by Poland. The book comprises seven chapters dealing with problems of population, trade, labour, capital, and international attempts at a reorganisation of European economic life on new foundations.

A part of the chapter on labour is devoted to the International Labour Organisation. In the author's opinion the hopes of the workers have been only imperfectly realised by the Treaty of Versailles. It rests with the International Labour Office, he says, to complete the work of the Treaty. He then examines the bearing of the work of the first ten Sessions of the International Labour Conference, and points out that, in spite of the efforts made, the practical realisation of the principles laid down in the Peace Treaty has been only partially attained. The future of the working classes rests, in his opinion, on the nine general principles laid down in Article 427 of the Treaty.

The author's conclusions are somewhat pessimistic. He considers that, notwithstanding the fact that the workers have obtained satisfaction in some respects, their economic position on the whole leaves considerable room for improvement and is very precarious. Unemployment in certain countries is becoming chronic and wages remain inadequate. Such a state of things, he concludes, proves that the struggle between capital and labour is sterile, and only well-organised co-operation between employers and workers can improve the European situation. A bibliography is included.

Tedeschi, Yves. *Le Conseil national économique et l'organisation de la production en France.* Thèse de doctorat politique et économique. Université de Paris, Faculté de droit. Paris, Les Presses modernes, 1927. 236 pp.

A lengthy introduction is devoted to the following two questions: the organisation of production in France, and occupational representation and economic councils. The author considers the trend of ideas with which these institutions are connected. In the first part of the book he considers their immediate origin (the scheme of the French General Confederation of Labour (1919), the *Conseil économique du Travail* founded by the Confederation (1919), and the Decree of 20 July 1924 appointing a constituent committee) and the organisation of the *Conseil national économique* instituted by the Decree of 16 January 1925. The second part deals with the functions of the Council and the work achieved during the first two years of its existence, more especially in connection with the housing problem and the question of national equipment. This is a well documented and readable work.

The China Year Book 1928. Edited by H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E. Tientsin, The Tientsin Press; Chicago, University of Chicago Press; Agents for Great Britain and Europe: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co., London. xxvii + 446 pp.

The Kingdom of God in Industry. Edited by Malcolm SPENCER. London, Independent Press, 1927. 91 pp. 6d.

A collection of articles by different writers intended to stimulate discussion on the problems of modern industry from the Christian point of view, and dealing with co-partnership in industry, the co-operative movement, the guild ideal, wages, "distributism", relations of agriculture and industry, financial reform, etc. A large number of references and bibliographical notes add to the interest of this work, which is issued by the Joint Social Council of Churches associated with Copec.

Transvaal Chamber of Mines. The Gold of the Rand. A Great National Industry (1887-1927). Johannesburg, 1927. 160 pp.

An authoritative account of the South African gold mining industry, which up to the date of publication (30 November 1927) had produced an approximate total of £915,000,000 and which at the end of August 1927 employed 21,186 Europeans and 188,449 natives. Details are given of the conditions of European and native employment.

Union suisse des sociétés de consommation. Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'Union en 1927. Basle, 1928. 89 pp.

Contains the reports of the organisations affiliated to the Swiss Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies together with statements of accounts for 1927.

Unionzeiss. Die individuelle Arbeits-Vermittlung (Dresdner Muster). Unionzeiss-System. Unionzeiss-Schrift Nr. 18, Folge 11. Frankfurt, Berlin. 32 pp.

Describes an improved system of card indexing and filing for an employment exchange.

Vereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände. Geschäftsbericht 1925 und 1926. Berichte Heft 23. Berlin, 1927. xii + 308 + xvii pp.

The report of the Federation of German Employers' Associations comprises ten chapters dealing with (1) problems of organisation; (2) social legislation; (3) social insurance; (4) placing and unemployment; (5) working hours; (6) the labour market, wage policy and arbitration; (7) international social policy and social questions in countries other than Germany; (8) employers' press; (9) miscellaneous questions; (10) general conclusions.

