



## REPORTS AND ENQUIRIES

### Agricultural Wages and Labour Conditions in the Netherlands<sup>1</sup>

In agriculture and in horticulture, as in other industries in the Netherlands, a considerable increase in the number of collective agreements dealing with wages and working conditions is to be noted in recent years. This increase is naturally connected with, and more or less parallel to, the birth and development of organisations of employers and employed in agricultural undertakings.

Workers' agricultural organisations in the Netherlands date back twenty to twenty-five years, but only began to make real progress during and since the war. The following summary of figures taken from one of the publications of the Central Statistical Office shows this very well.

Year	Agricultural and horticultural organisations	Members
1896	13	800
1906	143	4,744
1913	182	7,802
1916	257	11,083
1924	653	17,504
1927	679	21,148

Of the 17,500 members in 1924 about 1,000 were employed on dairy work and 3,000 on peat work. Compared with the large number of male and female workers employed in agriculture and horticulture, organisation still seems to cover very little ground. According to the occupational census of 1920 there were actually more than 400,000 persons employed in agriculture, in the widest sense of that word, distributed as follows (in round numbers):

Branch	Number of workers (both sexes)
Agriculture (crop growing and stock keeping)	362,000
Horticulture and orchards	20,800
Peat undertakings	16,400
Dairy industry	13,500
Total	412,700

---

<sup>1</sup> This report has been prepared by J. HILGENGA, Secretary of the Netherlands Union of Workers engaged in Agriculture, Horticulture, and Dairying.

Among employers in the various branches of the industry, including the peat industry, the principle of organisation has also taken root firmly. In many cases the employers are still only organised as sections of general agricultural, farmers', or horticultural associations when acting as "one of the contracting parties" for the conclusion of collective agreements; but it is now much more usual to find them organised as independent bodies of farming, horticultural, or peat employers, etc., with the exclusive aim of negotiating about wages and conditions of work. More especially is this the case among the farmers in the province of Groningen and the peat employers of Drenthe and Oberijssel. As far as the present writer knows, there is no complete list of employers' organisations or information as to their membership. The reports and communications of the Agricultural Directorate give information on workers' organisations and on the numerous organisations of farmers and of horticulturists as such, but not on the organisations of these groups as employers.

As already stated, collective bargaining has kept pace with the progress of organisation among agricultural undertakings. The following summary taken from the report on the scope and principal contents of collective agreements in agriculture in force on 1 June 1926, drawn up by the Central Statistical Office, shows the development in recent years.

	1917	1918	1920	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Collective agreements	36	11	53	66	77	78	74	77
Undertakings covered	948	742	3,864	3,810	3,126	3,519	4,009	3,851
Workers covered	3,758	1,492	11,948	15,185	14,326	18,861	17,709	15,503

Thus the number of collective agreements in agriculture rose from 36 in 1917, covering 948 undertakings and 3,758 workers, to 77 in 1926, covering 3,851 undertakings and 15,503 workers, the last classified as follows: bulb industry 3,256, agriculture 10,083, horticulture 1,762, stock keeping 402. In addition 7 agreements in the peat industry, covering 171 employers and 3,650 workers, should be mentioned. From the nature of the case the number of workers covered by collective agreements in agriculture and horticulture can only be an estimate, and even an estimate is very difficult to make, as the number of workers in these industries is always very unstable. In rush periods, during the grain, potato, and beet harvests, for example, the number of workers is five or six times what it is during the winter, or even more.

Five important agricultural agreements have been concluded in the Province of Groningen, covering respectively the Hoogeland, the Marne district, the North-Western district, East Groningen, and the old peat district.

A district contract has been concluded for the whole bulb region (between Leyden and Haarlem), while most of the workers in the important horticultural district of Westland are covered by local agreements. Although by no means all the farmers and horticulturists in

these districts are organised, and certainly not all the agricultural and horticultural workers, so that the agreements do not apply formally, yet it is usual for the wages, hours, and conditions laid down to be applied by non-organised employers and for non-organised workers.

Statistics of 1911 exhibited at the National and International Agricultural Exhibition at The Hague give the number of workers (men and women) in the agricultural and horticultural districts mentioned as follows :

District	Number of workers
Northern area (Hoogeland and Marne district)	7,393
North-Western district	1,168
East Groningen	6,629
Peat district	2,955
Bulb district	5,589
Westland	4,391
Total	28,115

Assuming that the number of workers in these districts has remained constant (in the horticultural districts the number has certainly increased), it may be inferred with certainty from the facts indicated that the number of male and female workers covered by collective agreements in agriculture and horticulture is considerably greater than the estimate given by the Central Statistical Office. It should moreover be noted that in several districts wages, etc. are collectively agreed upon between employers' and workers' organisations, but that these agreements rest on a simple exchange of correspondence ; nothing is signed by the parties and thus in fact no proper collective agreement exists.

The Government Commission on Agriculture of 1906 undertook a detailed enquiry into the economic conditions of agricultural workers. The wage figures in table I are taken from its report.

The figures in table II are taken from the special list drawn up by Mr. van Meerwijk, of the National and International Agricultural Exhibition held at The Hague in 1913, and afford a statement of wages four or five years later.

The collective agreements concluded in agriculture are very local. The majority cover employers and employed in a single village only. A national or even a provincial agreement has not so far been concluded in any agricultural occupational group. It is true that in the dairy industry general rules governing wages and conditions for the whole province of Friesland have been in operation for many years as between a Committee for Labour Conditions of the Alliance of Co-operative Dairies in Friesland and the workers' organisations, but wage rates have not yet been fixed by collective agreement. Nevertheless, the centralisation of agreements in agriculture has made some progress in the last few years by means of district agreements. In the Province of Groningen, district agreements had been concluded for 1926 for the villages in the Hoogeland, the Marne district, the North-Western district, and the peat district, in the Province of North Brabant for the district of Steenberg, and also one in horticulture for the bulb district between Leyden and Haarlem. One or two district agreements also exist for

TABLE I. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL, PEAT, AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1906

Province and district	Permanent workers	Casual workers
Agricultural and Peat Workers		
	Gld. per year	Cents per hour
Groningen :		
Hoogeland and Marne district	400	10-20
East Groningen	250-400	9-15
Peat district	350-375	9-13
Friesland :		
Arable zone	300-425	10-20
Pasture zone	400	10-15
North Holland :		
Northern district	375-400	12-20
Haarlemmermeer	400-500	Gld. per year 375-550
South Holland :		Cents per hour
Goedereede and Flakkee	250-375	10-20
Zeeland :		
Zeeland Flanders	250-300	7 ½-20
North Brabant :		Cents per day
Western clay zone	275-400	70-150
Horticultural Workers		
	Gld. per year	Gld. per year
Bulb district	400-500	450-600
Westland	400-500	350-450

the peat undertakings, e.g. for those of Krim and Overijssel. In the district of East Groningen there is a general agreement between employers' and workers' associations, but the contracts concluded under it have a local character.

Agreements are generally concluded for one year. Most of them expire automatically, but in a few it is provided that, unless notice be given two or three months before expiry, the agreement remains in force without notice for the coming year. Some agreements are still in very simple terms, covering only daily and hourly wages and/or piece-work rates, but others, especially district agreements, are already sufficiently developed to include regulations for the whole field of wages and conditions (work hours and meal hours, hourly rates for men, women, and young persons, rates for all existing forms of piece work, for overtime and Sunday work, holidays, sickness allowances, etc.).

It is of course impossible to deal in detail with the large number of existing collective agreements. All that can be done here is to select

TABLE II. WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL, PEAT, AND HORTICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1910-1911

Province and district	Adult workers
<b>Agricultural Workers</b>	
	Gld. per year
Groningen :	
Hoogeland	415
East Groningen	370
Peat district	418
Friesland :	
Clay arable district	450
Clay pasture district	500
Peat and pasture district	475
Drenthe :	
Peat and sandy district	325
North Holland :	
Northern district	512.50
Haarlemmermeer	580
South Holland:	
Goedereede and Flakkee	420
Zeeland :	
Zeeland Flanders	425-500
North Brabant	440
<b>Horticultural Workers</b>	
Bulb district	567.50
Westland	575

the most important items from a limited number of agreements in different parts of the country, which will to some extent give an idea of wages and conditions in the various branches of agriculture. Only, however, to some extent; for while the payment of piece-work rates during the rush periods (cutting, binding, and stacking wheat and grain, pulling flax, lifting potatoes, beetroot, etc.) raises hourly earnings and therefore yearly earnings, the casual workers (i.e. those who have no yearly contract), on the other hand, are without work, and so without earnings, for many weeks during the year. Only married workers insured against unemployment have the right to a daily allowance of 1.20 gulden for a maximum of 36 days between 1 December and 1 May. Further, most women and girls employed in agriculture or horticulture only find work during the rush seasons (weeding, harvesting grain, lifting potatoes and beetroot, peeling bulbs, etc.).

The wages of the so-called permanent workers can in general be calculated with fair accuracy, especially when weekly wages are paid. The annual earnings of casual workers, in spite of daily and hourly

rates that are frequently higher and of more piece work, are lower than those of permanent workers. This is partly the result of many days without work, and partly due to the fact that as the permanent workers look after the stock, they have longer working days and few wholly free Sundays, and therefore receive compensation in the form of allowances in kind (free dwelling, garden, etc.).

The basis of wage agreements is almost without exception the weekly, daily, and/or hourly rates for adult fully qualified men, who form the most important group of workers. These are summarised below, with some information for other groups.

## WAGES OF ADULT MALE WORKERS

### *Crop Growing and Stock Tending*

#### *Hoogeland (Groningen).*

Permanent and temporary workers of 20 years or more : 12 May to 12 July, 31 cents ; 12 July to 12 September, 38 cents ; 12 September to 12 November, 34 cents ; 12 to 30 November, 27 cents ; 30 November to 12 March, 25 cents ; 12 March to 12 May, 28 cents per hour.

Casual workers for the corresponding periods : 33, 40, 36, 27, 25, and 28 cents per hour.

#### *Marne district (Groningen).*

Permanent workers : 1 May to 18 July, 25 cents ; 18 July to 12 September, 35 cents ; 12 September to 28 November, 30 cents ; 28 November to 1 May, 25 cents per hour.

Casual workers for the corresponding periods : 30, 42½, 35, and 25 cents per hour.

#### *North-Western district (Groningen).*

Permanent and casual workers : 12 May to 1 July, 32½ cents ; 1 July to 1 September, 35 cents ; 1 September to 1 November, 32½ cents ; 1 November to 1 December, 30 cents ; 1 December to 12 March, 25 cents ; 12 March to 12 May, 30 cents per hour.

#### *Peat district (Groningen).*

Casual workers : August, September, and October, 30 cents ; other nine months, 25 cents per hour.

#### *Bellingwolde (East Groningen).*

Temporary and casual workers : August and September, 27½ cents ; other months, 25 cents per hour. Men over 20 years of age receive an extra 2½ cents per hour on days on which they work two spells.

#### *Nieuwolda (East Groningen).*

Temporary and casual workers : August and September, 32½ cents ; October, 30 cents ; 1 April to 1 August, 27½ cents ; other months, 25 cents per hour ; 2½ cents per hour extra for working two spells.

*Oude Bildtzijsl (Friesland).*

Fully qualified permanent workers : at least 18 gulden per week, *plus* various allowances in kind worth at least 3 gulden per week.

Fully qualified temporary workers : 30 cents ; fully qualified casual workers : 35 cents per hour.

*Bolsward (Friesland).*

Adult permanent workers : at least 25 gulden, and during the hay harvest 30 gulden per week.

Casual workers : 1 March to 1 November, 45 cents ; 1 November to 11 March, 35 cents ; during the hay harvest, 50 cents per hour.

*Warga-Wartena (Friesland).*

Permanent workers : 25 gulden per week, *plus* the usual allowances in kind.

Casual workers : 12 May to 12 November, 45 cents ; 13 November to 12 May, 40 cents per hour.

*Erica (Drenthe).*

Casual workers : 25 cents per hour.

*Eexterveen (Drenthe).*

Casual workers : 20 cents during the three winter months ; other nine months, 22 cents per hour.

*Oude Tonge (South Holland).*

Permanent workers : 1 March to 1 December, 16-16½ gulden ; 1 December to 1 March, 9.60 gulden per week, *plus* various allowances in kind.

Casual workers : March, 1.73 gulden ; 1 April to 15 May, 2.25 gulden ; 15 May to 2 June, 2.60 gulden ; 2 June to 1 August, 2.70 gulden ; 1 August to 1 November, 2.95 gulden ; 1 to 15 November, 2.75 gulden ; 15 November to 1 December, 2 gulden ; 1 December to 1 March, 1.60 gulden per day.

*St. Philipsland (Zeeland).*

Permanent workers and farm servants : 1 March to 1 August, 15-16 gulden ; 1 August to 1 December, 17.50-18.50 gulden ; 1 December to 1 March, 12-13 gulden per week, and various allowances in kind.

Casual workers : ordinary working day, 25 cents ; heavy work or harvest, 27-31 cents per hour.

*Westdorpe (Zeeland).*

Permanent workers : first and second farm servants respectively, 11 ½ and 9 gulden *plus* board, or 18 and 16 gulden without board, per week ; also various allowances in kind.

Casual workers : 1 May to 1 December, 2.60 gulden ; December, 2.40 gulden ; 1 January to 15 March, 2.25 gulden ; 16 March to 1 May, 2.50 gulden per day.

*Steenbergen district (North Brabant).*

Permanent workers : 17, 20, 23, and 14 gulden during each of the four three-monthly periods in the year, *plus* various allowances in kind.

Casual workers : minimum hourly wage : 16 May to 15 November, 27 cents ; other months, 25 cents per hour.

*Dinteloord (North Brabant).*

Permanent workers : upper farm servants : 1 March to 30 August, 18 gulden ; 1 September to 30 November, 22 gulden ; 1 December to 28 February, 14 gulden per week. Other farm servants : 50 cents per week less. Also various allowances in kind.

Casual workers : 16 May to 15 November, 27 cents : other months, 25 cents per hour.

*Horticulture*

*Koedijk.*

Competent adult permanent workers : at least 22 gulden per week *plus* the usual allowances in kind.

*Bulb district.*

Adult workers : at least 27 gulden from 1 May to 1 November and 25 gulden from 1 November to 1 May, or else 26 gulden per week throughout the year.

*Loosduinen.*

Adult workers : 1 February to 15 April, 27 gulden ; 15 April to 15 July, 29 gulden ; 15 July to 1 November, 27 gulden ; 1 November to 1 February, 25 gulden per week.

*Roslofsarendsveen.*

Adult permanent workers : minimum weekly wage, 1 February to 1 June and 15 September to 1 February, 20 gulden ; 1 June to 15 September, 24 gulden per week.

Casual workers : 1 February to 1 April and 15 September to 1 December, at least 22 gulden per week and 4 gulden per day ; 1 April to 1 June, 27 gulden per week and 5 gulden per day ; 1 June to 15 September, 30 gulden per week and 6 gulden per day.

SEASONAL WORK AND PIECE WORK

In agriculture it is especially in the rush periods of harvesting that piece work, or so-called job work, occurs. Such arrangements are found in connection with cutting, mowing, and reaping, binding and stacking



wheat and grain, pulling flax, lifting potatoes and sugar-beet, sorting and loading potatoes, spreading dung, setting potatoes, etc. Where hourly or daily rates are paid, they are usually considerably higher during these periods. Piece work is never or very seldom arranged in stock tending or in horticulture. Most collective agreements include rates for piece work. Any survey of such piece-work rates is impossible and would be meaningless to the non-expert reader on account of their variety; for instance, reaping is done per half hectare, grain is bound and stacked per sheaf, potatoes are lifted per unit area or per row, dung is spread per ton, potatoes are loaded per hectolitre. Collective agreements for peat cutting go further than any others in this direction. In this occupation piece rates are adopted almost without exception, and agreements often cover every possible detail of age of the peat, volume, surface, and length measurements, so that only persons intimately acquainted with peat work can understand an agreement at all.

We shall not attempt a complete survey of the many and various agreements. In order, however, to give some idea of seasonal wages, we give the gist of the wage arrangements from certain agreements. In the Hoogeland (Groningen), male workers are paid 5 cents extra per hour for storing the harvest, while day labourers are paid 52 cents per hour for cutting. In the Marne and North-Western districts the rate for cutting is 55 cents per hour, and storing in the latter district carries an extra 5 to 7½ cents per hour; in East Groningen workers storing wheat get their dinner, or in lieu thereof 75 cents per day. In Oude Tonge piece rates for harvest work are based on an hourly wage of at least 35 cents. Agreements in the north-west of North Brabant include no fixed piece rates; the rule is to double the usual hourly wage, and to pay an additional 10 cents per hour for threshing, loading dung, etc.

### WOMEN'S WAGES

Most agreements also include regulations for women's wages. It is very noticeable that women's labour is worse paid than men's in agriculture as in other industries. At the same time it must be remarked that men as a rule do the heavier and therefore the better-paid jobs, or else work that requires much practice and skill. Thus men are used for ploughing and harrowing, for sowing, mowing, and reaping grain, for storing potatoes and beet, while women's work includes weeding and hoeing grain and potatoes, binding and stacking wheat, and lifting potatoes. Indeed, the agreement for the Groningen peat district includes a clause to the effect that certain heavy jobs, such as stacking and loading the grain harvest, may be refused by women, while in that of the North-Western district it is laid down that women must not do rick-building and other similar work.

While some agreements mention the rates for women's wages, others merely fix the proportion between women's and men's rates. This proportion varies between half and two-thirds. In the Hoogeland (Groningen) hourly rates for women of 18 years and over are three-fifths of those for casual workers, in Oude Bildt zijl they are half those

for temporary workers, while in Oude Tonge women are paid two-thirds of the rate for men. In East Groningen the men receive 60 per cent. of the agreed rates per half-hectare for cutting the harvest, and women the remaining 40 per cent. for the binding and stacking.

### WAGES OF YOUNG PERSONS

Wages rates for young persons (youths and girls) are rarely mentioned in the collective agreements. A few agreements insert the clause: "Young workers and those below the normal working capacity shall be paid *pro rata* or according to their ability." The Hoogeland agreement is the only one that fixes wages for youths and girls. In this agreement adult rates begin for men at the age of 20, and for women at the age of 18. Workers below those ages are to be paid as follows: youths of 19 years, 93 per cent. of the hourly rate for casual workers; 18 years, 82 per cent.; 17 years, 73 per cent.; 16 years, 64 per cent.; 15 years, 55 per cent.; 14 years, 46 per cent.; and 13 years, 37 per cent.; girls of 17 years, 90 per cent. of the hourly rate for adult women; 16 years, 80 per cent.; 15 years, 70 per cent.; 14 years, 60 per cent.; 13 years, 50 per cent.