The following extract is taken from these conclusions: "If an attempt is made to give a synthesis of the most striking features of the period reviewed we must not lose sight of the fact that a return to normal and stable conditions can only be effected gradually, and that, on the other hand, the handling of new problems arising under an altered political and economic régime must necessarily involve some mistakes and set-backs. The difficulties with which public authorities are confronted should be taken into account in any critical appreciation of events; the happenings of the last two years are still too recent to permit a definite judgment on the questions at issue. It is particularly necessary to determine the measure in which German social policy has been successfully adapted to the general evolution and has favourably influenced the elements which generally determine the directing principles of social policy: government, parliaments and interested social groups."

Wallace, William. Business Forecasting and its Practical Application. Introduction by W. T. LATON, C.H. London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1927. xiv + 117 pp.

Mr. Wallace, who is head of the economic and business research department of a large manufacturing business, has endeavoured in this book "first to describe in homely terms those complex theories relating to the trade cycle upon which general trade forecasting is primarily based; and secondly to show in as complete a manner as possible how far existing knowledge on trade forecasting can be used by the business man in the practical conduct of his affairs."

Mr. Wallace lays emphasis on the value of the data available to the business man from his own records, and offers many interesting suggestions with regard to sales forecasting for special commodities. A strong appeal is made for recognition

of the value of business forecasting agencies, and the need for establishing such agencies in Great Britain.

Webb, Catherine. *The Woman with the Basket. The History of the Women's Co-operative Guild, 1883-1927.* Manchester, Co-operative Wholesale Society's Printing Works, 1927. 205 pp.

The Women's Co-operative Guild, whose activities during over forty years are described, has played since its foundation and still plays an important part not only in the co-operative movement but in every campaign waged for the social betterment of working women and the protection of children. The membership is now 57,825.

Webb, Mrs. Sidney. *The English Poor Law. Will It Endure?* Barnett House Papers No. 11. London, Oxford University Press (Humphrey Milford), 1928. 32 pp. 1s.

Mrs. Sidney Webb's expert knowledge of the history of the English Poor Law system and the part it now plays in the treatment of the problem of poverty is skilfully condensed in this interesting pamphlet. Following her survey of the development of poor relief during the past 600 years, Mrs. Webb outlines proposals for reform which include the transference of the care of the non-able-bodied poor to the local authorities charged with the administration of legislation relating to education, health, mental deficiency and pensions. As regards the able-bodied poor, they should be dealt with by a national department capable of combining measures for the prevention of unemployment with those providing for the fluctuating margin of unemployed. These proposals are explained and defended with the author's well-known lucidity and argumentative force.

Wolf, H. D. *The Railroad Labour Board. Materials for the Study of Business.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1927. x + 473 pp.

Zanten, H. van. *L'influence de la Partie XIII du Traité de Versailles sur le développement du droit international public et sur le droit interne des Etats. (L'Organisation permanente du Travail.)* Leyden, E. J. Brill, 1927. 156 pp.

The author defends with great ability the thesis of the priority of international law, and shows that the sovereignty of States is a relative power subject to restrictions imposed by new international institutions. The latter, he says, have even modified national law: "one of the innovations of the Treaty of Versailles is the introduction in international law of parliamentary consent."

Some opinions advanced by the author are perhaps debatable. On the whole, however, this excellent work, which contains judicious observations on the International Labour Organisation, is such as to contribute to the development of modern international law.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

Delaist, F. *Les contradictions du monde moderne.* Bibliothèque politique et économique. Paris, Payot, 1925. 560 pp.

Die ländliche Volksbildung in ihrer zeitgemässen Gestaltung. Herausgegeben von P. J. KREUZBERG. Schwann'sche Bücher für ländliche Volksbildung. 1. Grundlegender Band der Sammlung. Düsseldorf, L. Schwann, 1927. 250 pp.

Dove, Dr. H. *Das Handelsgesetzbuch mit Einführungsgesetz ohne Seerecht.* Erläuterte Ausgabe. Zweite, neubearbeitete Auflage von Dr. Bernhard KAMNITZER. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1925. vi + 365 pp.

Engels, Frédéric. *Principes du communisme.* Traduction et préface de Marcel OLLIVIER. Paris, Bureau d'Éditions, de Diffusion et de Publicité. 32 pp. 1 fr.