### ALLOWANCES IN KIND

Many agricultural and horticultural workers receive, besides their cash wages, a larger or smaller proportion of their remuneration in kind. This is especially the case among the permanent workers, who, in addition to their agricultural or horticultural work, are in charge of horses or stock and therefore have to do a great deal of Sunday work, and often are practically non-resident farm servants. Casual workers receive little of their wages in kind. Only in a few districts is it still the custom to supply them with meals at the farm-house in the busy seasons. This is done, for instance, during the hay harvest in Friesland and during the carrying of the grain in East Groningen. Permanent workers, paid by the hour, day, or week, usually at rates the same as or lower than those for temporary or casual workers, receive payment in kind for their more highly skilled work in the care of horses and stock. This payment is given in many different forms, such as a free dwelling, an allotment free or at a low rent, the right to the grass along the embankments of the farm ditches, grazing for a sheep or cow, the use of a horse and cart for the allotment, supply of potatoes, grain, milk, coal (free or at a low price), food for fattening a pig, etc. The value of the allowances given varies a good deal. In some districts they are worth only 50 cents to 1 gulden per week, but in some collective agreements the allowances fixed are so important as to amount to 3 or 4 gulden and sometimes even more per week. In the Marne district permanent workers receive one-sixteenth of a hectare of ground for potatoes or 30 gulden per year, at their choice, while workers who are in special charge of horses or stock mostly receive a rent-free dwelling. In Oude Bildtzijs (Friesland) permanent workers receive the following allowances as a minimum: free dwelling, grazing for sheep, and 100 rods (a rod =

one-sixth of an are) of ground for potatoes, or a total value of not less than 3 gulden per week.

In Oude Tonge (South Holland) allowances in kind for permanent workers or non-resident farm servants are fixed as follows: 10 hectolitres of potatoes, 10 hectolitres of coal, 1 hectolitre of wheat, and 30 rods of allotment ground; in Dinteloord (North Brabant) farm servants get 100 rods of ground for potatoes rent free or 30 hectolitres of potatoes, and permanent workers get 60 rods of ground at a rent of 30 cents per rod. The collective agreement for the bulb district assigns to married workers or workers with dependants 30 Rhenish rods of manured land rent free, as a minimum, with a further  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rods for each child under 15 years of age, up to a maximum of 20 rods. It was formerly the custom for employers to give alcoholic beverages once, twice, or several times a day during busy seasons and for threshing-machine work. Free beer was also often given. This custom has been completely abandoned in many districts and in some agreements there is even a clause forbidding the employer to offer alcoholic beverages. In the East Groningen district agreement, for instance, it is laid down that "offers of spirits are abolished and are against the terms of this agreement". In the Hoogeland agreement it is stated that "the giving of spirits is abolished", while for threshing-machine workers in the North-Western district it is specified that "spirits and coffee are not to be offered, but half a litre of milk per worker may be given twice a day; time allowed for drinking milk 10 minutes." In the bulb district agreement the clause on this point reads: "During working hours no worker may drink or have at his disposal alcoholic beverages either in the workplace or in the field, and no employer may offer alcoholic beverages to a worker."

### HOURS OF WORK

Almost all agreements contain clauses dealing with the duration of the working day and meal hours, the times when these begin and end, and the place from which work is reckoned to start. In some agreements, however, the question is settled by the bare statement that hours of work and meal times shall be fixed according to local custom.

Not including meal hours, the working year in agriculture is from 2,700 to 2,960 hours, the working day being 7 to 8 hours in winter and 9 to 10 hours the rest of the year. In the busy seasons (harvest, potato lifting, etc.) the working day is usually lengthened by an hour or two, making an average working week for the agricultural labourer of 55 or 56 hours. Permanent workers and horsemen in charge of stock and horses often work another 2 or 3 hours per day, so that the average working week for these groups is from 66 to 70 hours. Two typical agreements may be given, one from the north and one from the south. The Hoogeland (Groningen) agreement fixes hours as follows:

12 March to 12 November: 10 hours' work a day, from 6 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 12.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

12 November to 12 March: 8 hours' work a day, from 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and from 12.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

During harvest and for carting the grain, haymaking, rick-making, etc., 11 hours to be worked, from 6 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and from 12.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Work hours begin and end at the farm.

The Oude Tonge agreement fixes the working day of farm servants and permanent workers as follows :

1 to 15 March :	5.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
16 to 31 March :	4.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
1 April to 1 November :	3.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
1 November to 15 November :	4.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
16 November to 1 December :	6.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
1 December to 1 March :	7.00 a.m. to 4.40 p.m.

The working year is even longer in the stock-keeping industry than for crop growing, partly because the working day itself is longer, partly because milking has to be done on Sunday also, making that day a working day of 4 or 5 hours. In the grazing districts of Friesland and Utrecht and in those of North and South Holland the agreements give a working year of from 3,500 to 3,900 hours. The following are a few examples. Permanent workers in Jelsum (Friesland) have in summer a working day of 11½ hours, from 4 a.m. to 6 p.m. with a break of 2½ hours ; in winter 10½ hours, from 4.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. ; and during haymaking 13½ hours, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. Four hours' Sunday work, 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the evening, is done by rotation for 3, 4, or 5 weeks at a time. Near Ijlst the working day is 12½ hours in summer, from 4 a.m. to 7 p.m. ; 15 hours during haymaking, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; and 12 hours in winter, from 4 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. For Bodegraven there is a 13-hour day in summer, from 4 a.m. to 7 p.m., and an 11-hour day in winter, from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m., with twelve Sundays in the year free after the morning milking and three free days per year.

Working hours in horticulture are very similar to those for crop growing. In the principal horticultural centres of North and South Holland the working day lasts as a rule from dawn to dusk (about 7 or 8 hours) in winter, is extended to 9 or 10 hours in the spring and autumn, and finally becomes 10½ to 12 hours in summer. In the various villages devoted to the horticultural industry in Langendijk the working day is 8 hours for four months of the year, 9 hours for one month, 10 hours for four months, and 11 hours for three months ; on Saturdays work stops an hour earlier. In the bulb district, where the midday break is 1½ hours, the agreement fixes the normal working day as follows : from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in March and April, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. or from dawn to dusk during the remaining months ; work stops on Saturdays at 4 p.m. from 1 June to 1 November and during the remaining seven months at 1 p.m.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION

### *Sickness Allowances*

The most important measure of social protection in various collective agreements is the provision of sickness allowances, though many agreements are silent even on this point. The usual practice is to go on paying

wages during sickness for a shorter or longer period to permanent workers, but to stop the wages of temporary or casual workers while they are doing no work on account of sickness. Large groups of workers on agricultural undertakings are however voluntarily insured in sickness insurance societies or funds. The collective agreements in East Groningen adapt their terms to this state of affairs by laying down that farmers shall pay 10 cents to organised male workers and 5 cents to women and young workers towards the weekly insurance premium.

Sickness allowances under collective agreements are as a rule 70 to 80 per cent. of the wage, for a period varying from two days to thirteen weeks, the period being longest for permanent workers and shortest for casual workers. The Hoogeland (Groningen) agreement fixes a sickness allowance of 80 per cent. of wages, paid for four weeks for permanent workers, from one to four weeks for temporary workers, and two days for casual workers; the maximum aggregate period of payment during the twelve months covered by the agreement is eight weeks. Very similar conditions are laid down in the Marne and North-Western districts. In Dinteloord adult workers or those with dependants receive 70 per cent. of their wages for at least six weeks. Casual workers are not entitled to sickness allowances until they have been at least two months in the service of their employer; nothing is payable for sickness not exceeding five days. The Loosduinen agreement fixes a minimum allowance of 70 per cent. of wages for thirteen weeks per year for permanent workers, and for one week per month of unbroken service for casual workers.

In the bulb district the payment of sickness allowances is fairly general. The period for permanent workers is twenty weeks during the year covered by the agreement.

Most co-operative dairies, especially those in the north, have very favourable systems of sickness allowances for their employees; full wages are paid for a whole year, and subsequently half wages for another six months. A number of other dairies pay full wages for thirteen weeks and subsequently half wages for another thirteen weeks.

### *Pensions*

Many dairies also pay old-age pensions from the 60th or 65th year, and widows' pensions. Old-age pensions (which are additional to the national old-age pension system) are mostly worth from 5 to 7 gulden a week, and widows' pensions from 4 to 6 gulden.

### *Holidays*

There are as yet but few collective agreements with provisions for holidays. The Groningen agreements do not include a single reference to the point. In the stock-keeping industry of Friesland and Holland, the permanent workers, who have a great deal of Sunday work, fairly often have the right to from three to six days' holiday with pay. In agreements in the horticultural industry holidays are already very

commonly mentioned, e.g. six days in the bulb district, three in Loosduinen, five in Koedijk, etc. In the dairy industry the number of days' holiday with pay varies from three to eight.

## The Housing of Agricultural Workers in France

The National Council of Labour Supply (*Conseil national de la main-d'œuvre*) in France, which is an official body attached to the President of the Council and representative of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, employers, workers, and the Ministries of Labour, Agriculture, the Interior, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, Public Works, and Transport, has published a report of its proceedings in 1926-1927 referring to the supply of agricultural labour.<sup>1</sup> The report falls into two parts. The first part on "Causes of the instability of alien labour in agriculture" naturally leads on to the second part on "Rural housing", inasmuch as defective rural housing is considered one of the main reasons for dissatisfaction among the large number of alien agricultural workers whose engagement in French agriculture is a necessity in view of the difficulty of obtaining French workers for this industry.

In the case of alien agricultural workers there are certain differences in national customs which cause difficulty. Workers coming from cold climates are accustomed to double doors and windows and to much more powerful heating than is customarily provided in French farm workers' lodgings. Workers from some other countries are not used to cooking their meals over an open hearth; they expect to have their dwelling-places whitewashed inside and out. Workers from the North, from the Netherlands, Sweden, etc., are "accustomed to a real standard of comfort" and are not satisfied with what is accepted as good lodging on French farms.

Apart from these admitted differences of national standard or only of national custom, it has long been the opinion of more progressive French agriculturists that French farm-house lodging requires to be brought up to the mark on behalf of all workers in French agriculture. A fairly decided tone has recently been adopted in the resolutions passed at various French agricultural congresses. The Ninth General Congress of French Agriculture at Strassburg in 1927 resolved "emphatically to bring to the notice of Parliament the need for passing an Act to suppress certain existing abuses as to rural accommodation and rural sleeping quarters".

As a matter of fact, a private member's Bill (the "proposition Chaussy") was sent up by the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate as long ago as 22 December 1924, but has never proceeded further, great

---

<sup>1</sup> MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE, SERVICE DE LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION AGRICOLES: *Les questions agricoles au Conseil national de la main-d'œuvre (session de 1926-1927)*. Paris, 1928. 35 pp.

opposition being felt to its terms. This Bill included a categorical prohibition of the custom, still prevailing in some districts, of housing staff in charge of stock in the actual building occupied by the animals without a sufficient intervening partition (commonly known as "cou-chage à la paille"), and provided that, at latest within the six months following the promulgation of the Act, public Administrative regulations should fix the general conditions for the lodging of wage earners on agricultural undertakings. The Bill was considered too onerous and may now for practical purposes be reckoned to have been replaced by the Bill presented at length, after a delay of four years, by the Senate reporter himself, Mr. Courtier, on 17 January 1928, acting in the name of the various Senate Commissions to which the 1924 Bill had been referred. This new Bill, while including the suppression of human sleeping accommodation in direct contact with the animals, leaves the details of the necessary measures to be settled by public administrative regulations, and fixes the period within which constructional changes must be carried out at from one to three years according to the size of the farm. Moreover, it permits the farmer to appeal to the Minister of Agriculture from the order made against him, allows him to recover for wilful damage done to his new buildings by workers occupying them, and makes arrangements for low-interest-bearing long-term building loans, not exceeding 100,000 francs per enterprise, and repayable in twenty-five years, from the Rural Credit Funds.

A resolution having been submitted containing *inter alia* a request that the discussion of this Bill by the Senate should be expedited, the Permanent Committee of the National Council of Labour Supply instructed a subcommittee to examine the question. From the brief summing up of the existing situation which was laid before the Council of Labour Supply the following descriptive paragraphs may be quoted.

Workers' housing conditions, either definitely below standard or merely too primitive, are beyond question among the most potent causes of the rural exodus.

It is true that remarkable improvements have been brought about on a great many large farms during the last few years. But a great deal remains to be done, and many farms offer their workers accommodation only in cowsheds or stables, in bunks nailed to the wall, furnished with mattress and coverlets but without sheets. Even if sheets were provided, it would be impossible to keep them clean or to insist on their being kept clean, as it is often difficult for the occupant to undress.

Lighting is often reduced to the storm lantern, used for working in the shed or stable. Washing accommodation is mostly non-existent and has to be sought at the pump or from the stable pails. Drying clothes in bad weather is impossible.

In fact, conditions are approximately those met by soldiers in time of war. They are not so bad as to interfere with life, but they fail to correspond with modern standards of comfort or health and drive the worker to the public house. Because of them farm workers are more and more difficult to get. The superior elements in the agricultural population will no longer consent to such conditions; it may be noted that experience of urban or even of barrack life, where conditions are, after all,

only of very moderate comfort, frequently leads to a refusal on the part of young countrymen to return to the land.

While accommodation in stables is below standard, accommodation of single workers or of families of workers in such other quarters as the farm can offer is often most primitive on the scores of cleanliness (owing to bad surface of floors or walls), lighting (owing to insufficient window space), heating, bedding, and washing accommodation. . . . Finally, as well as bad housing there is the question of lack of housing.

The causes of this state of affairs, in the opinion of the writers of the report, are economic. French agriculture has for a long time past been running on too narrow a margin of profits. A very considerable difficulty arises out of the lack of arrangements for compensating the tenant for improvements at the end of his lease.

On 28 March 1927 the National Council of Labour Supply adopted an important resolution, which, together with the text of the Senate Bill subsequently drafted, may be considered to have brought the whole subject once again into the range of practical politics. The resolution requests the Government to take all useful measures to give legislative force :

A. To the following proposals, which are inspired by the Recommendation of the International Labour Conference of Geneva, 1921, concerning the living-in conditions of agricultural workers ;

(a) to take statutory or other measures to regulate the living-in conditions of agricultural workers with due regard to the special national climatic or other conditions affecting agricultural work, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, if such organisations exist.

(b) Such measures shall apply to all accommodation provided by employers for housing their workers either individually, or in groups, or with their families, whether the accommodation is provided in the houses of such employers or in buildings placed by them at the workers' disposal.

(c) Such measures shall contain the following provisions :

(i) Unless climatic conditions render heating superfluous, the accommodation intended for workers' families, groups of workers, or individual workers should contain rooms which can be heated.

(ii) Accommodation intended for groups of workers shall provide a separate bed for each worker, shall afford facilities for ensuring personal cleanliness, and shall provide for the separation of the sexes. In the case of families, adequate provision shall be made for the children.

(iii) Stables, cowhouses, and open sheds shall not be used for sleeping quarters, unless such sleeping quarters in stables, cowhouses, and open sheds fulfil the conditions laid down in paragraphs (i) and (ii) and are provided with means of outside ventilation and natural lighting.

B. To practical means designed to give actuality to the above proposals, such practical means to be sought in the sphere of moral and pecuniary stimulus, in taxation relief, and in credit facilities ;

C. To instructions authorising the Agricultural Credit Funds to issue to rural proprietors long-term individual loans for the purpose of



aiding in the construction, alteration, improvement, or transformation of buildings destined for the accommodation of agricultural workers.

D. The Council recommends agricultural societies to undertake, in consultation with the administrative authorities concerned with agriculture, a propaganda campaign among farmers to encourage them to make such improvements to their buildings as are immediately practicable.

The wording of paragraph A (c) in this resolution, on the vital point of the suppression of accommodation in stables, cowhouses, and open sheds, departs from the text of the International Labour Conference Recommendation by adding the permissive words "unless such sleeping quarters etc.". The rest of paragraph A, descriptive of standards to be followed in providing agricultural workers' accommodation, follows the Recommendation textually. The Senate Bill, as already stated, provides that the details of the measures to be taken to suppress the assigning to staff in charge of stock of sleeping quarters in direct contact with the animals in a cowhouse or stable shall be fixed by public administrative regulations.

It may be noted that two Acts, the Act of 5 August 1920 on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation and that of 5 December 1922 on Cheap Housing and Small-holding to some extent encourage the construction or reconstruction of rural housing in general. But their application is insufficient. However, under the new Act of 13 July 1928 on housing introduced by Mr. Loucheur, considerable encouragement is to be given to rural housing.

This Act makes provision for the construction or the transformation of 260,000 dwellings (of which number 200,000 are to be cheap and 60,000 medium-rent dwellings) over a period of five years. The Act particularly stipulates that a third of the credits voted for the execution of this programme is to be reserved to rural districts.

Financial assistance is to take the form of loans at low interest up to 40 or 50 per cent. of the value of buildings in the case of new buildings, and up to a maximum of 25,000 francs in the case of restoration, sanitary improvements, or transformation, of buildings already existing. Non-recoverable grants, ranging from 5,000 to 15,000 francs per dwelling, may be made to large families, disabled soldiers, war widows, and workers incapacitated as a result of their occupation.

In addition, as this financial assistance should, according to the Act, be carried out through the agency of recognised public utility institutions, it is stipulated that if the necessary institutions to meet the needs of all the communes are not voluntarily created during the six months following the promulgation of the law, the Departmental authorities shall set them up on their own authority.

This assistance will benefit "agricultural workers, small proprietors or cultivators without large resources"; it is not designed to meet the case of the large farmer who has to construct accommodation for a number of workers.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> SOCIÉTÉ ET UNION CENTRALE DES SYNDICATS DES AGRICULTEURS DE FRANCE: *Le problème du logement*. (Typescript.) 31 pp.

## Unemployment in India

Reports have recently been published giving the results of investigations into the problem of unemployment in Travancore and the Punjab.<sup>1</sup>

### THE PUNJAB

In the case of the Punjab, the Committee of Enquiry, which was appointed early in 1927, was given the following terms of reference: to investigate and report on (1) the extent of the existence of unemployment among (a) the educated, and (b) the uneducated classes of the community in the Punjab; (2) the causes of unemployment; and (3) the possible remedies for unemployment. The Committee prepared and circulated a questionnaire to which about 20 private individuals and associations and 120 Government officials sent in replies.

#### *Unemployment among the Uneducated Classes*

As regards unemployment among the uneducated classes, the evidence showed that the problem was of slight importance except among certain sections, such as weavers, ex-soldiers who are not disposed to return to agriculture after leaving the colours, and workers in cotton-ginning factories. The only locality in which unemployment was severe was Lahore, where men formerly employed in the railway workshops were unable to obtain positions. These workers, however, were reported to come chiefly from the North-Western Provinces and the United Provinces, and unemployment among them was not regarded as unemployment in the Punjab.

#### *Unemployment among the Educated Classes*

For the purpose of this enquiry, the Committee uses the term "educated classes" to denote those who have at least completed the full vernacular or Anglo-vernacular course. The word "unemployment" is used to describe the situation of a large number of young men who have failed to obtain salaried posts in Government or private

---

<sup>1</sup> *A Report on Unemployment in the Punjab*. Lahore, 1928. 38 + xiv pp.

TRAVANCORE: *Report of the Unemployment Enquiry Committee*. Trivandrum, 1928. 125 pp.

It is interesting to compare these reports with reports of similar enquiries relating to Bengal (1925: *International Labour Review*, Vol. XIII, No. 5, May 1926, pp. 736-740); Bombay (1926: *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XIX, No. 2, 12 July 1926, p. 77; 1927: *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 6, Dec. 1927, pp. 849-851); and Madras (1926: *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXV, No. 4, 23 Jan. 1928, p. 111).

service or in other employment outside the ancestral occupations for which, by reason of their education, they have become unfitted or disinclined, or in which a decent living is no longer to be made. The unemployed also include those who, though in possession of salaried posts or practising a profession, are unable to make a decent living or are qualified by their educational attainments for better positions. In determining the extent of unemployment among the educated classes, the Committee relied to a considerable extent on the statistics of the number of persons entering colleges and graduating with university degrees. It is estimated that the annual output of graduates is now between 700 and 800 and that this number is about 200 in excess of requirements. The legal and medical professions are reported to be overcrowded. The Committee is, however, of the opinion that there are ample openings for private medical practitioners in rural areas if such practitioners would adapt themselves to existing conditions. Graduates in engineering and agriculture appear to have little difficulty in finding employment, and fully qualified teachers are hardly available in sufficient numbers to meet the existing demands of the Education Department.

#### *Causes of Unemployment*

In their discussion of the causes of present unemployment, the Committee points out first of all that the number of posts available for members of the educated classes has not increased in anything like the same ratio as the number of the workers qualified for these positions. Moreover, the educational system, which was originally intended to produce clerks, has continued to be regarded merely as an avenue to Government service. Such education renders boys unfit for their ancestral occupations and has been responsible for the growth in certain classes of the population of the idea that any kind of manual labour, even labour requiring skill, is degrading. The Committee also points out that the problem of unemployment is becoming more serious in proportion as the system of education is extended to classes which did not previously aspire to positions in the Government service.

#### *Remedies for Unemployment*

In discussing remedies for the present unemployment, the Committee deals mainly with the system of education and how it should be reorganised. It is suggested that higher education should be made available only to those who are able to pay for it in full or who, if in need of State assistance, will be capable of benefiting by their training. At the same time, the whole system of education should be reorganised in such a way as to ensure that members of all classes shall be given opportunities of acquiring an educational training which will enable them to find useful and reasonably lucrative employment in spheres other than Government service. The Committee is of the opinion that there are existing avenues of employment of which greater advantage could be taken, and that the existence of a large number of trained young men in industry would give an impetus to economic development. It therefore

recommends that provision for greatly extended facilities for technical and industrial education should be made. A further recommendation suggests the provision of small agricultural holdings for educated young men.

### TRAVANCORE

The Travancore Committee of Enquiry, which was set up in October 1926, was instructed to investigate the problem of unemployment among the educated classes in the State and to suggest remedial measures. As in the case of the Punjab enquiry, a questionnaire was circulated to a number of prominent people, from whom 138 replies were received. In addition, a number of witnesses were examined in various parts of the State, and educated unemployed persons were invited to fill in forms giving information on certain points. About 1,300 unemployed, of whom 1,000 had passed some public examination, complied with this request.

#### *Unemployment among the Educated Classes*

It is stated early in the report that if the educated unemployed would join the ranks of the labouring classes the problem would to a large extent solve itself. "The problem, as we see it," the report continues, "is the failure of numbers of young men and women of various educational qualifications to get the kind of work the earnings of which will fairly correspond to the efforts and sacrifices involved in acquiring those qualifications and to the standard of living customary in the grade of society to which they belong. That unemployment in this sense exists to a considerable extent is clearly established by the facts and figures which we have been able to gather. This conclusion is supported by the unanimous testimony of those who have favoured us with their answers to our questionnaire or appeared before us to give evidence."

An attempt to estimate the extent of unemployment among educated persons yielded the following results :

Number seeking employment every year	3,500
Number absorbed in Government service	820
" " " private colleges and schools	480
" " " other private service	60
Total number finding employment	1,360
Number unemployed	2,140

As in the Punjab, the legal profession is greatly overcrowded, and there is a plethora of candidates for posts in the Government service. The teaching profession is also overcrowded. Even among technically qualified men (industrial, agricultural, or commercial) there is a certain amount of unemployment. The report also alludes to the problem of unemployment among educated women: it is estimated that about 450 become available for employment each year and that of these about forty per cent. are unable to find positions.

The Committee is of the opinion that unemployment is far more acute in Travancore than in any of the provinces of British India in which the problem has been investigated. In Madras, for instance, the Unemployment Committee stated in its report that the proportion of educated men seeking employment to the demand for them was roughly two to one.<sup>1</sup> In Travancore, the Committee states, the proportion is more nearly three to one.

### *Causes of Unemployment*

The report goes on to discuss the causes of unemployment, which it describes as "an all-India problem". The supply of educationally qualified persons seeking employment has in recent years been greatly in excess of the demand for their services. The position has been aggravated by a continued drift from agriculture to the towns, due to the increased pressure of population on the land, concurrent with a rise in the standard of life and an increase in the size of families among the land-holding and cultivating classes. The report refers also to the eagerness for education displayed by castes and communities which till quite recently were content to follow their hereditary or traditional occupations; the lowering of educational standards which is stated to have taken place in recent years; the unsuitable nature of the educational training given in most of the institutions of higher learning; and the hindrances to economic progress constituted by the caste system and the ideas and traditions connected with it. Reference is also made to the density of population in Travancore (577 per square mile on total area, 1,611 per square mile on cultivated area) and its rapid rate of increase, and the conclusion is drawn that the State is over-populated under existing economic conditions. This over-population is, in the opinion of the Committee, one of the major causes of the problem under investigation.

### *Recommendations*

The report makes various suggestions for educational reform, and proposes that definite educational qualifications should be prescribed for the different classes of posts in the Government service. In addition, unemployment bureaux should be established for clerical and other appointments outside Government service and outside the State, and a small bureau should be set up to serve the needs of qualified women. The report further recommends special measures, including an experiment in land colonisation, for dealing with the difficult economic situation of agriculture; and at the same time advocates an all-round intensive development of the economic resources of the country on modern lines as the best remedy for the general causes of unemployment.

---

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXV, No. 4, 23 Jan. 1928, p. 111.

## The Employment of Women at Night in the United States

A recently published report<sup>1</sup> of the Women's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labour contains an interesting survey of the present position in the United States as regards the employment of women at night.<sup>2</sup>

The report points out that at the present time only sixteen, or one-third, of the States have any legislation prohibiting night work, and even in these the laws are far from complete or effective. In two other States the employment of women at night, though not prohibited, is limited in daily or weekly hours. Among the prohibiting States two forbid night work in minor occupations only (ticket selling and elevator service) and the women included are so few that their number is almost negligible. South Carolina, with its great textile industry, prohibits night work in commercial employment only, leaving without safeguards the very workers who most need the protection of the law. Three States forbid night work in manufacturing establishments only, leaving but ten States where the night work prohibition covers more than one industry. In one prohibiting State (New Jersey) the law contains no enforcement provision and is without effect. Thus a large percentage of the women workers in the sixteen States having night-work laws, as well as all the women in industry in the remaining two-thirds of the States, do not come under any night-work prohibition.

It appears, nevertheless, from various American studies, that night work there has the same ill effects as in the rest of the world — in the individual, lowered vitality; in the mill, decreased production, lost time, and bad work. One reason for the persistence of so discredited a custom is the fact that night work in the United States never reached such spectacular proportions as in England, continental Europe, and, more recently, the newly industrialised countries of Asia. Another reason is a lack of effective public opinion because night work has been but little investigated in the United States. The actual amount of night work going on in the United States is unknown; guesses and approximate estimates alone are available. The Women's Bureau has, however, made limited investigations in the course of its State surveys, and these findings it gives in the present report as throwing some light upon the status of night work in the United States.

In the series of industrial studies made by the Bureau during the years 1919 to 1925 there was no intention of investigating night work.

---

<sup>1</sup> UNITED STATES. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WOMEN'S BUREAU: *The Employment of Women at Night*, by Mary D. HOPKINS. Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 64. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 86 pp.

<sup>2</sup> Pp. 1-16. A tabular summary of the legislation in force in the United States is given on pp. 82-86 of the report.

During a portion of this period short time was prevalent, owing to industrial depression, and resort to night shifts was nowhere demanded by pressure of business. The field surveyed by the studies included three industrial States of the first importance, five Southern States ranking high in the production of textiles, one big tobacco-producing State, and three States still largely agricultural. The groups studied were in most cases large enough to have representative value, but it is certain that the findings greatly minimise the extent and proportions of night work, as the records selected were typical of hours and earnings and were taken for a period of one week only.

### EXTENT OF NIGHT WORK

In many of the plants concerned agents of the Bureau found that night work had been carried on either intermittently or regularly before their visit. In South Carolina 22 textile mills were found running night shifts and irregular night work was being performed in some 10 others. In Georgia 12 mills had employed women till after 1 a.m. before the survey and in several others night shifts had only recently been discontinued.

In the course of their investigations the Bureau's agents visited 2,464 establishments with 208,034 women workers. Of these establishments 131 employed 4,367 women on night work. Almost two-fifths of the women were in the textile industry, mostly in the Southern States. Of the others 700 were working at night in the tobacco factories of Virginia and 996 in the electrical shops of Illinois. Another group was in the glass and rubber factories of Ohio.

A strange comment on the practice of night work is offered by its combination with short time. In many places, even with mills running three or four days a week night shifts still continued. A similar comment is suggested by the use of night work in the Virginia tobacco factories; the industry need not be continuous, the material is not very perishable, and there is little seasonal pressure.

### HOURS

Of the 4,367 workers scheduled by far the largest group (1,944) worked 10 hours a night. The next largest number (627) worked between 9 and 10 hours, 602 worked 11 hours, and 252 worked 12 hours nightly. Only 438, or 10 per cent., had a schedule as short as 8 hours. Thus the 8-hour day, now established by law over a large part of the civilised world, was exceeded by 90 per cent. of these night workers, and even the 9-hour day was exceeded by 89 per cent.

As regards weekly hours, much the largest group of women (1,912) worked a 50-hour week; the next largest group (603) worked 55 hours, and the third largest group between 50 and 55 hour). Small groups of women worked for much longer hours; for examples 30 restaurant workers were employed for 84 hours weekly, and two 13-hour workers in a factory worked for 78 hours.

## WAGES

It is generally supposed that higher wages constitute an attraction to night work. This assumption is not borne out by the Bureau's surveys. In the week for which data were taken, the earnings of night workers showed a tendency to drop below those of the corresponding day shift. Thus in Alabama the median of the week's earnings of day workers was \$8.80; for night workers it was \$8.55. In New Jersey the day median was \$14.95 and the night median was \$14.65, and even for women working a week of exactly 48 hours the median of the week's earnings was \$16.40 for the day workers and only \$14.85 for the night workers. Among the Chicago candy makers studied the median for the night workers was 10 cents more than the median for the day workers, \$14.75 as against \$14.65. The median of the week's earnings of night workers in Tennessee was \$10.50 and of the day workers \$11.10. Women were engaged in night work in all but one of the textile groups studied, and with the exception of woollen goods each group of night workers showed a median lower than that of the day workers. It thus seems unlikely that the financial motive plays any appreciable part in the worker's choice of night work.

## HARDSHIPS OF NIGHT WORK

Incidental evidence was secured regarding the peculiar, and often quite unnecessary, hardships that accompany night work. Instead of seeking to minimise its fatigues, burdens were placed on the night shifts which would not be imposed on the easier and less fatiguing work of the day. Thus, while an adequate lunch hour is now accepted as indispensable alike for the comfort of workers and for the maintenance of output, in the night shift (which is almost invariably longer and harder) no parallel need for recuperation is recognised. More than half an hour was rarely allowed for the midnight meal, and in some plants even a shorter interval was penalised. Thus in one textile mill workers taking half an hour for a meal had to stay half an hour longer in the morning; in two others, working a 12-hour night shift, workers had to start twenty minutes before time to obtain an equivalent twenty minutes for their midnight meal. Of 22 textile mills running night shifts in one State, an hour was allowed for rest or refreshment in 4, half an hour in 6, fifteen minutes in one, while in 11 the workers had to eat as best they might at their machines.

Other instances of a general lack of thought for the comfort of night workers were observed. In one establishment women stood working at processes which could have been handled quite as effectively had they been seated. "If I gave them seats", the foreman said in reply to an enquiry, "they would fall asleep."



## OVERTIME AND NIGHT WORK

The abuse of overtime was found in some cases to lead to night work. Thus in a glass factory employing negro women on 8-hour shifts it was by no means unusual for women to work on two successive shifts, or 16 hours. One woman had even worked 21 hours at a stretch, made up of two 8-hour shifts and 5 hours of a third. In another factory visited, two women were employed 13 hours a night and 78 hours a week. One woman had worked from 79 to 92 hours a week during 28 weeks out of 46. In a hotel a girl worked 6 hours daily as elevator operator, and at night had an 8-hour job in the restaurant. When the elevator shifts changed she worked 5 hours more, making a total of 19 hours. Such cases, if extreme, are given to show the strains that may be put upon individuals in the absence of safeguards.

## CONCLUSIONS

Summing up the present status of women's night work in the United States, as indicated by evidence at present available, the findings of the report are that even in a season of industrial depression night shifts are kept running and women are employed on them; long hours are the rule, while earnings show a tendency to drop below the corresponding earnings of day shifts; finally, the strain and hardship of night work is needlessly intensified by a want of consideration for the worker, as, for example, lack of provision for proper intervals for rest or meals, failure to provide seats, and the occasional undue use of overtime.

# STATISTICS

## Recent Wage Changes in Various Countries<sup>1</sup>

### Austria

The tables below, which show wage rates in Vienna only, have been compiled from official data given in the Austrian statistical year books and in *Statistische Nachrichten* published by the Federal Statistical Office. The main table (table II) is confined to the years 1914 and 1926-1928. The movement of wages prior to 1926 is reviewed in the last study on wage changes in various countries published by the International Labour Office.<sup>2</sup> Also a new series of official cost-of-living index numbers has been published since the beginning of 1926, based on a more complete budget than the one used up to that date. It is therefore impossible to compare accurately the index numbers of real wages before 1926 with those for the last three years.

It should be noted that the figures in table II are minimum rates. In many branches of industry these rates are closely representative of the rates actually paid. This is not the case, however, in the metal, wood, and leather industries, in which the wages actually paid are considerably higher than the minimum rates fixed by collective agreements. This fact is clearly shown in the case of the engineering industry by comparing the figures in table I showing weekly earnings during recent years of various groups of skilled workers employed on either a piece-work or a time-rate basis, with the minimum rates of skilled workers in this industry given in table II. It will moreover be noted that piece-work earnings were about 23-33 per cent. higher than time-rate earnings.

During the period December 1926 to June 1928 money wage rates have shown an upward movement in most industries and occupations.

---

<sup>1</sup> For previous articles in this series cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 5, May 1928 (Great Britain); No. 6, June (France, Belgium); Vol. XVIII, No. 1, July (Denmark, Norway, Sweden); No. 2, Aug. (Spain); No. 3, Sept. (Netherlands, Switzerland); Nos. 4-5, Oct.-Nov. (Germany).

<sup>2</sup> *Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925*. Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 16. Geneva, 1926. Cf. also *The Workers' Standard of Life in Countries with Depreciated Currency*; Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 15; Geneva, 1925.

Among the industries in table II the highest rates are fixed for the building and food industries, while the lowest rates are those of workers engaged in the metal and wood industries, though for these two groups it should be kept in mind that the wages actually paid are considerably higher than the minimum rates given in the table.

In order to relate changes in money wages to changes in the cost of the various commodities purchased by the worker, index numbers of real wages have been calculated by the International Labour Office by dividing the index numbers of money wages based on 1914 (= 100) by the official cost-of-living index numbers, also based on 1914. During the period under review the cost-of-living index numbers showed the following fluctuations :

Month	Index
December 1926	150
December 1927	155
June 1928	157

The real wage index numbers thus calculated show little change during the last three years. The slight increases in the cost of living which occurred during this period were in general met by similar increases in money rates. For most of the occupations given in the table real wages were higher during the period under review than in 1914. It is interesting to note that in general unskilled male and female workers have been better off in recent years, relatively to 1914, than skilled workers, i.e. increases in money wages since 1914 have been relatively greater for unskilled than for skilled workers. Leaving aside the metal, wood, and leather industries, for which the figures are not representative of actual wages, the levels of real wages were highest in the building industry and for unskilled workers in the chemical industry, and lowest for skilled chemical workers and men's tailors.

TABLE I. WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN VIENNA, 1926-1928

Group of workers	1926 December	1927 December	1928 June
Turners :	Schillings	Schillings	Schillings
Time-rate basis	48.40	52.99	52.99
Piece-work basis	57.50	65.27	65.27
Locksmiths :			
Time-rate basis	45.50	50.79	50.79
Piece-work basis	58.35	63.81	63.81
Blacksmiths :			
Time-rate basis	47.50	54.40	54.40
Piece-work basis	59.15	72.18	72.18

TABLE II. MINIMUM WAGE RATES ACCORDING TO COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF REAL WAGES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN VIENNA, 1914 AND 1926-1928<sup>1</sup>

Industry and occupation <sup>2</sup>	Money wage rates				Index numbers of real wages (1914=100)		
	1914	1926 Dec.	1927 Dec.	1928 June	1926 Dec.	1927 Dec.	1928 June
Printing and bookbinding:	Kronen	Schillinge	Schillinge	Schillinge			
Bookbinders	27	49.25	51.25	54.00	121	123	127
„ specialists	29	52.23	54.23	57.00	120	121	125
„ „ (females)	18	30.07	31.07	32.60	111	112	116
Printers							
Skilled workers	38	60.50	62.50	65.50	106	106	110
Layers-on	23	43.00	44.50	46.60	125	125	129
„ (females)	17	32.00	33.00	34.60	125	125	130
Food industry:							
Bakers (large bakeries)	38	66.00	70.00	70.00	116	119	117
„ (small bakeries)	32	65.00	68.50	68.50	135	138	136
Building industry:							
Bricklayers	34	68.16	71.04	71.04	133	135	133
Scaffolders	26	63.84	66.24	66.24	164	165	162
Carpenters	37	72.96	75.84	75.84	132	132	131
Painters	38	76.80	81.60	81.60	135	139	137
Stucco workers	51	91.20	96.00	96.00	119	121	120
Unskilled workers	21	52.80	55.20	55.20	165	170	168
„ „ (females)	15	36.00	37.44	37.44	160	161	159
Clothing:							
Men's tailors	40	64.24	64.24	68.09	107	104	108
Ladies' tailors (females)	26	51.84	51.84	54.72	133	128	134
Chemical industry:							
Skilled workers	36	46.08	48.00	48.00	85	86	85
Unskilled workers	18	38.88	40.80	40.80	144	146	145
Metal industry <sup>3</sup> :							
Skilled workers	28	40.80	40.80	40.80	97	94	93
Unskilled workers	21	35.52	35.52	35.52	113	109	108
„ „ (females)	14	24.00	24.00	24.00	114	110	109
Wood industry <sup>3</sup> :							
Joiners	29	43.20	43.20	43.20	99	96	95
„ (unskilled)	22	35.04	36.48	37.92	106	107	110
„ „ (females)	16	26.88	27.84	29.26	112	112	117
Leather industry <sup>3</sup> :							
Tanners	36	54.72	57.12	57.12	101	103	101
Skilled workers (high grade)	36	51.17	56.00	58.80	95	101	104
Stitchers (women, highest class)	22	37.00	37.00	38.80	112	108	112

<sup>1</sup> The money rates are taken from the *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Oesterreich*, 1927, and *Statistische Nachrichten*, 1927-1928.

<sup>2</sup> Male workers unless otherwise specified.

<sup>3</sup> Actual rates are considerably higher than the minimum rates.