Hallinan, Charles T. *American Investments in Europe.* Europa Handbooks. London, Europa Publishing Co. 83 pp. 3s. 6d.

Hilmer, Fr. *Vom Sparen und Haushalten. Gedanken zur Sparwoche.* Deutsch-mährische landw. Hefte. Nr. 30. Brünn, Zentralverband der deutschen landw. Genossenschaften Mährens, Schlesiens und der Slowakei, 1927. 16 pp.

— *Spargemeinschaften.* Deutschmährische landw. Hefte. Nr. 31. Brünn, Zentralverband der deutschen landw. Genossenschaften Mährens, Schlesiens und der Slowakei, 1927. 14 pp.

Jeramee. *Le monopole du commerce extérieur en Russie soviétique. Origines, organisation, conséquences.* Preface by William OUALID. Paris, Librairie générale de droit et de jurisprudence, 1928. 183 pp.

Nestriepke, Siegfried. *Die deutschen Gewerkschaften bis zum Ausbruch des Weltkrieges.* Dritte, erweiterte Auflage. Stuttgart, Ernst Heinrich Morris, 1925. vi + 346 pp.

Palton, F. Lester *Diminishing Returns in Agriculture.* Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. No. 284. New York, Columbia University Press, 1926. 100 pp.

Plontkovsky, S. A. *Histoire populaire de la révolution d'octobre.* Paris, Editions sociales internationales, 1927. 184 pp.

Proudhon, P. J. (a) *De la création de l'ordre dans l'humanité ou principes d'organisation politique.* Introduction et notes de C. BOUGLÉ et A. CUVILLIER. 461 pp. 40 frs. (b) *La guerre et la paix. Recherches sur le principe et la constitution du droit des gens.* Introduction et notes de Henri MOYSET. xciv + 514 pp. 40 frs. Œuvres complètes de P. J. Proudhon. Nouvelle édition publiée avec des notes et des documents inédits sous la direction de MM. C. BOUGLÉ et H. MOYSET. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1927.

Reed, John. *Dix jours qui ébranlèrent le monde.* Traduction de MARTIN-STÄHL. Paris, Bureau d'Éditions. 213 pp.

Roux, Louis. *Le rôle de la prévention des accidents dans l'assurance-accidents.* Conférence faite au 2e congrès technique de l'Association des industriels de France contre les accidents du travail tenu le 4 mai 1925. Paris, Dulac, 1925. 22 pp.

Simitch, Nikola. *Industrijska, zanatska i radnicka politicka i zakonodavstvo u Kraljevini Srba, Khrvata i Slovenata.* Belgrade, 1926. 208 pp.

Storey, Moorfield, and Liebauco, Marcial P. *The Philippines and the United States.* With a Foreword by sixty-six American citizens. (Excerpts from *The Conquest of the Philippines by the United States.* Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.) New York, Kirby Page, 1925. 64 pp. 10 cents.

Vor dem Thermidor. Revolution und Konterrevolution in Sowjetrussland. Die Plattform der linken Opposition in der bolschewistischen Partei (SAPRONOW, SMIRNOW, OBORIN, KALIN, usw.) unterdrückt in Russland und in allen Sektionen der Komintern. Herausgegeben von den aus der Kommunistischen Partei ausgeschlossenen Hamburger Oktober-Kämpfern. Hamburg, Erniat, 1927. 78 pp.

Wohl. *Die russischen Trusts.* Finanz- und Volkswirtschaftliche Zeitfragen. 36., Heft. Stuttgart, Erke, 1925. 44 pp.

Zentralverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften Mährens, Schlesiens und Slowakei. *Organisation der deutschen Landwirte Mährens. Festschrift und Tätigkeits-Bericht der Deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Lagerhaus- und Betriebs-genossenschaft für Stecken-Iglau in Iglau reg. Gen. m. beschr. Haftung, anlässlich ihres 10-Jährigen Bestandes.* Deutschmährische landwirtsch. Hefte. Nr. 39. Iglau, 1928. 34 pp.

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No. 2, February, "Labour Cost in Agriculture in England and in Illinois":

Page 250, line 6: for "£12.96" read £9.75