## Poland

Statistics showing the movement of wages in Poland are published by the Central Statistical Office in *Statystyka Pracy* ("Statistique du Travail") and *Wiadomosci Statystyczne* ("Informations Statistiques"). The first-named publication is the chief source used in the compilation of the tables given below. The official wage statistics for most industries are based on wage rates; earnings are available only for the coal-mining industry. Few data concerning wages in Poland in pre-war periods are available, so that comparisons with the information available for recent years are impossible for most industries and occupations.

The movement of wages during the years 1921 to 1925 has already been described in *Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914-1925*<sup>1</sup>; consequently the present article is limited to wage movements and levels in the period 1925-1928. The figures throughout this period are given in the stabilised currency (stabilised zloty) which, according to the Act of 13 October 1927, was fixed at the parity of 1 dollar = 8.914 zloty. The figures for 1925 and 1926 have been calculated on this basis by the Polish Statistical Office.

Taking the movement of wage rates in Warsaw and Lodz (table I) as representative of the whole country, it will be seen that wages declined considerably between the first half of 1925 and the end of 1926. This movement followed the decline in prices which occurred during this period, the cost-of-living index number falling from 145 in the first half of 1925 to 115 in December 1926. In 1927 wages rose again, but at the end of the year they were still about 20 to 30 per cent. below the level of 1925. The upward movement continued during the first half of 1928.

Among the industries given in table I, the highest rates are paid in the printing, food, and building industries, while in the metal, textile, and tanning industries the level of wages is comparatively low. It will be noticed that wage rates are in general considerably higher in Warsaw than in Lodz, the difference being most marked for certain occupations in the printing industry.

Table II has been compiled chiefly to illustrate the levels of wages in July 1928 in important industries in districts other than Lodz and Warsaw. Table III gives wages rates in various branches of the mining and petroleum industries in July 1928. Statistics of earnings in the coal-mining industry in various districts are given in table IV. The figures include family allowances and special payments for overtime and holidays, as well as the value of free coal. The highest earnings are generally received in Upper Silesia, which represents the most important district of the industry. It is difficult to compare the level of earnings

---

<sup>1</sup> Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 16. Cf. also *The Workers' Standard of Life in Countries with Depreciated Currency*; Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 15; Geneva, 1925.

given in table IV with the level of wage rates of coal-mine workers in table III, as the categories of workers are not the same; earnings seem, however, to be roughly 10 to 20 per cent. higher than rates.

In agriculture (table V), as in manufacturing industries and mining, wages showed a noteworthy decline during the year ending April 1926. They soon recovered, however, and in August 1926 wages in most districts were again at about the same level as during the corresponding month of the previous year, while in December 1926 wages were considerably above those of December 1925. During the greater part of 1927 also, wages were considerably above the 1925 and 1926 levels. It should be noted that on account of seasonal variations, comparisons should only be made between the wages paid in corresponding months of different years.

The tables mentioned above deal only with changes in money wages. It is difficult to compare the workers' standard of living in recent years with that of 1914, for, as already stated, very little reliable information is available with regard to wages before the war. Moreover, cost-of-living index numbers are published only for Warsaw. In view of these considerations and of difficulties resulting from changes in the currency unit, no survey of real wage movements is made in this article. However, for the purpose of permitting comparison of the movements of money wages in Warsaw since 1925 (table I) with corresponding changes in the cost of living, the following cost-of-living index numbers for Warsaw are given (1914 = 100):

Date	Index
1925 (first half)	145
1926 (December)	115
1927 (December)	121
1928 (July)	123

From these data it should appear that in Warsaw the movements of money wages during the last three or four years have generally corresponded closely with changes in the cost of living. In certain industries, however, e.g. printing, real wages at the end of 1927 or the beginning of 1928 were lower than in 1925.

TABLE I. DAILY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN WARSAW AND LODZ, 1925-1928<sup>1</sup>

Industry and occupation	1925 1st half	1926 December	1927 December	1928 July
A. Warsaw				
	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty
Glass manufacturing :				
Teazers	10.32-15.31	6.83-10.13	8.12-12.04	9.60-12.76
Unskilled workers	3.87- 6.02	2.56- 3.99	3.05- 4.74	3.23- 5.02
Females	4.30	2.85	3.45	3.66
Metal industry :				
Skilled workers	8.53	6.73	7.68	8.00
Semi-skilled workers	6.47	4.99	5.68	5.92
Unskilled workers	5.60	4.36	5.04	5.28
Females	4.68	3.25	3.76	3.92
Juveniles	3.16	2.38	2.72	2.80
Food industries :				
Bakers (specialists)	20.64	17.06	18.66	18.66
Bakers (helpers)	12.14	9.75	10.98	10.98
Millers	17.20	13.25	14.26	14.37
Unskilled milling workers	14.91	11.40	12.36	12.47
Building industry :				
Bricklayers	14.04-15.69	8.08- 9.03	10.16-11.36	12.00-16.80
Carpenters	13.76-15.14	7.92- 8.71	10.00-10.96	10.40-12.80
Unskilled workers	9.08	5.23	6.56	7.36
Females	5.64	3.25	4.00	4.80
Juveniles (under 18)	4.95	2.85	3.60	4.00
Printing industry :				
Compositors (hand)	28.84	18.85	19.04	19.04
Feeders (males and females)	14.41	9.42	9.52	9.52
Receivers (females)	3.46	2.27	2.29	2.29
Tanneries :				
Skilled workers	12.75	—	8.74	9.35
Unskilled workers	9.13	—	6.22	—
Females	6.86	—	4.73	5.15
B. Lodz				
Textile industry :				
Weavers (cotton) <sup>2</sup>	6.47	4.30	4.90	5.18
Weavers (wool) <sup>2</sup>	10.29	6.97	7.53	7.98
Cotton spinners	10.61	7.19	7.77	8.23
„ „ (females)	6.33	4.29	4.81	5.10
Spoolers (females)	6.55	—	4.95	5.24
Unskilled workers	5.04	3.41	3.85	4.25
Metal industry :				
Skilled workers	9.63	6.10	6.56	7.20
Semi-skilled workers	7.29	4.59	5.04	5.36
Unskilled workers	6.05	3.80	4.24	4.80
Food industry :				
Bakers	15.43	10.30	10.40	11.48
Building industry :				
Bricklayers and carpenters	13.76	7.92	11.20	12.80
Unskilled workers	6.88	3.96	6.00	6.80
Printing industry :				
Compositors (hand)	21.69-22.43	12.48-12.91	12.61-13.04	12.61-13.04
Feeders (males and females)	5.99- 8.98	3.45- 5.17	3.48- 5.22	3.48- 5.22
Receivers (females)	4.49- 5.99	2.58- 3.45	2.61- 3.48	2.61- 3.48

<sup>1</sup> *Statystyka Pracy*, No. 4, 1928. For some occupations two rates are given for the same date, in which case the first represents the minimum and the second the maximum rate. The figures are for adult male workers unless otherwise stated.

<sup>2</sup> On narrow looms.

<sup>3</sup> On wide looms.

TABLE II. DAILY WAGE RATES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN JULY 1928<sup>1</sup>

Occupation and district	Daily wage rates	Occupation and district	Daily wage rates
	Zloty		Zloty
Blast furnaces :		Food industries :	
<i>Upper Silesia :</i>		<i>Posen :</i>	
Skilled workers	8.55	Bakeries :	
Unskilled workers	6.35	Bakers	9.60
Metal industry :		Flour mills :	
<i>Boryslaw :</i>		Skilled workers	7.76
Skilled workers	10.07	Unskilled workers	5.60
Semi-skilled workers	7.65	Sugar industry :	
Unskilled workers	5.52	<i>Central Districts :</i>	
<i>Posen :</i>		Vacuum panmen	7.95
Skilled workers	7.76	Skilled helpers	5.87
Semi-skilled workers	5.76	Unskilled workers	4.20
Unskilled workers	5.60	Females	3.15
<i>Upper Silesia :</i>		Chemical industry :	
Skilled workers	7.80	<i>Upper Silesia :</i>	
Semi-skilled workers	6.82	Skilled workers	8.55
Unskilled workers	5.38	Semi-skilled workers	7.55
Wood industry :		Unskilled workers	6.00
<i>Posen :</i>		Females	3.95
Joiners	7.28	Printing industry :	
Unskilled workers	5.92	<i>Cracow :</i>	
Saw mills :		Compositors (hand)	17.98
Skilled workers	7.76	Feeders (females, 5 yrs. service)	8.99
Unskilled workers	5.60	Receivers (females, 5 yrs. service)	4.50
Breweries :			
<i>Posen :</i>			
Skilled workers	7.76		
Unskilled workers	5.76		

<sup>1</sup> Statystyka Pracy, No. 4, 1928.



TABLE III. AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATES IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN  
THE MINING AND PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS  
IN JULY 1928<sup>1</sup>

Occupation and district	Daily wage rates	Occupation and district	Daily wage rates
Coal mining :	Zloty	Zinc and lead mines :	Zloty
<i>Dambrowa and Cracow :</i>		Underground work- ers :	
Underground workers :		Hewers (highest class, contract rates)	8.04
Hewers (contract rates)	8.06	Timbermen	7.02
Timbermen	5.58	Surface workers :	
Surface workers :		Skilled workers (highest class)	7.36
Helpers	4.96-5.58	Unskilled workers	5.44
Unskilled females	2.17-2.79	Petroleum oil wells :	
<i>Upper Silesia :</i>		<i>Boryslav :</i>	
Underground workers :		Borers	11.48
Hewers (highest class, contract rates)	10.47	Skilled helpers	7.65
Loaders (contract rates)	6.88	Unskilled workers (males and females)	5.52
Timbermen (contract rates)	8.79		
Surface workers :			
Skilled workers (high- est class)	7.68		
Unskilled workers	2.56-6.00		

<sup>1</sup> *Statystyka Pracy*, No. 4, 1928.

TABLE IV. AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS OF VARIOUS GROUPS OF WORKERS  
IN THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY IN IMPORTANT DISTRICTS  
IN JUNE 1928<sup>1</sup>

Group of workers	Upper Silesia	Dambrowa	Cracow	Whole country
	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty
Underground workers :				
Hewers	11.68	11.72	9.48	11.53
All adult underground workers (males)	9.10	8.50	7.29	8.87
Surface workers :				
Adult males	7.83	7.13	6.19	7.51
Adult females	3.59	3.31	2.83	3.44
Underground and surface workers :				
Adult males	8.74	7.96	6.90	8.44

<sup>1</sup> *Statystyka Pracy*, No. 4, 1928.

TABLE V. AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF PERMANENT DAY LABOURERS IN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS,  
1925-1928<sup>1</sup>

District and group of workers	1925			1926			1927			1928
	April	August	December	April	August	December	April	August	December	March
	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty	Zloty
<i>Kielce :</i>										
Males over 18 years of age	3.63	2.47	1.75	2.06	2.50	2.38	3.47	3.01	2.38	2.54
Females over 16 and youths between 16-18	2.80	1.93	1.00	1.61	1.97	1.80	2.71	2.37	1.78	1.89
Juveniles under 16	1.94	1.29	0.69	1.12	1.35	1.25	1.88	1.63	1.23	1.32
<i>Lublin :</i>										
Males over 18	3.34	2.27	1.32	1.75	2.14	2.03	3.20	2.79	2.23	2.39
Females over 16 and youths between 16-18	2.60	1.76	1.00	1.33	1.61	1.54	2.51	2.18	1.68	1.79
Juveniles under 16	1.77	1.19	0.69	0.86	1.06	1.06	1.71	1.48	1.14	1.23
<i>Posen :</i>										
Males over 21	4.33	3.58	1.96	2.80	3.42	3.12	4.45	3.91	3.11	3.47
Males between 18-21 <sup>2</sup>	3.30	2.65	1.43	2.07	2.56	2.31	3.37	2.95	2.31	2.57
Juveniles between 16-18	2.61	2.03	1.22	1.60	2.01	1.83	2.65	2.31	1.83	2.03
"      "      15-16	1.93	1.42	0.80	1.12	1.45	1.34	1.93	1.67	1.35	1.49
<i>Pomorzé :</i>										
Males over 21	4.52	3.59	1.91	2.89	3.48	2.91	4.57	4.02	3.10	3.45
Males between 18-21 <sup>2</sup>	3.49	2.67	1.49	2.18	2.64	2.30	3.49	3.06	2.46	2.73
Juveniles between 16-18	2.80	2.05	1.28	1.72	2.07	2.00	2.77	2.43	2.14	2.37
"      "      15-16	1.96	1.43	0.93	1.15	1.45	1.49	2.00	1.73	1.61	1.73

<sup>1</sup> *Statystyka Pracy*, No. 4, 1928. The figures include both money wages, and the estimated value of payment in kind.

<sup>2</sup> Adult females receive slightly lower wages than males between 18 and 21 years of age.

## Employment and Unemployment

Table I giving unemployment statistics shows for certain countries the percentage of workers unemployed. In some cases these percentages are based on data compiled by the trade unions in respect of their members, while in other cases they refer to the workers covered by unemployment insurance laws. For some countries for which no such data are available information is given as to the numbers registered at various dates at the employment exchanges as unemployed or the number of unemployed workers who have received assistance. Table II gives index numbers of employment for certain countries.

In the *Review* for July 1924 and later months an outline was given of the methods by which the statistics given in the tables are compiled, together with particulars of the original sources in which they are published.

TABLE I. STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany					Australia		Belgium			
	Trade unionists				Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies			
	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed			Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1928											
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	45,638	10.7	5,294	0.8	17,108	2.7
April	295,135	6.9	180,712	4.2	729,329	*	*	4,922	0.8	17,769	2.8
May	270,103	6.3	215,759	5.0	629,470	*	*	4,032	0.7	22,574	3.6
June	268,443	6.2	255,090	5.9	610,687	46,656	11.2	3,709	0.6	19,115	3.0
July	273,696	6.3	283,562	6.5	564,064	*	*	4,471	0.7	23,768	3.8
Aug.	288,376	6.5	312,051	7.1	574,475	*	*	3,397	0.5	23,888	3.8
Sept.	293,691	6.6	303,466	6.9	577,093	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	4,418,213				*	416,827		631,022			

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

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	Austria	Canada		Denmark		Estonia	Finland	France
	Compulsory insurance	Trade unionists		Trade union unemploy- ment funds		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Number of unem- ployed registered	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit
	Number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.			
1928								
Feb.	223,964	12,522 <sup>1</sup>	7.0	71,200 <sup>1</sup>	25.9	4,113	2,535	14,408
March	193,449	11,965	6.5	61,600 <sup>1</sup>	21.3	3,184	2,139	10,478
April	154,817	9,578	5.2	42,248 <sup>1</sup>	16.6	2,162	1,482	7,273
May	180,393	6,657	3.7	39,117 <sup>1</sup>	14.0	1,470	868	3,746
June	118,737	5,800	3.2	37,508 <sup>1</sup>	13.5	883	811	1,659
July	115,211	4,500 <sup>1</sup>	2.5	37,037 <sup>1</sup>	13.6	486	762	1,095
Aug.	113,851	4,274	2.4	35,600 <sup>1</sup>	13.1	—	857	1,010
Sept.	112,595	—	—	33,100 <sup>1</sup>	12.2	—	946	562
Number on which latest percentages are based	.	181,022		271,820		.	.	.

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		Christian	Social-Democratic		Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Wholly unempl.	Partially unempl.
	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.	Number unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.				
1928											
Feb.	967,595	8.2	259,909	2.2	1,029	16,215	10.8	31,949	13.0	413,383	58,109
March	903,805	7.7	223,817	1.9	1,054	15,194	10.0	*	*	411,785	47,036
April	898,019	7.6	222,729	2.0	1,016	14,027	9.3	*	*	356,795	45,833
May	893,304	7.6	274,705	2.3	955	13,275	8.7	26,449	10.8	306,629	45,589
June	917,726	7.8	355,634	3.0	1,001	12,860	8.5	*	*	247,021	30,296
July	958,587	8.1	418,464	3.6	875	12,242	8.1	*	*	234,210	27,590
Aug.	979,926	8.3	395,293	3.4	832	12,523	8.3	22,843	9.3	248,100	24,319
Sept.	1,019,179	8.6	335,832	2.9	—	—	—	*	*	268,883	28,746
Number on which latest percentages are based	11,784,000				*	151,100 <sup>1</sup>		245,613		*	

Date (end of month)	Latvia	Norway		Number unemployed remaining on live register	New Zealand		Netherlands	
	Number unemployed remaining on live register	Trade unionists (10 unions)	Number unemployed remaining on live register		Trade unionists		Unemployment insurance societies	
		Number unem- ployed			Per cent.	Number unem- ployed	Per cent.	Number unem- ployed
1928								
Feb.	6,461	8,642	25.9	28,290	6,605	11.4	27,505	9.0
March	5,570	8,130	24.4	26,692	•	•	19,740	6.3
April	2,950	7,654	23.8	24,719	•	•	15,620	5.0
May	1,295	—	18.0	19,871	6,478	11.5	14,083	4.4
June	1,223	4,925	14.4	16,747	•	•	14,302	4.4
July	923	4,674	13.6	15,865	•	•	17,100	5.3
Aug.	965	—	—	15,817	6,298	11.3	16,670	5.2
Sept.	1,914	—	—	—	•	•	13,833 <sup>2</sup>	4.7
Number on which latest percentages are based	•	34,429	•	•	55,676	•	293,825 <sup>2</sup>	•

<sup>1</sup> Approximate figures.<sup>2</sup> Provisional figures.

The sign . signifies "no figures published".

The sign — signifies "figures not yet received".

TABLE I (cont.)

Date (end of month)	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		
1928								
Feb.	179,644	1,482,800	35,188	13.2	•	•	20,131	1.8
March	167,676	1,576,400	36,722	18.4	1.9	1.0	17,734	1.6
April	153,016	1,598,700	32,218	11.6	•	•	16,683	1.4
May	135,642	1,571,060	22,978	8.1	•	•	—	—
June	116,247	1,471,320	21,257	7.6	1.2	0.3	13,463	1.2
July	100,487	1,389,810	20,238	7.2	•	•	13,627	1.2
Aug.	90,976	—	19,826	7.1	•	•	15,588	1.4
Sept.	82,642	—	—	7.6	—	—	—	—
Number on which latest percentages are based	•	•	280,727		258,829		1,113,429	

TABLE II. STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT

Date (end of month)	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>1</sup>	Estonia <sup>1</sup>	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 March 1925=100
1928 Feb.	104.2	101.4	108.9	85.5	•
March	105.8	101.1	110.0	86.1	106.7
April	109.5	106.5	111.7	85.7	•
May	111.8	112.4	119.1	85.5	•
June	112.8	116.3	118.7	85.6	110.1
July	112.4	119.9	120.4	84.7	•
Aug.	—	119.5	116.9	86.0	•
Sept.	—	118.9	—	87.3	—
Number of persons on which latest figures are based	•	998,851	39,331	3,176,563	220,819

<sup>1</sup> The figures relate to the 1st of the following month.

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

## 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	Belgium <sup>1</sup>	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile <sup>2</sup>	Denmark	Danzig	Egypt	Estonia <sup>2</sup>
Towns and localities	9	72	6	Vienna	59	12	60	Chile	100	Danzig	Calro	Tal-linn
1927 Sept.	181	147	146	105	204	2689	155	182	*	189	151	104
Oct.	182	150	*	108	207	2700	158	187	176	141	152	104
Nov.	182	151	*	108	207	2660	156	188	*	140	152	105
Dec.	182	151	147	107	207	2692	157	—	*	140	153	105
1928 Jan.	182	151	*	107	209	2785	157	—	176	139	152	108
Feb.	181	151	*	107	206	2777	156	—	*	140	151	109
March	182	151	146	107	203	2791	156	—	*	141	151	111
April	183	151	*	107	204	2841	155	—	176	139	151	113
May	183	151	*	107	202	2857	155	—	*	140	149	113
June	182	151	—	109	204	2818	155	—	*	140	149	112
July	181	153	*	108	205	2861	155	—	176	141	151	116
Aug.	181	154	*	108	206	—	157	—	*	141	153	114
Sept.	181	152	—	109	209	—	157	—	*	140	153	112

  

Country	United States <sup>2</sup>	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary <sup>2</sup>	India	Dutch Indies <sup>2</sup>	Irish Free State	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania <sup>2</sup>
Towns and localities	32	21	Paris	630	Athens	Buda-pest	Bom-bay		105	Milan	Riga	84
1927 Sept.	*	1230	507	167	1955	113	151	157	*	537	100	135
Oct.	*	1237	*	169	1956	113	150	158	175	536	102	136
Nov.	*	1251	*	169	1984	112	151	155	*	536	102	139
Dec.	172	1243	498	168	1978	113	154	155	*	531	105	138
1928 Jan.	*	1216	*	166	155 <sup>3</sup>	112	148	151	177	531	102	136
Feb.	*	1206	*	164	154	112	145	148	*	533	105	136
March	*	1214	507	164	153	114	144	148	*	531	105	135
April	*	1212	*	164	153	114	147	146	170	531	106	134
May	*	1207	*	165	153	117	146	145	*	526	107	136
June	170	1219	519	165	152	118	147	144	*	530	109	136
July	*	1236	*	165	148	118	146	145	173	526	113	139
Aug.	*	1258	*	165	146	120	145	147	*	522	120	144
Sept.	*	1249	519	166	145	121	146	—	*	526	113	137

  

Country	Luxemburg	Norway	New Zealand	Netherlands <sup>4</sup>	Peru <sup>2</sup>	Polland	Rumania	Russia <sup>2</sup>	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Luxemburg	31	4	Amsterdam	Lima	Warsaw	Whole country	229	49	33	Prague
1927 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 Jan.	800	194	*	*	178	120	4090	205	*	161	734
Feb.	797	194	161	*	177	118	4120	203	*	161	732
March	795	193	*	169	176	119	4061	203	171	160	730
April	794	193	*	*	176	121	4085	206	*	160	734
May	794	193	162	*	176	121	4090	206	*	160	736
June	805	193	*	170	177	122	4099	210	173	161	734
July	813	193	*	*	175	123	4036	—	*	161	746
Aug.	821	192	161	*	175	122	4100	—	*	161	754
Sept.	131	185	*	169	175	122	4135	—	172	161	749

<sup>1</sup> 1921 = 100.<sup>2</sup> 1913 = 100.<sup>3</sup> New series, in gold (corrected figures).<sup>4</sup> 1911-1913 = 100.

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

TABLE II. FOOD INDEX NUMBERS

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

Country	South Africa (Union)	Germany	Australia	Austria	Belgium <sup>1</sup>	Bulgaria	Canada	Denmark	Egypt	Spain	Estonia <sup>2</sup>
Towns and localities	9	72	30	Vienna	59	12	60	100	Cairo	Madrid	Tallinn
1927 Sept.	117	151	158	119	207	2692	148	*	145	187	107
Oct.	119	152	*	120	210	2696	150	152	146	189	108
Nov.	119	152	*	119	211	2654	151	*	148	188	108
Dec.	119	153	156	118	211	2686	152	*	147	186	109
1928 Jan.	119	152	158	118	210	2734	152	152	143	178	113
Feb.	118	151	152	117	207	2778	150	*	142	175	114
March	118	151	153	116	201	2790	149	*	139	176	117
April	119	151	154	117	202	2851	148	152	140	174	121
May	120	151	154	117	199	2869	147	*	139	171	121
June	118	152	154	122	203	2830	146	*	140	172	120
July	116	154	152	119	204	2878	147	153	144	173	127
Aug.	115	156	150	120	206	—	151	*	143 <sub>m</sub>	174	124
Sept.	115	153	150	120	208	—	152	*	—	173	110

  

Country	United States	Finland	France	Great Britain	Greece	Hungary <sup>3</sup>	India	Dutch Indies <sup>4</sup>	Irish Free State	Italy
Towns and localities	51	21	Paris	830	Athens	Buda-pest	Bombay		105	Milan
1927 Sept.	150	1146	532	161	2070	126	148	155	*	509
Oct.	152	1156	520	163	2071	127	147	156	172	509
Nov.	153	1175	500	163	2056	122	149	153	*	510
Dec.	152	1171	523	162	2101	128	151	153	*	513
1928 Jan.	151	1126	530	159	146 <sup>5</sup>	122	146	152	175	514
Feb.	148	1112	522	155	144	121	142	151	*	518
March	148	1123	524	155	143	124	140	150	*	516
April	149	1119	532	154	144	126	144	146	162	516
May	150	1113	546	156	145	130	142	145	*	513
June	149	1126	557	157	144	132	143	145	*	520
July	149	1155	547	156	138	131	142	146	166	513
Aug.	151	1191	540	156	134	133	141	147	*	506
Sept.	134	1174	544	157	132	133	142	—	*	513

  

Country	Latvia	Norway	New Zealand	Peru	Poland	Russia	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	Riga	31	4	Lima	Warsaw	229	49	33	Prague
1927 Sept.	134	174	143	187	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	206	151	158	842
March	135	171	145	152	140	205	152	157	838
April	139	171	144	152	142	210	153	156	844
May	139	172	147	154	142	211	154	156	847
June	144	171	147	155	143	218	156	156	843
July	147	173	148	152	144	—	156	157	858
Aug.	151	170	148	151	143	—	156	158	871
Sept.	—	164	147	151	142	—	154	157	861

<sup>1</sup> 1921 = 100.<sup>2</sup> 1913 = 100.<sup>3</sup> New series, in gold (corrected figures).

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 <sup>1</sup>	Canada <sup>2</sup>	Denmark	Spain	Estonia <sup>3</sup>	United States <sup>4</sup>	Finland	France	Great Britain	Hungary <sup>5</sup>	India State	Italy	Norway	New Zealand	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia
Towns and localities	72	Vienne	59	60	100	Madrid	Tallinn	32	21	Paris	680	Budapest	Bombay	Milan	81	4	Warsaw	49	33	Prague
TABLE III. CLOTHING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																				
1927 Sept.	160	180	223	155	•	•	149	•	1036	563	215	123	163	597	172	•	284	181	161	1002
Oct.	162	185	230	155	196	•	149	•	1037	•	215	123	157	597	•	•	163	•	162	1018
Nov.	164	185	232	155	•	•	149	•	1038	•	215	129	154	596	•	147	169	182	162	1013
Dec.	166	185	234	155	•	•	149	163	1038	581	215	129	152	591	172	•	169	182	162	1013
1928 Jan.	167	185	236	155	196	•	150	•	1039	•	215	135	153	591	•	•	169	•	162	1013
Feb.	168	185	237	155	•	•	150	•	1040	•	215	135	151	591	•	145	169	184	162	1020
March	169	183	240	155	•	•	150	•	1043	581	215	135	153	591	169	•	169	184	166	1020
April	170	183	241	157	198	•	150	•	1043	•	220	135	155	591	•	•	169	185	166	1033
May	170	183	240	157	•	•	150	•	1044	•	220	134	156	596	169	146	169	185	166	1033
June	170	183	242	157	•	•	150	163	1048	581	220	134	158	599	•	•	169	•	166	1040
July	171	183	244	157	198	•	150	•	1048	•	220	134	159	591	•	•	169	•	166	1040
Aug.	171	183	243	157	•	•	150	•	1049	•	220	•	157	561	•	145	169	•	166	1040
Sept.	171	183	246	157	•	•	150	•	1052	591	220	•	•	•	•	•	169	186	166	1052
TABLE IV. HEATING AND LIGHTING INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																				
1927 Sept.	145	99	184	158	•	176	80	•	1392	543	170	127	156	•	548	•	187	171	141	814
Oct.	146	100	182	158	194	•	77	•	1403	•	170	127	156	•	530	•	111	168	141	814
Nov.	146	100	181	158	•	176	77	•	1439	•	170	129	156	•	522	179	112	168	140	819
Dec.	146	100	177	158	•	178	80	183	1449	555	170	123	156	•	422	•	113	168	141	819
1928 Jan.	146	100	176	159	190	169	82	•	1440	•	170	124	144	172	420	•	113	168	139	819
Feb.	146	100	170	159	•	169	82	•	1439	•	170	122	144	•	409	179	114	166	139	819
March	146	100	168	159	•	169	83	•	1438	547	168	122	145	•	407	•	115	166	139	819
April	145	99	168	158	190	171	81	•	1436	•	170	119	145	•	407	•	116	166	138	819
May	144	99	168	158	•	171	81	•	1434	•	168	119	158	•	407	179	120	166	137	819
June	144	99	170	158	•	171	81	177	1436	504	166	119	158	•	407	•	124	164	136	819
July	144	99	168	157	185	171	81	•	1423	•	165	122	168	168	407	•	121	•	138	819
Aug.	145	99	169	157	•	171	84	•	1421	•	168	•	161	•	407	170	121	135	819	819
Sept.	147	99	170	157	•	173	84	•	1429	510	170	•	•	•	•	•	123	162	135	842
TABLE V. RENT INDEX NUMBERS (Base, as far as possible, July 1914 = 100)																				
1927 Sept.	115	13	183	156	•	•	52	•	1411	275	151	70	172	•	400	•	79	198	174	261
Oct.	125	13	184	156	189	•	52	•	1411	•	151	70	172	•	400	•	49	•	174	261
Nov.	125	13	184	156	•	•	52	•	1411	•	151	75	172	•	400	189	49	•	174	261
Dec.	125	13	184	156	•	•	52	180	1411	275	151	75	172	•	400	•	53	198	174	261
1928 Jan.	126	14	208	158	189	•	52	•	1411	•	151	75	172	•	400	•	53	•	174	261
Feb.	126	14	208	158	•	•	52	•	1411	•	151	75	172	•	400	188	53	•	174	261
March	126	14	209	158	•	•	52	•	1411	275	151	75	172	•	400	•	53	199	174	261
April	126	14	209	156	193	•	52	•	1411	•	151	75	172	•	400	•	56	•	174	261
May	126	14	209	156	•	•	52	•	1411	•	151	80	172	•	400	189	56	•	177	261
June	126	14	209	156	•	•	52	158	1430	275	151	80	172	•	400	•	56	199	177	261
July	126	14	210	156	163	•	52	•	1430	•	151	80	172	•	401	179	56	•	177	278
Aug.	126	14	210	156	•	•	52	•	1430	•	151	•	172	•	401	•	58	•	177	278
Sept.	126	14	210	156	•	•	52	•	1430	300	151	•	•	•	•	160	58	199	177	278

11921 = 100.

1913 = 100.

New series.

The sign • signifies "no figures published".

The sign \* signifies "figures not yet received".

1921 = 100. \* 1913 = 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 September 1928, in continuation of corresponding tables published in previous numbers of the *Review*. Information is given for 12 cities for wages and 17 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 SEPTEMBER 1928

Industry and occupation	Amster- dam	Berlin	Brussels	Lodz	London	Madrid	Milan	Ottawa	Rome	Stock- holm <sup>a</sup>	Vienna	Warsaw
<i>Building Industry:</i>	Gulden	R. Mks.	Francs	Zloty	s. d.	Pesetas	Lire	Dollars	Lire	Kronor	Schillinge	Zloty
Bricklayers or masons	38.40	68.10	240.00	76.80	83 0	60.00	165.60	57.60	156.80	76.80	71.04	83.40
Carpenters	38.40	68.64	240.00	76.80	83 0	78.00	172.80	40.80	156.80	76.80	75.84	69.60
Joiners	38.40	—	256.80	—	83 0	84.00	160.80	40.80	146.40	76.80	60.48	—
Plumbers	38.40	74.40	228.00	—	83 0	64.50	—	45.60	144.00	66.24	57.52	—
Painters (general)	36.00	67.20	228.00	72.00	79 0	62.40	175.20	31.20	180.00	81.60	81.60	72.00
Labourers (general)	36.00	54.72	199.20	40.80	63 0	45.00	109.00	21 60	100.80	69.60	55.20	44.16
<i>Engineering Trades:</i>												
Fitters	30.72	45.60	232.80	43.20	64 3	72.00	144.30	28.80	136.80	—	65.00	48.00
Ironmoulders (sand)	30.72	45.60	233.28	43.20	64 3	72.00	155.40	28.32	146.40	—	63.00	48.00
Patternmakers	30.72	45.60	240.96	43.20	68 10	90.00	—	33.60	—	—	59.00	48.00
Turners	30.72	45.60	239.52	43.20	64 3	78.00	156.90	28.80	136.80	—	60.00	48.00
Labourers	28.52	38.40	169.44	28.80	46 3	42.00	114.90	19.20	93.60	—	43.00	31.68
<i>Furniture Trades:</i>												
Cabinet-makers	33.40	60.96	253.20	—	84 0	72.00	187.50	25.20	182.40	57.60	57.12	—
Labourers	—	51.36	—	—	—	42.00	132.60	16.80	98.60	51.84	36.48	—
<i>Printing and Bookbinding Trades:</i>												
Hand compositors (book and job)	35.04	56.00	273.25	76.95	89 0	73.50	217.44	37.50	165.00	60.55	65.50	114.24
Machine compositors (book and job)	39.36	67.20	235.25	109.56	96 0	81.00	237.12	37.50	193.60	66.40	78.60	159.84
Machine minders	35.04	56.00	273.25	75.66	89 0	88.50	214.08	35.20	165.00	60.55	65.50	114.24
Bookbinders	35.04	52.32	269.25	75.66	80 0	70.60	217.44	37.00	155.00	55.20	54.00	—
Labourers	28.08	49.00	—	28.06	71 0 <sup>1</sup>	48.00	149.28	—	118.80	49.60	43.50	57.12

<sup>1</sup> Warehouse porters.<sup>a</sup> 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 KILOGRAM<sup>1</sup> OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD IN SEPTEMBER 1928

Commodity	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Lodz	London	Madrid	Milan	Oslo	Ottawa	Paris	Prague	Riga	Rome	Stock-holm	Tallinn	Vienna	Warsa
	Gulden	R. Mks.	Francs	Zloty	Pence	Pesetas	Lire	Krouer	Cents	Francs	Koruny	Lats	Lire	Kronor	E. Kr.	Schillinge	Zloty
Bread																	
White	0.24	0.80	2.31	—	17.6	0.65	1.85	0.73	17.0	1.95	3.39	0.71	1.87	0.74	0.49	1.65	—
Black or rye	0.18	0.48	2.25	0.55	—	—	—	0.41	—	—	3.05	0.35	—	0.74	0.22	0.69	0.62
Flour (wheaten)	0.32	0.56	3.03	0.88	37.3	0.80	2.40	0.39	12.1	3.15	4.00	0.75	2.20	0.41	0.39	0.70	0.99
Butter																	
Fresh	2.30	4.10	31.20	6.55	49.2	5.00	14.50	4.40	95.5	25.25	28.05	3.79	15.00	—	2.93	6.40	7.02
Salt	—	3.80	29.47	—	48.3	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	3.48	8.00	3.50	2.59	—	—
Margarine	1.20	1.86	12.17	—	15.4	5.00	—	1.27	—	10.20	15.31	—	10.00	1.40	—	2.80	—
Beef (home produce)																	
Ribs	1.50	—	23.75	2.98	40.6	4.20	12.25	2.51	64.4	18.45	16.08	—	5.75	2.20	1.17	—	—
Thin flank	1.10	2.30	12.38	—	16.8	3.30	5.40	1.94	31.5	8.75	13.51	1.14	5.00	1.58	0.76	3.20	3.33
Beef (chilled or frozen)																	
Ribs	1.20	—	16.58	—	24.0	4.00	8.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.90 <sup>2</sup>	2.50	—
Thin flank	0.80	1.40	7.33	—	10.8	3.00	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.78 <sup>2</sup>	—	—
Mutton (home produce)																	
Leg	2.20	2.80	19.00	3.16	38.6	4.00	—	1.96	60.8	22.05	—	—	—	2.46	1.65	—	—
Breast	1.20	2.50	8.00	—	18.7	2.80	—	1.71	—	8.45	13.53	1.04	—	—	0.95	3.20	3.09
Mutton (frozen)																	
Leg	—	—	13.00	—	25.6	—	—	—	—	13.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	5.75	—	10.4	—	—	1.76	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	1.00	2.60	16.35	3.60	34.0	3.20	8.75	—	88.0	14.15	—	2.40	8.00	2.67	1.47	4.20	3.56
Potatoes	0.08	0.12	0.85	0.25	2.5	0.30	0.77	0.32	4.3	1.30	1.36	0.26	0.75	0.18	0.11	0.30	0.22
Sugar (white granulated)	0.49	0.60	3.49	1.51	6.8	1.60	6.60	0.70	16.0	4.90	0.86	0.63	6.85	0.52	0.40	0.92	1.60
Coffee	1.39	6.70	25.45	10.00	—	9.00	31.00	3.73	128.5	25.00	48.47	8.08	29.40	4.00	3.91	10.00	10.60
Coffee substitute	—	0.54	—	2.90	—	3.50	14.60	—	—	7.13	4.30	1.23	11.67	1.60	0.98	1.74	2.61
Tea	3.00	9.60	36.67	22.00	48.5	18.00	—	—	160.1	43.00	—	10.77	62.00	—	5.86	20.00	23.00
Cheese	1.40	1.50	—	1.00	31.3	5.00	19.93	0.67	74.8	19.00	6.24	2.09	13.00	1.81	2.08	5.60	2.16
Milk (unskimmed)	0.17	0.31	1.08	0.45	5.3	0.80	1.10	0.30	9.7	1.40	2.16	0.26	1.50	0.26	0.14	0.52	0.48
Eggs (not new laid or preserved)	0.68	0.13	1.10	0.20	2.1	0.20	0.63	0.14	4.1	0.91	0.96	0.13	0.40	0.18	0.08	0.18	0.20
Rice	0.25	0.68	5.54	1.17	6.2	0.60	1.70	0.81	25.6	4.45	4.42	0.74	1.98	0.50	0.19	0.98	1.25

<sup>1</sup> Except for milk (per litre) and eggs (per unit).<sup>2</sup> Veal.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## Recent Labour Legislation

The list of laws and orders and international conventions given below continues the list published in previous numbers of the *Review*. The titles are, as a rule, given in the original language, with abbreviated translations of all those other than English, French, and German. A brief statement of the subject is added where the title itself does not indicate it. Abbreviated titles of sources have been used.<sup>1</sup> Those entries in the list marked with an asterisk (\*) will be reproduced in full in English, French, and German in the *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office.

### LEGISLATION OF 1927

#### MANDATED TERRITORIES

##### Tanganyika

An Ordinance to establish a Provident Fund for the nonpensionable servants of Government Railways in Tanganyika Territory. (No. 4 of 1927.) Dated 1 April 1927. (Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, 1927, Vol. VIII, p. 14.)

An Ordinance for regulating Pensions, Gratuities and other Allowances to be granted in respect of the Service of European Officers in the Tanganyika Territory. (No. 5 of 1927.) Dated 1 April 1927. (Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, 1927, Vol. VIII, p. 21.)

Government Notice No. 108 : The Townships (Vehicles) Rules, 1927, under the Townships Ordinance, 1920. (No. 10 of 1920.) Dated 15 August 1927. (Tanganyika Territory Ordinances, 1927, Vol. VIII, p. 119.)

[Employment of rickshaw boys.]

---

<sup>1</sup> *List of abbreviations* : A. N. = Amtliche Nachrichten des Oesterreichischen Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung; B. G. Bl. = Bundesgesetzblatt; B. I. R. S. = Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales; B. M. T. = Bulletin du Ministère du Travail; B. O. M. T. = Boletín Oficial del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria; C. S. R. = Commonwealth Statutory Rules; D. R. A. = Deutscher Reichsanzeiger; Drj. Vest. = Drjaven Vestnik; E. K. N. = Ergatiké kai Koinoniké Nomothesia (parartéma B') (published by the Ministry of National Economy); Eph. Kyb. = Ephéméris tēs Kybernéseos (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 narizení (Collection of Laws and Orders of the Czechoslovak Republic); L. S. = Legislative Series of the International Labour Office.

## INTERNATIONAL

**Czechoslovakia-Estonia**

Obchodní smlouva mezi republikou československou a republikou Estonskou. 20. června 1927. (Sb. z. a n. 1928, Častka 38, No. 115, p. 439.)

[Treaty of Commerce between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Estonian Republic. Dated 20 June 1927.]

## AUSTRALIA

**South Australia**

Order in Council issuing Regulations under the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920. Dated 19 January 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 20 Jan. 1927, No. 3, p. 122.)

Order in Council issuing Regulations under the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920. Dated 9 February 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 10 Feb. 1927, No. 6, p. 298.)

Order in Council issuing Regulations under the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920. Dated 16 February 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 17 Feb. 1927, No. 7, p. 338.)

Proclamation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911, to extend the provisions of section 12 thereof to the diseases and processes specified in the Schedule. Dated 6 April 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 7 April 1927, No. 14, p. 792.)

Order in Council issuing Regulations under the Maintenance Act, 1926. Dated 6 April 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 7 April 1927, No. 14, p. 793.)

Order in Council issuing Regulations under the Early Closing Act, 1926. Dated 1 June 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 2 June 1927, No. 23, p. 1217.)

Order in Council issuing Regulations under the Inflammable Oils Acts, 1908 and 1909. Dated 29 June 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 30 June 1927, No. 27, p. 1408.)

Order in Council to repeal regulation 20 of Regulations under the Inflammable Oils Acts, 1908 and 1909, and tables E and F of Appendix A to such Regulations. Dated 28 September 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 29 Sept. 1927, No. 40, p. 801.)

Order in Council under the Immigration Act, 1923, to repeal regulations made under the Immigration Acts, 1911 and 1913. Dated 16 November, 1927. (South Australian Government Gazette, 17 Dec. 1927, No. 47, p. 1168.)

**Victoria**

An Act to amend the Law relating to Apprenticeship and for other purposes. No. 3546. Dated 21 December 1927.

An Act to amend the Factories and Shops Acts. No. 3573. Dated 30 December 1927.

## BRAZIL

**Pernambuco**

Regulamento de Locação dos Serviços Domésticos. 18 de junho de 1927. [Regulations respecting the hiring of services for domestic occupations. Dated 18 June 1927.]

## CHILE

Decreto núm. 636 : Lei de Empleados Particulares. — Se declara que su testo es el aprobado por el Decreto núm. 216, de 8 de Octubre de 1925. 28 de Abril de 1927. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, Libro XCVI, Abril de 1927, Segunda Parte, p. 1714.)

[Decree No. 636, to provide that the text of the Salaried Employees Act shall be that approved by Decree No. 216 of 8 October 1925. Dated 28 April 1927.]

Decreto núm. 1.695 : Caja de Retiro i de Previsión Social de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. — Se aprueba su Reglamento Orgánico. 23 de Mayo de 1927. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, Libro XCVI, Mayo de 1927, p. 2057.)

[Decree No. 1695, to approve the Regulations for the State Railways Superannuation and Welfare Fund. Dated 23 May 1927.]

Decreto núm. 1.123 : Reglamento para las operaciones de Seguro de la Sección Accidentes del Trabajo de la Caja Nacional de Ahorros. 20 de Julio de 1927. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, Libro XCVI, Julio de 1927, p. 3128.)

[Decree No. 1123 issuing regulations for the insurance operations of the Industrial Accidents Insurance Section of the National Savings Bank. Dated 20 July 1927.]

Decreto núm. 2.581 : Reglamento de la Caja de Retiros i de Previsión Social de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. — Se modifica su artículo 49. 17 de Agosto de 1927. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, Libro XCVI, Agosto de 1927, p. 3551.)

[Decree No. 2581, to amend section 49 of the Regulations for the State Railways Superannuation and Welfare Fund. Dated 17 August 1927.]

Decreto núm. 2.706 : Reglamento sobre jubilación del personal de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. — Se deroga el artículo 33. 30 de Agosto de 1927. (Boletín de las Leyes i Decretos del Gobierno, Libro XCVI, Agosto de 1927, p. 3576.)

[Decree No. 2706, to repeal section 33 of the Regulations respecting the superannuation of State Railway employees. Dated 30 August 1927.]

### COLOMBIA

\* Ley 56 de 1927 (Noviembre 10) por la cual se dictan al algunas disposiciones sobre instrucción pública. (Compilación de leyes obreras, 1905-1927, p. 114.)

[Act No. 56 of 1927, issuing certain regulations respecting public education. Dated 10 November 1927.]

\* Ley 73 de 1927 (Noviembre 15) que modifica la 83 de 1923. (Compilación de leyes obreras, 1905-1927, p. 116.)

[Act No. 73 of 1927 to amend Act No. 83 of 1923 (to establish a Labour Department). Dated 15 November 1927.]

Resolución número 80 de 1927 (junio 20) por la cual se adiciona la número 63 de 12 de mayo del corriente año. (Compilación de leyes obreras, 1905-1927, p. 106.)

[Resolution No. 80 of 1927 to supplement Resolution No. 63 of 12 May 1927 (compensation for industrial accidents). Dated 20 June 1927.]

### COSTA RICA

\* Ley No. 12 [modificando la Ley sobre reparación por accidentes del trabajo No. 53 de 31 de enero de 1925 reformada por la No. 29 de 24 de agosto de 1926]. 13 de setiembre de 1927. (La Gaceta, 1927, No. 213, p. 1419.)

[Act No. 12 (to amend Act No. 53 of 31 January 1925 respecting compensation for industrial accidents amended by Act No. 29 of 24 August 1926). Dated 13 September 1927.]

Decreto No. 26 [reformando el decreto No. 2 de 17 de enero último que reglamenta la Ley sobre reparación por Accidentes]. 17 de setiembre, 1927. (La Gaceta, 1927, No. 221, p. 1483.)

[Decree No. 26 (to amend Decree No. 2 of 17 January 1927 issuing regulations under the Act respecting industrial accident compensation). Dated 17 September 1927.]

### GREAT BRITAIN

#### Northern Ireland

Regulations made by the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland under sections 70 and 129 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924. (14 and 15 Geo. V, ch. 38.) Investment Account. Dated 23 March 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 32, p. 133.)

Regulations made by the Registrar-General under subsection (1) of section 31 of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. Dated 13 June 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 80, p. 267.)

Collection of Contributions Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1927. Regulations, dated 1 November 1927, made by the National Health Insurance

Joint Committee and the Ministry of Labour, acting jointly, under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. V, ch. 38), and the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925 (15 & 16 Geo. V, ch. 23). (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 36.)

Regulations made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee under section 5 (2) of the National Health Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1926 (16 & 17 Geo. V, ch. 11). Approved Societies. Dated 15 November 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 131, p. 115.)

\* Order made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under section 7 (1) of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. V, ch. 31). Bakehouses, Welfare. Dated 24 November 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 128, p. 89.)

\* Regulations made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under section 1 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act (Northern Ireland), 1927 (17 & 18 Geo. V, ch. 7). Dated 24 November 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 129, p. 93.)

Regulations made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. Exempt and Excepted Persons. Dated 30 November 1927. (S.R. & O., 1927, No. 132, p. 270.)

## LEGISLATION OF 1928

### CONTROLLED TERRITORIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

#### Saar Territory

Verordnung betr. die Besoldung der staatlichen Beamten des Saargebietes. Vom 13. Juli 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 30, p. 590.)

Verordnung betreffend Berufsschulen. Nr. 465. Vom 22. August 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 35, p. 715.)

Ausführungsanweisung zur Verordnung betr. Berufsschulen. Nr. 466. Vom 22. August 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 35, p. 718.)

Verordnung betreffend Aenderung des Vierten Buches der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Vom 15. September 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 38, p. 780.)

Verordnung betreffend Aenderung des Versicherungsgesetzes für Angestellte. Vom 15. September 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 38, p. 790.)

Grundsätze für die Durchführung der Verordnung der Regierungskommission vom 18. September 1928 betr. die Beschäftigung von Erwerbslosen. Vom 18. September 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 38, p. 742.)

Verordnung betr. die Beschäftigung Erwerbsloser. Vom 18. September 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 38, p. 742.)

Erlass über Inkraftsetzung der Verordnungen der Regierungskommission vom 15. September 1928 betr. Aenderung des Vierten Buches der Reichsversicherungsordnung betr. Aenderung des Versicherungsgesetzes für Angestellte. Vom 18. September 1928. (Amtsblatt der Regierungskommission des Saargebietes, 1928, No. 38, p. 803.)

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

## Palestine

\* An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Ordinance, 1925. No. 24. Dated 15 August 1928. (Official Gazette, 1928, No. 209, p. 180; No. 217, p. 502.)

## Tanganyika \*

An Ordinance to make provision for the restriction of the employment of porters. Assented to 22 June 1928. No. 18 of 1928. (Supplement No. 1 to the Tanganyika Territory Gazette, Vol. IX, No. 30, 22 June 1928, p. 85.)

## Togo

Arrêté du 19 mai 1928, fixant les détails d'application du décret du 20 décembre 1922 portant réglementation en matière de travail indigène au Togo. (Journal Officiel du Territoire du Togo, 1928, No. 110, p. 291.)

## INTERNATIONAL

## Austria-France

Handelsabkommen zwischen Oesterreich und Frankreich vom 16. Mai 1928. Accord commercial entre l'Autriche et la France, signé le 16 mai 1928. (B. G. Bl., 1928, 56. Stück, No. 208, p. 1297.)

## Denmark-Finland-Iceland-Norway-Sweden

\* Deklaration angaaende ændret Affattelse af Artiklerne I, III og VI i Konventionen af den 28. Januar 1926 mellem Danmark, Finland, Island, Norge og Sverige angaaende Skibes Sedygtighed og Udrustning. Den 11 Juni 1928.

Selityskirja 28 päivänä tammikuuta 1926 Suomen, Tanskan, Islannin, Norjan ja Ruotsin kesken alusten merikelpoisuudesta ja varustuksesta tehdyn sopimuksen I, III ja VI artiklan muuttamisesta. 11 p:nä kesäkuuta 1928.

Deklaration angående ändrad lydelse av artiklarna I, III och VI i konventionen av den 28 januari 1926, mellan Finland, Danmark, Island, Norge och Sverige rörande fartygs sjövärdighet och utrustning. Den 11 juni 1928.

Samkomulag um breyting a ordalagi I. III. og VI. greinar samnings dags. 28. Janúar 1926 milli Islands, Danmerkur, Finnlands, Noregs og Svipjóðar um haffaeri skipla og skipbúnað. 11 júní 1928.

Deklarasjon angående forandring av teksten til artiklene I, III og VI i konventionen av 28 januar 1926 mellem Norge, Danmark, Finland, Island og Sverige angående skibes sjödyktighet og utrustning. Den 11 juni 1928.

Deklaration angående ändrad lydelse av artiklarna I, III och VI i konventionen av den 28 januari 1926 mellan Sverige, Danmark, Finland, Island och Norge rörande fartygs sjövärdighet och utrustning. Den 11 juni 1928.

(Lovtidenden A, 1928, No. 26, p. 1034.)

[Declaration to amend Articles I, III, and VI of the Agreement of 28 January 1926 concluded between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden respecting the seaworthiness and equipment of ships. Dated 11 June 1928.]

## Latvia-United States of America

Likums par draudzības, tirdzniecības un konsularo tiesību līgumu starp Latviju un Amerikas Savienotām Valstīm. 1928. g. 11. jūnija. (Lik., 1928, 17. burtnica, No. 149, p. 499.)

[Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Consular Rights between Latvia and the United States of America. Dated 11 June 1928.]

## AUSTRALIA

## Commonwealth

\* An Act to amend the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1927. No. 18. Assented to 22 June 1928. (Title in: Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 62, p. 2058.)

Regulations under the Navigation Act 1912-1926: amendment of the Navigation (Manning and Accommodation) Regulations (Statutory Rules 1926, No. 152,



as amended by Statutory Rules 1927, No. 55). Dated 13 June 1928. (C.S.R., 1928, No. 54.)

Proclamation to fix 13 August 1928 as the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1928. Dated 28 July 1928. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 80, p. 2298.)

Conciliation and Arbitration Regulations under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1928: General. Dated 10 August 1928. (C. S. R., 1928, No. 81.)

### Central Territory

An Ordinance to amend the Aborigines Ordinance 1918-1927. No. 17. Dated 26 July 1928. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 81, p. 2336.)

### New South Wales

Regulations under the Factories and Shops Act, 1912, as amended to regulate working conditions of factories in which electric accumulators are manufactured or repaired. Dated 16 May 1928. (Government Gazette, No. 66, 18 May 1928.)

### Northern Territory

An Ordinance to amend the Aborigines Ordinance 1918-1927. No. 17. Dated 26 July 1928. (Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, 1928, No. 81, p. 2332.)

## AUSTRIA

\* Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung vom 15. Juni 1928 über die Verwendung von Jugendlichen in Glashüttenbetrieben zur Nachtzeit (B.G.Bl., 1928, 48. Stück, No. 160, p. 1201.)

Verordnung des Bundesministers für Unterricht vom 24. Juli 1928, betreffend die versuchsweise Einrichtung von mehrjährigen Kursen (Arbeitermittelschulen). (B.G.Bl., 1928, 59. Stück, No. 220, p. 1371.)

## BELGIUM

Loi du 30 avril 1928 portant approbation du projet de convention concernant l'âge d'admission des enfants au travail dans l'agriculture, adopté par la Conférence internationale du travail au cours de sa 3<sup>e</sup> session à Genève, le 16 novembre 1921. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 221, p. 3478.)

\* Loi du 5 juin 1928 portant réglementation du contrat d'engagement maritime. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 208, p. 3321.)

\* Loi du 5 juin 1928 portant revision du Code disciplinaire et pénal pour la marine marchande et la pêche maritime. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 208, p. 3341.)

\* Loi assurant à titre transitoire de nouveaux avantages aux titulaires de pensions à charge du Trésor public et des Caisses de prévoyance. Du 13 septembre 1928. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 266, p. 3977.)

\* Arrêté ministériel déterminant les catégories d'ouvriers ou travailleurs assimilés qui courent le risque d'intoxication saturnine dans les divers genres d'entreprises soumises à la loi [du 24 juillet 1927 relative à la réparation des dommages causés par les maladies professionnelles]. Du 8 mai 1928. (R. d. T., 1928, No. 5, p. 739.)

Arrêté royal: Institution de commissions medico-mutualistes paritaires provinciales. Du 10 mai 1928. (R. d. T., 1928, No. 5, p. 725.)

Arrêté royal du 15 mai 1928 concernant: Arrêté royal du 20 novembre 1927, réglementant l'emploi des essoreuses à force centrifuge. — Modification. (R. d. T., 1928, No. 5, p. 739.)

## BOLIVIA

\* Ley sobre enfermedades profesionales. 18 de abril de 1928.  
[Act respecting occupational diseases. Dated 18 April 1928.]

Ley sobre formación de barrios obreros. 19 de abril de 1928.

[Act respecting the formation of workers' districts. Dated 19 April 1928.]

### BRAZIL

Decreto Legislativo sujeitando las empresas de diversões e locação de serviços theatraes as disposições do código commercial. 16 de Julho de 1928. (Jornal do Commercio, 20 de Julho de 1928.)

[Legislative Decree to bring undertakings for the provision of entertainment and the hiring of the services of theatrical employees under the provisions of the Commercial Code. Dated 16 July 1928.]

Arrêté royal du 28 août 1928 fixant le tarif prévu par l'article 12, alinéas 1 à 3, de la loi du 24 juillet 1927 relative à la réparation des dommages causés par les maladies professionnelles. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 245, p. 3718.)

Arrêté royal du 28 août 1928 portant modification à l'article 4 de l'arrêté royal du 30 janvier 1928 déterminant la manière dont seront introduites par les victimes des maladies professionnelles les demandes d'indemnisation ou de revision des indemnités acquises. (Moniteur belge, 1928, No. 245, p. 3719.)

### BULGARIA

Order No. 15, to issue regulations for dispensaries under the Social Insurance Fund. Dated 10 July 1928. (Drj. Vest., 1928, No. 96.)

Order No. 14, to issue regulations for the industrial (factory) medical service (Ch. IV of the Act respecting industrial hygiene and safety; under section 36 of the Act). Dated 10 July 1928. (Drj. Vest., 1928, No. 98.)

### CANADA

\* An Act to amend the Immigration Act. Assented to 11 June 1928. 18-19 Geo. V, ch. 29.

### COLOMBIA

Reglamento de la ley 49 de Octubre de 1927 sobre edificación de casas baratas. 10 de Marzo de 1928.

[Regulations under Act No. 49 of October 1927 respecting the building of cheap houses. Dated 10 March 1928.]

Decreto número 837 de 1928 (8 de Mayo) por el cual se reorganiza el Ministerio de Industrias. (Compilación de leyes obreras, 1905-1927, p. 120.)

[Decree No. 837 of 1928, respecting the reorganisation of the Ministry of Industry. Dated 8 May 1928.]

Decreto de reforma del decreto 83 de 19 de Enero de 1927, referente al descanso dominical para los empleados nacionales. 26 de Junio de 1928.

[Decree to amend Decree No. 83 of 19 January 1927 respecting Sunday rest for State employees. Dated 26 June 1928.]

### CUBA

\* Ley [sobre el trabajo en las panaderías]. 2 de Junio de 1928.

[Act (respecting employment in bakeries). Dated 2 June 1928.]

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Zákon ze dne 11. cervence 1928 o mimorádných opatřeních bytové péče. (Sb. z. a n. 1928, Castka 40, No. 118, p. 473.)

[Act respecting extraordinary measures for the provision of housing. Dated 11 July 1928.]

Zákon ze dne 11. cervence 1928 o hranici příjmu vylučující z naroku na duchod válečných poskožencu. (Sb. z. a n. 1928, Castka 40, No. 119, p. 476.)

[Act respecting the income limit entailing disqualification for a war disablement pension. Dated 11 July 1928.]

Vyhláška ministra vnitra ze dne 27. dubna 1928 o úlevách v pohraničním styku s Německem. (Sb. z. a n. 1928, Častka 24, No. 66, p. 291.)

[Notification of the Minister of the Interior respecting the facilitation of frontier traffic with Germany. Dated 27 April 1928.]

### DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Zweites Gesetz über den Ausbau der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 13. Juni 1928. (Gesetzbl. für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 20, p. 158.)

Verordnung über die Versicherung der in der Kauffahrteiflotte, auf Kabeldampfern und Schulschiffen sowie in der Hochseefischereiflotte beschäftigten, nach dem Vierten Buche der Reichsversicherungsordnung versicherungspflichtigen Personen. Vom 25. Mai 1928. (Gesetzbl. für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 16, p. 77.)

Verordnung über die Prüfungen zum Schiffsingenieur, Seemaschinenisten, Kleinmaschinenisten und Kleinmotorführer. Vom 12. Juni 1928. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 45, p. 167.)

Verordnung zur Aenderung der Ausführungsanweisung zur Gewerbeordnung. Vom 12. Juni 1928. (Sonder-Ausgabe zum Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 48, p. 215.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung des Zweiten Gesetzes über den Ausbau der Angestelltenversicherung. Vom 2. Juli 1928. (Gesetzblatt für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 21, p. 164.)

Verordnung betreffend die Schädlingsbekämpfung in Gewächshäusern unter Verwendung von Calciumcyanid. Vom 28. August 1928. (Staatsanzeiger für die Freie Stadt Danzig, 1928, No. 62, p. 256.)

### DENMARK

\* Bekendtgørelse om en mellem Danmark, Finland, Island, Norge og Sverige afsluttet Deklaration angaaende aendret Affattelse af Artiklerne I, III og VI i den mellem naevnte Lande den 28. Januar 1926 afsluttede Konvention angaaende Skibes Sødygtighed og Udrustning. 18 Juni 1928. Nr. 181. (Lovtidenden A, 1928, No. 26, p. 1034.)

[Notification respecting a Declaration [dated 11 June 1928] drawn up by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden to amend Articles I, III, and VI of the Agreement of 28 January 1926 concluded between the said countries respecting the seaworthiness and equipment of vessels. Dated 18 June 1928.]

Bekendtgørelse om Indretningen og Brugen af mekanisk drevne Kraner. 14 Juli 1928. Nr. 207. (Lovtidenden A, 1928, No. 29, p. 1070.)

[Notification respecting the installation and use of machine-driven cranes. Dated 14 July 1928.]

Bekendtgørelse om Undtagelse fra det i § 26 i Lov Nr. 143 af 29. April 1913 om Arbejde i Fabriker m. v. samt det offentlige Tilsyn dermed indeholdte Forbud mod Arbejde paa Folkekirkens Helligdage. 16 Juli 1928. Nr. 207. (Lovtidenden A, 1928, No. 29, p. 1072.)

[Notification respecting an exception to the prohibition of work on the festivals of the National Church as laid down in section 26 of Act No. 143 of 29 April 1913 respecting work in factories, etc. and the State inspection thereof. Dated 16 July 1928.]

Bekendtgørelse om en af Indenrigsministeriet godkendt Vedtaegt for Staden København angaaende Børns og unge Menneskers Arbejde i visse Arter af Erhvervs-virkomhedem. 20 Juli 1928. Nr. 212. (Lovtidenden A, 1928, No. 29, p. 1079.)

[Notification to issue rules approved by the Ministry of the Interior for the town of Copenhagen respecting the employment of children and young persons in certain branches of industry. Dated 20 July 1928.]

### DUTCH EAST INDIES

Voorschriften ter uitvoering van het bepaalde bij de artikelen 10 lid (1), 19 en 30 der "Bepalingen Aanleg'en Bedrijf Spoorwegen" (Staatsblad 1927, No. 259)

("Spoorwegverordning") (S. V.). Den 9den Juni 1928. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1928, No. 200.)

[Regulations under sections 10 (1), 19 and 30 of the "Provisions respecting the construction and operation of railways" (Staatsblad 1927, No. 259) (Railway Order — "S.V."). Dated 9 June 1928.]

Voorschriften ter uitvoering van het bepaalde bij de artikelen 13 en 19 der "Bepalingen Landelijke Tramwegen" (Staatsblad 1927 No. 261) ("Landelijke-tramweg-verordening") (L.T.V.). Den 9den Juni 1928. (Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië, 1928, No. 202.)

[Regulations under sections 13 and 19 of the "Provisions respecting light railways" (Staatsblad 1927, No. 261) (Light Railways Order — "L.T.V."). Dated 9 June 1928.]

## FRANCE

\* Loi relative au placement du personnel du spectacle. Du 16 mars 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 66, p. 2944.)

Décret du 9 juin 1928 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'application de la loi du 26 avril 1924 sur l'emploi obligatoire des mutilés de guerre. (J. O., 1928, No. 214, p. 10164.)

Décret du 19 juin 1928 relatif à l'adaptation des dispositions des articles 63 et 65 à 69 de la loi de finances du 27 décembre 1927 au régime local des pensions d'Alsace et de Lorraine. (J. O., 1928, No. 144, p. 6750; rectificatif : No. 180, p. 8604.)

Arrêté du 22 juin 1928 autorisant l'organisation du travail par relais dans les fabriques de glace artificielle des ports de pêche pour les ouvriers occupés aux opérations suivantes : démoulage, concassage et livraison de la glace destinée aux bateaux de pêche. (J. O., 1928, No. 151, p. 7135; Erratum : No. 153, p. 7218.)

Arrêté du 4 juillet 1928 modifiant l'arrêté du 12 août 1926 relatif à la création du Comité central de l'apprentissage agricole et des Comités départementaux de l'apprentissage agricole. (J. O., 1928, No. 178, p. 8411.)

Arrêté constituant une commission des assurances sociales. Du 31 juillet 1928 (J. O., 1928, No. 181, p. 8777.)

Décret relatif à la répartition en 1928 du crédit destiné à l'attribution des majorations prévues par la loi du 31 décembre 1895 en faveur des pensionnés de la caisse nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse et des sociétés de secours mutuels et de prévoyance. Du 1 août 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 183, p. 8924.)

Décret du 8 août 1928 autorisant l'institut d'assurance sociale (invalidité-vieillesse) d'Alsace et de Lorraine à rectifier l'ancien modèle de carte-quittance pour l'assurance invalidité-personnelle et la continuation de cette assurance. (J. O., 1928, No. 190, p. 9326.)

Arrêté autorisant l'organisation du travail par relais dans l'industrie des tabacs pour les travaux suivants : torréfaction et garde de nuit. Du 21 août 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 198, p. 9635.)

Décret relatif au taux d'intérêt des prêts consentis par les organismes d'habitations à bon marché. Du 31 août 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 208, p. 10002.)

Instruction du 7 septembre 1928 du ministère de la Marine pour l'application aux fonctionnaires, employés et ouvriers admis au bénéfice des pensions à forme militaire, des articles 22 et 44 de la loi du 14 avril 1924 sur les pensions. (J. O., 1928, No. 215, p. 10196.)

Décret du 8 septembre 1928 relatif au contrôle des organismes d'habitations à bon marché. (J. O., 1928, No. 214, p. 10167.)

Arrêté du 11 septembre 1928 du ministère de la Marine, modifiant l'arrêté du 28 octobre 1926 créant une commission mixte consultative du travail et une sous-commission permanente. (J. O., 1928, No. 215, p. 10196.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1920 relatif au statut du personnel ouvrier des arsenaux et établissements de la marine. Du 20 septembre 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 229, p. 10683.)

Décret allouant des indemnités pour charges de famille aux gardiens de cimetières nationaux. Du 21 septembre 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 232, p. 10772.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 23 août 1927 portant règlement sur les traitements et indemnités des fonctionnaires et employés civils de la marine. Du 27 septembre 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 230, p. 10711.)

Décret modifiant le décret du 25 octobre 1922 relatif au fonctionnement des soins gratuits en faveur des mutilés. Du 27 septembre 1928. (J. O., 1928, No. 233, p. 10806.)

## FRENCH COLONIES

### Indo-China

Arrêté du 31 mars 1928, du Gouverneur général, appliquant les dispositions générales au recrutement de la main-d'œuvre originaire de l'Annam. No. 590. (Bulletin administratif de l'Annam, 1928, No. 8, p. 485.)

### New Caledonia

Décret du ministère des Colonies en date du 12 juillet 1928 portant application à la Nouvelle-Calédonie de la loi du 4 janvier 1928 sur le repos des femmes en couches. (J. O., 1928, No. 167, p. 8008.)

## GERMANY

Gesetz über Aenderung des Gesetzes zur Abänderung des Gesetzes über Einstellung des Personalabbaues und Aenderung der Personal-Abbau-Verordnung. Vom 25. Juli 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 30, p. 289.)

Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über die Abtretung von Beamtenbezügen zum Heimstättenbau. Vom 12. März 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 8, p. 61.)

Bekanntmachung der neuen Fassung des Gesetzes über das Verfahren in Versorgungssachen. Vom 20. März 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 10, p. 71.)

Verordnung zur Abänderung der Verordnung über die Wartezeit für Arbeitslose. Vom 23. März 1928. (R.Arb.Bl., 1928, No. 10, p. I 97.)

Verordnung über den Mindestsatz der im Rechnungsjahre 1928 für die Förderung des Wohnungsbaues bereitzustellenden Mittel. Vom 26. März 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 13, p. 114.)

Verordnung über den Wanderschein für Arbeitslose. Vom 30. März 1928. (R.Arb.Bl., 1928, No. 10, p. I 98.)

Verordnung über die Einführung einer neuen Eisenbahn-Bau- und Betriebsordnung. Vom 17. Juli 1928. (R.G.Bl., I, 1928, No. 37, p. 541.)

## GREAT BRITAIN

\* An Act to amend the law relating to the closing of shops; and for purposes connected therewith. Dated 3 August 1928. 18 & 19 Geo. V, ch. 33.

### Northern Ireland

\* An Act to provide for the application to Northern Ireland of such Act as may be passed in the present session of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for amending the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and other enactments relating to health insurance, and otherwise to amend the law relating to health insurance as respects Northern Ireland. Dated 4 June 1928. 18 & 19 Geo. V, ch. 11.

Calculation of Contributions Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1928. Regulations, dated 12 March 1928, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under sections 5, 8 and 30 (1) (e) of the Widows', Orphans' and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. (S. R. & O., 1928, No. 35.)

Unemployment Insurance Residence Condition Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1928. Regulations dated 25 April 1928, made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under section 7 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1928. (S. R. & O., 1928, No. 38.)

Order of the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 8 May 1928, as to materials for dressings in first-aid boxes or cupboards. (S. R. & O., 1928, No. 37.)

The Contributory Pensions and Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions for Persons over 65) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1928, dated May 30 1928, made by the National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, acting jointly as respects Contributory Pensions, and by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland as respects Unemployment Insurance. (S. R. & O., 1928, No. 47.)

### GREECE

Act No. 3574, to ratify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and Norway signed on 29 June 1927. Dated 28 June 1928. (Eph. Kyb., 1928, No. 130, p. 974.)

Ministerial Notice respecting the provisional putting into operation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Greece and Germany which was signed in Berlin on 24 March 1928. Dated 22 June 1928. (Eph. Kyb., 1928, No. 133, p. 1044.)

\* Decree respecting Sunday rest for persons working in restaurants, public-houses, eating-houses, and cabarets in towns with a population of more than 20,000. Dated 25 June 1928. (Eph. Kyb., 1928, No. 133, p. 1042.)

### HUNGARY

\* 1928. évi XL. Törvénycikk az öregség, rokkantság, özvegyesség és árvaság esetére szóló kötelező biztosításról. 1928. évi július hó 28-án. (Országos Törvénytár, 1928, 17. szám, p. 520.)

[Act No. XL 1928 respecting old-age, invalidity, and widows' and orphans' insurance. Dated 28 July 1928.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1928. évi 67.450/XI. számú rendelete a foglalkozást közvetítő irodáknál a biztosíték összegénél megállapítása tárgyában. 1928. évi május hó 8-án. (Belügy Közlöny, 1928, 111. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 67450/XI/1928 of the Minister of Commerce, to fix the amount of the security to be deposited by employment agencies. Dated 8 May 1928.]

\* A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek a m. kir. belügyminiszterrel egyetértőleg kiadott 1928. évi 85.237/XI. sz. rendelete az ingyenes köz- és magánközvetítő irodák összeműködésének biztosítása tárgyában. 1928. évi május hó 23-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 123. szám, p. 1.)

[Order No. 85237/XI/1928 of the Minister of Commerce, in agreement with the Minister of the Interior, to ensure the co-operation of State and private employment offices which render services free of charge. Dated 23 May 1928.]

A m. kir. belügyminiszternek 1928. évi 184.000. VII. számú rendelete a politikai gyűlések, népgyűlések és az egyesületi gyűlések rendjének biztosítása tárgyában. 1928. évi június hó 15-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 142. szám, p. 2.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of the Interior No. 184000/VII/1928 respecting the maintenance of Order at political meetings, public meetings, and meetings of organisations. Dated 15 June 1928.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1928. évi 77.724 számú rendelete a fogadó, (szálló, penzió); vendéglő, korcsma, kifőző, kávéházi, kávémerési és tejivó üzemekben alkalmazottak óvadéka tárgyában. 1928. évi július hó 4-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 155. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce No. 77724/1928 respecting guarantee deposits of employees in hotels, inns, restaurants, boarding houses, bars, popular kitchens, cafés, and dairies. Dated 4 July 1928.]

A m. kir. miniszteriumnak 3.590/1928. M.E. számú rendelete a magyar tengeri kereskedelmi hajók lajstromozásáról szóló 371/1922. M.E. számú rendelet módosítása tárgyában 1928. évi augusztus hó 8-án. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 184. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Council of Ministers No. 3590/1928 to amend order No. 371/1922 M. E. respecting the registration of ocean-going merchant vessels. Dated 8 August 1928.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 100.127/1928. K. M. számú rendelete a belvízi hajók lajstromozásáról és az azokra vonatkozó egyes jogviszonyokról szóló 1927 évi IX. törvénycikk életheleptetése és végrehajtása tárgyában. 1928. évi augusztus hó 9-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 185. szám, p. 1.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce No. 100127/1928 respecting the coming into operation and the administration of Act No. IX/1927 respecting the registration of vessels in inland navigation and certain legal questions relating thereto. Dated 9 August 1928.]

A m. kir. kereskedelemügyi miniszternek 1928. évi 98.982. számú rendelete a lugkő és lugkööldat forgalombahozatalának korlátozásáról. 1928. évi augusztus hó 10-én. (Budapesti Közlöny, 1928, 187. szám, p. 2.)

[Order of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce No. 98982/1928 to restrict the importation of caustic hydrate of soda, etc. (solid or in solution). Dated 10 August 1928.]

## INDIA

Notification No. L-1440 of the Governor-General in Council under section 2, subsection (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), to declare all occupations involving blasting operations to be hazardous occupations, and to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall, subject to the provisions of the said subsection, apply in the case of any person employed in any such occupation. Dated 12 July 1928. (Gazette of India, 1928, No. 28, p. 653.)

## ITALY

### *Laws*

Legge 6 gennaio 1928, n. 1771. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 2 luglio 1926, n. 2245, che dà piena ed intera esecuzione agli atti internazionali seguenti, stipulati in Vienna il 30 novembre 1923: 1° Convenzione conclusa fra l'Italia, l'Austria, la Cecoslovacchia, la Polonia, la Romania ed il Regno dei Serbi, Croati e Sloveni, per il regolamento di diverse categorie di pensioni non regolate dalla Convenzione di Roma del 6 aprile 1922; 2° Dichiarazioni addizionali alla predetta Convenzione, concluse fra gli Stati medesimi; 3° Convenzione conclusa fra l'Italia, l'Austria, la Cecoslovacchia, la Romania ed il Regno dei Serbi, Croati e Sloveni, per il regolamento delle pensioni provinciali, comunali e distrettuali. Numero di pubblicazione: 2317. (G. U., 1928, No. 195, p. 3986.)

[Act No. 1771, to ratify the Royal Legislative Decree No. 2245 of 2 July 1926 to bring into full operation the following international agreements made at Vienna on 30 November 1923: (1) the Convention between Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, to regulate various classes of pensions not dealt with in the Convention of Rome, 6 April 1922; (2) arrangements between the said States in pursuance of the first-mentioned Conventions; (3) the Convention between Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, to regulate provincial, communal and district pensions. Dated 6 January, 1928.]

Legge 6 gennaio 1928, n. 1783. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 28 aprile 1927, n. 628, concernente la soppressione del Commissariato generale dell'emigrazione e l'istituzione presso il Ministero degli affari esteri di una Direzione generale degli italiani all'estero. (Numero di pubblicazione: 2262.) (G. U., 1928, No. 187, p. 3788.)

[Act No. 1783 to ratify the Royal Legislative Decree No. 628 of 28 April 1927 respecting the abolition of the General Commissariat of Emigration and to set up in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a General Directorate for Italians Abroad. Dated 6 January 1928.]

Legge 6 gennaio 1928, n. 1830. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 9 gennaio 1927, n. 34, che dà esecuzione ad atti internazionali relativi al Trattato di commercio e navigazione italo-germanico concluso in Roma il 31 ottobre 1925. Numero di pubblicazione : 2297. (G. U., 1928, No. 193, p. 3942.)

[Act No. 1830 to ratify the Royal Legislative Decree No. 34 of 9 January 1927 to give effect to the international instruments respecting the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Germany concluded at Rome on 31 October 1925. Dated 6 January 1928.]

Legge 15 marzo 1928, n. 1831. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 8 maggio 1927, n. 772, che dà esecuzione agli accordi commerciali, firmati a Roma il 24 novembre 1926, fra l'Italia e la Grecia. Numero di pubblicazione : 2299. (G. U., 1928, No. 193, p. 3943.)

[Act No. 1831 to ratify the Royal Legislative Decree No. 772 of 23 June 1927 to give effect to the commercial agreements signed at Rome on 24 November 1926 between Italy and Greece. Dated 15 March 1928.]

Legge 14 giugno 1928, n. 1461. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 23 ottobre 1927, n. 2162, che reca norme complementari per la disciplina del lavoro nei porti del Regno. Numero di pubblicazione : 1980. (G. U., 1928, No. 165, p. 3299.)

[Act No. 1461, to ratify the Royal Legislative Decree No. 2162 of 23 October 1927 issuing additional regulations for the regulation of labour in the ports of Kingdom. Dated 14 June 1928.]

Legge 14 giugno 1928, n. 1464. Conversione in legge, con aggiunta, del R. decreto 17 marzo 1927, n. 548, recante modificazioni ai Regi decreti 30 dicembre 1923, n. 3167, 23 ottobre 1924, n. 2365, 3 gennaio 1926, n. 20, riguardanti la decorazione della " Stella al Merito del Lavoro ". (Numero di pubblicazione : 1913.) (G. U., 1928, No. 162, p. 3239.)

[Act No. 1464 to ratify and amend Royal Decree No. 548 of 17 March 1927 to amend Royal Decrees No. 3167 of 30 December 1923, No. 2365 of 23 October 1924, and No. 20 of 3 January 1926 respecting the Order of Merit for Labour. Dated 14 June 1928.]

Legge 21 giugno 1928, n. 1834. Conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 16 giugno 1927, n. 1475, che dà esecuzione al Trattato di commercio e di navigazione del 15 settembre 1926 fra il Regno d'Italia e la Repubblica di Guatemala. Numero di pubblicazione : 2420. (G. U., 1928, No. 202, p. 4142.)

[Act No. 1834 to ratify the Royal Legislative Decree No. 1475 of 16 June 1927 to bring into operation the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on 15 September 1926 by Italy and Guatemala. Dated 21 June 1928.]

Legge 17 agosto 1928, n. 2102. Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del R. decreto-legge 29 luglio 1927, n. 1765, che reca provvedimenti vari in materia di edilizia popolare ed economia. Numero di pubblicazione : 2540. (G. U., 1928, No. 225, p. 4618.)

[Act No. 2102 to ratify and amend the Royal Legislative Decree No. 1765 of 29 July 1927 issuing provisions respecting cheap dwellings for the working classes. Dated 17 August 1928.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 6 gennaio 1928, n. 1958. Approvazione delle Convenzioni internazionali di diritto marittimo, firmate in Bruxelles, fra l'Italia ed altri Stati, il 25 agosto 1924 e il 10 aprile 1926. Numero di pubblicazione : 2528. (G. U., 1928, No. 224, p. 4594.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1958 to ratify the International Conventions respecting maritime law between Italy and other States, signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924 and 10 April 1926. Dated 6 January 1928.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 14 giugno 1928, n. 1534. Istituzione in Roma di una Commissione nazionale per la cooperazione intellettuale. Numero di pubblicazione : 1909. (G. U., 1928, No. 161, p. 3216.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1534 : institution in Rome of a National Commission for Intellectual Co-operation. Dated 14 June 1928.]

Regio Decreto-Legge 29 luglio 1928, n. 1843. Disciplina dell'industria della panificazione. Numero di pubblicazione : 2295. (G. U., 1928, No. 192, p. 3923.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1843 to regulate the bread-baking industry. Dated 29 July 1928.]



Regio Decreto-Legge 3 agosto 1928, n. 1800. Provvedimenti a favore degli invalidi e mutilati di guerra e degli ex combattenti appartenenti al cessato personale del servizio telefonico dello Stato. Numero di pubblicazione : 2244. (G. U., 1928, No. 184, p. 3736.)

[Royal Legislative Decree No. 1800 issuing provisions for the benefit of disabled and other ex-service men of the State Telephone Department who are placed on the retired list. Dated 3 August 1928.]

#### *Orders*

Regio Decreto 26 febbraio 1928, n. 1626. Inizio del funzionamento autonomo degli Uffici provinciali dell'economia. Numero di pubblicazione : 2081. (G. U., 1928, No. 172, p. 3439.)

[Royal Decree No. 1626 : commencement of the independent working of the provincial economic offices. Dated 26 February 1928.]

Regio Decreto 20 maggio 1928, n. 1293. Norme per l'applicazione del contributo dovuto dagli Istituti di assicurazioni sociali ai Consigli provinciali dell'economia. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1750.) (G. U., 1928, No. 147, p. 2867.)

[Royal Decree No. 1293, to issue regulations for the levying of the contribution due from the social insurance institutions to the provincial economic councils. Dated 20 May 1928.]

Regio Decreto 31 maggio 1928, n. 1440. Modificazione alla tabella IV annessa al regolamento 8 agosto 1908, n. 599, per l'applicazione della legge sul riposo settimanale e festivo. (Numero di pubblicazione : 1916.) (G. U., 1928, No. 162, p. 3240.)

[Royal Decree No. 1440 to amend Schedule IV to Regulations No. 599 of 8 August 1908 under the Weekly and Holiday Rest Act. Dated 31 May 1928.]

Regio Decreto 14 giugno 1928, n. 1767. Istituzione, presso il Ministero degli affari esteri, di un Comitato permanente di coordinamento per le questioni internazionali del lavoro. (Numero di pubblicazione : 2230.) (G. U., 1928, No. 181, p. 3674.)

[Royal Decree No. 1767 respecting the establishment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of a permanent Co-ordination Committee for International Labour Questions. Dated 14 June 1928.]

Regio Decreto 21 giugno 1928, n. 1727. Costituzione, presso il Ministero dell'economia nazionale, di una Commissione consultiva e di un Comitato permanente della pesca. (Numero di pubblicazione : 2185.) (G. U., 1928, No. 179, p. 3617.)

[Royal Decree No. 1727 to set up an advisory commission and a permanent committee for the fishing industry in the Ministry of National Economy. Dated 21 June 1928.]

Regio Decreto 26 giugno 1928, n. 1838. Norme relative all'assunzione, allo stato ed al trattamento del personale di commutazione telefonica occorrente al Ministero delle corporazioni. Numero di pubblicazione : 2349. (G. U., 1928, No. 197, p. 4031.)

[Royal Decree No. 1838 to issue regulations for the engagement, rights and duties, and pay of the persons employed at telephone exchanges necessary for the Ministry of Corporations. Dated 26 June 1928.]

Regio Decreto 27 luglio 1928, n. 1802. Disposizioni relative alle denunce dei lavoratori dipendenti da parte dei datori di lavoro, e ai contributi sindacali obbligatori per gli anni 1928 e 1929. (Numero di pubblicazione : 2267.) (G. U., 1928, No. 188, p. 3807.)

[Royal Decree No. 1802 respecting the notification of workers by employers and respecting compulsory contributions to trade organisations for 1928 and 1929. Dated 27 July 1928.]

Regio Decreto 29 luglio 1928, n. 1814. Aggiunta all'art. 83 del regolamento del personale delle Ferrovie dello Stato. (Numero di pubblicazione : 2281.) (G. U., 1928, No. 189, p. 3838.)

[Royal Decree No. 1814 to add a paragraph to section 83 of the Regulations for the staff of the State Railways. Dated 29 July 1928.]

Regio Decreto 10 agosto 1928, n. 1944. Norme per l'applicazione della legge 14 giugno 1928, n. 1312, concernente esenzioni tributarie alle famiglie numerose. (G. U., 1928, No. 197, p. 4039.)

[Royal Decree No. 1944 to issue regulations for the administration of Act No. 1312 of 14 June 1928 respecting the exemption of large families from taxation. Dated 10 August 1928.]

Decreto Ministeriale 22 agosto 1928. Istituzione dell' Ufficio del lavoro nel porto di Cagliari. (G. U., 1928, No. 211, p. 4339.)

[Ministerial Decree to establish a Labour Office at the port of Cagliari. Dated 22 August 1928.]

Decreto Ministeriale 1° settembre 1928. Contributi integrativi a carico dei datori di lavoro rappresentati dalla Confederazione generale fascista dell'industria italiana. (G. U., 1928, No. 210, p. 4315.)

[Ministerial Decree respecting the supplementary contributions due from the employers represented by the General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries. Dated 1 September 1928.]

Decreto Ministeriale 3 settembre 1928. Composizione del Consiglio presso gli Uffici del lavoro portuale. (G. U., 1928, No. 216, p. 4416.)

[Ministerial Decree respecting the composition of the boards of management of port labour offices. Dated 3 September 1928.]

### LATVIA

\* Pargrozījumi un papildinājumi likuma par nakts darbu nolie gšanu maiznīcās. 1928. g. 14. jūnija. (Lik., 1928, 16. burtnīca, No. 144, p. 483.)

[Amendment and supplement to the Act to prohibit night work in bakeries. Dated 14 June 1928.]

### MOROCCO

\* Dahir du 22 mai 1928/2 hijā 1346 modifiant le dahir du 13 juillet 1926/2 moharrem 1345 portant réglementation du travail dans les établissements industriels et commerciaux. (Bulletin Officiel du Maroc, 1928, No. 818, p. 1710.)

### NETHERLANDS

#### Laus

Wet van den 2den Juli 1928, houdende voorbehoud der bevoegdheid tot toetreding tot het ontwerp-verdrag betreffende de arbeidsovereenkomst van scheepelingen (Genève, 1926). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 220.)

[Act to reserve the right to adhere to the Convention respecting seamen's articles of agreement (Geneva, 1926). Dated 2 July 1928.]

Wet van den 2den Juli 1928, houdende voorbehoud der bevoegdheid tot toetreding tot het ontwerp-verdrag betreffende repatriëring van scheepelingen (Genève, 1926). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 221.)

[Act to reserve the right to adhere to the Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen (Geneva, 1926). Dated 2 July 1928.]

Wet van den 10den Augustus 1928, tot wijziging van artikel 88 der Arbeidswet 1919. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 322.)

[Act to amend section 88 of the Labour Act, 1919. Dated 10 August 1928.]

#### Orders

Besluit van den 21sten Juli 1928, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 16 November 1926 (Staatsblad No. 377) houdende wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van den 17den April 1923 (Staatsblad No. 146) tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld bij de artikelen 5, 18, tweede lid; 20, tweede lid; 21, vierde lid; 22, tweede lid; 23, vierde lid der Ouderdomswet 1919, en tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in artikel XX van de wet van 19 Mei 1922 (Staatsblad No. 352). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 301.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 16 November 1926 (Staatsblad, No. 377) to amend the Royal Decree of 17 April 1923 (Staatsblad, No. 146) issuing public administrative regulations under sections 5, 18 (2), 20 (2), 21 (4), 22 (2), and 23 (4) of the Old-Age Act, 1919, and to issue public administrative regulations under section XX of the Act of 19 May 1922 (Staatsblad, No. 352). Dated 21 July 1928.]

Besluit van den 21sten Juli 1928, houdende een regeling als bedoeld in artikel 79, derde lid, der Land- en Tuinbouwongevallenwet 1922. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 302.)

[Decree issuing regulations under section 79, subsection (3), of the Agricultural and Horticultural Accidents Act 1922. Dated 21 July 1928.]

Besluit van den 21sten Juli 1928, tot intrekking van het Koninklijk Besluit van 8 November 1924 (Staatsblad No. 504) en tot vaststelling van een regeling, als bedoeld in artikel 106, tweede lid, der Land- en Tuinbouwongevallenwet 1922. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 303.)

[Decree to repeal the Royal Decree of 8 November 1924 (Staatsblad, No. 504) and to issue regulations under section 106, subsection (2), of the Agricultural and Horticultural Accidents Act, 1922. Dated 21 July 1928.]

Besluit van den 3den Augustus 1928, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk besluit van den 12den September 1924 (Staatsblad No. 446), laatstelijk gewijzigd bij Koninklijk besluit van den 12den April 1928 (Staatsblad No. 93) tot uitvoering van artikel 4, derde lid, der Ouderdomswet 1919. 3den Augustus 1928. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 318.)

[Order to amend the Royal Order of 12 September 1924 (Staatsblad, No. 446), as last amended by Royal Order of 12 April 1928 (Staatsblad, No. 93), respecting the administration of section 4, subsection (3), of the Old-Age Act 1919. Dated 3 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 18den Augustus 1928 tot bepaling van de tijdstippen, waarop onderscheidene artikelen van de wet van 2 Juli 1928 (Staatsblad No. 223) tot wijziging der Ongevallenwet 1921 in werking zullen treden. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 332.)

[Decree to fix the dates for the coming into operation of various sections of the Act of 2 July 1928 (Staatsblad, No. 223) to amend the Accidents Act, 1921. Dated 18 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 18den Augustus 1928, tot bepaling van de tijdstippen, waarop onderscheidene artikelen van de wet van 2 Juli 1928 (Staatsblad No. 224), tot wijziging der Land- en Tuinbouwongevallenwet 1922, in werking zullen treden. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 333.)

[Decree to fix the dates for the coming into operation of various sections of the Act of 2 July 1928 (Staatsblad, No. 224) to amend the Agricultural and Horticultural Accidents Act, 1922. Dated 18 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 20sten August 1928, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in de artikelen 87a, tweede en derde lid, en 87d der Ongevallenwet 1921. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 336.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in sections 87a (2) and (3) and 87d of the Accidents Act, 1921. Dated 20 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 20sten Augustus 1928, tot vaststelling van den algemeen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld bij artikel 87 der Ongevallenwet 1921. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 337.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 87 of the Accidents Act, 1921. Dated 20 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 20sten Augustus 1928, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur als bedoeld bij de artikelen 99 en 100 der Land- en Tuinbouwongevallenwet 1922. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 338.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in sections 99 and 100 of the Agricultural and Horticultural Accidents Act, 1922. Dated 20 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 20sten Augustus 1928, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur als bedoeld in artikel 98, eerste lid, der Ongevallenwet 1921. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 339.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 98 (1) of the Accidents Act, 1921. Dated 20 August 1928.]

Besluit van den 3den September 1928, tot aanwijzing van de gevallen, waarin de bewaarde rentekaarten worden vernietigd en tot vaststelling van de voorschriften, welke daarbij moeten worden in acht genomen. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 358.)

[Decree to specify the cases in which filed pension cards are to be destroyed and to issue the regulations to be observed in respect of such destruction. Dated 3 September 1928.]

Besluit van den 3den September 1928, tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld in de artikelen 65, 68, elfde lid, en 91 der Arbeidswet 1919. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 359.)

[Decree to issue public administrative regulations under sections 65, 68 (11), and 91 of the Labour Act, 1919. Dated 3 September 1928. (Hospitals, etc.).]

Besluit van den 3den September 1928, tot vaststelling van het tijdstip, waarop met betrekking tot arbeid in verplegingsinrichtingen verschillende bepalingen der Arbeidswet 1919 in werking treden. (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 360.)

[Decree to fix the date for the coming into operation of various provisions of the Labour Act, 1919, in respect of work in hospitals, etc. Dated 3 September 1928.]

Besluit van den 15den September 1928, tot wijziging van het Koninklijk Besluit van 26 October 1922 (Staatsblad No. 571) tot vaststelling van een algemeen maatregel van bestuur als bedoeld in het tweede, vijfde en zesde lid van artikel 10 der Land- en Tuinbouwongevallenwet 1922, zooals dat besluit laetstelijk is gewijzigd bij Koninklijk Besluit van 25 Mei 1926 (Staatsblad No. 153). (Staatsblad, 1928, No. 367.)

[Decree to amend the Royal Decree of 26 October 1922 (Staatsblad, No. 571) to issue public administrative regulations as provided in section 10 (2), (5), and (6) of the Agricultural and Horticultural Accidents Act, 1922, as last amended by the Royal Decree of 25 May 1928 (Staatsblad, No. 153). Dated 15 September 1928.]

## NEW ZEALAND

Order in Council to amend the regulations relating to pearl-shell fisheries in the Cook Islands, made by Order in Council on the first day of February, 1921, and published in the New Zealand Gazette on the 17th day of February, 1921, at page 496. Dated 16 July 1928. (New Zealand Gazette, 1928, No. 58, p. 2275.)

## NORWAY

\* Lov om forandring i lov om ulykkesforsikring for industriarbeidere m. v. av 13 august 1915 med tilleggslover. Nr. 6. 22 juni 1928. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 26, p. 293.)

[Act to amend the Act of 13 August 1915, respecting the accident insurance of industrial workers, etc., and the Acts to supplement the same. Dated 22 June 1928.]

\* Lov om brigde i lov om ulukketrygning for fiskarar fra 10 desember 1920 med tilleggslover. 22 juni 1928. Nr. 11. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 26, p. 299.)

[Act to amend the Act of 10 December 1920, respecting the accident insurance of fishermen, and the Acts to supplement the same. Dated 22 June 1928.]

\* Lov om endringer i lov om sykeforsikring av 6 august 1915 med tilleggslover. 29 juni 1928. Nr. 12. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 26, p. 302.)

[Act to amend the Sickness Insurance Act of 6 August 1915, and the Acts to supplement the same. Dated 22 June 1928.]

Kongelig resolusjon, hvorved i henhold til § 36 i lov om maskinister pa motorfartøier av handels-marinen av 9 februar 1923 bestemmes, at den senest ved kongelig resolusjon av 16 desember 1927 fastsatte utsettelse med lovens ikrafttreden forlenges til 1 januar 1929. 22 juni 1928. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 27, p. 393.)

[Royal Decree under section 36 of the Act of 9 February 1923, respecting engineers on motor vessels in the merchant service, to provide that the date fixed in the last instance by the Royal Decree of 16 December 1927 for the coming into operation of the Act shall be postponed till 1 January 1929. Dated 22 June 1928.]

Kongelig resolusjon: regler for arbeidsgiveres plikt til a yde sykepleie m. v. og for arbeidsgiveres ansvar ved ulykker pa Svalbard. 5 Juli 1928. (Norsk Lovtidende, 1928, No. 28, p. 408.)

[Royal Decree to issue regulations for the discharge of the employer's obligation to provide medical attendance, and also respecting employers' liability for accidents on Spitzbergen. Dated 5 July 1928.]

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Administrative Order No. 31 to promulgate rules for the due application of Act numbered three thousand four hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An Act prescribing the compensation to be received by employees for personal injuries, death, or illness contracted in the performance of their duties". Dated 8 March 1928.

### POLAND

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 28 lutego 1928 r. o statystyce zarobków. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 29, poz. 275, p. 564.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers respecting wage statistics. Dated 28 February 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 6 marca 1928 r. o zegludze i splawie na srodladowych drogach wodnych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 29, poz. 266, p. 542.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting inland navigation (including timber floating). Dated 6 March 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 6 marca 1928 r. o opiekunach społecznych i o komisjach opieki społecznej. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 29, poz. 267, p. 544.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting the officials and committees dealing with poor relief. Dated 6 March 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 7 marca 1928 r. w sprawie organizacji wi ziennictwa. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 29, poz. 272, p. 556.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting the prison system. Dated 7 March 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 8 marca 1928 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Wyznan Religijnych i Oświecenia Publicznego w sprawie wykonania art. 5 punkt 9) i art. 6 punkt 1) rozporządzenia Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 24 listopada 1927 r. o ubezpieczeniu pracowników umysłowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, poz. 482, No. 50, p. 1096.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, in agreement with the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, respecting the administration of sections 5 (9) and 6 (1) of the Order issued by the President of the Republic on 24 November 1927 respecting the insurance of intellectual workers. Dated 8 March 1928.]

\* Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 22 marca 1928 r. o ochronie wynalazków, wzorów i znaków towarowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 39, poz. 384, p. 859.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting patents, designs and trade marks. Dated 22 March 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 22 marca 1928 r. w sprawie zmian niektórych przepisów prawnych, dotyczących ubezpieczenia w bractwach górniczych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 36, poz. 339, p. 733.)

[Order of the President of the Republic to amend certain provisions respecting insurance with miners' mutual benefit societies. Dated 22 March 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Prezydenta Rzeczypospolitej z dnia 22 marca 1928 r. o izbach rolniczych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 39, poz. 385, p. 888.)

[Order of the President of the Republic respecting Chambers of Agriculture. Dated 22 March 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 2 kwietnia 1928 r. o Komisjach specjalnych, powołanych do rozstrzygania skarg na nakazy inspektorów pracy. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 52, poz. 497, p. 1121.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers respecting special Committees to deal with objections to orders for payment made by labour inspectors. Dated 2 April 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministrow: Przemysłu i Handlu, Pracy i Opieki Społecznej oraz Spraw Wewnętrznych z dnia 13 kwietnia 1928 r. wydane w porozumieniu z Ministrem Robot Publicznych o przechowywaniu i magazynowaniu olejów mineralnych przez zakłady przemysłowe. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 53, poz. 508, p. 1138.)

[Order of the Ministers of Commerce and Industry, of Labour and Social Welfare, and of the Interior, in agreement with the Minister of Public Works, respecting the warehousing and storage of mineral oils by industrial undertakings. Dated 13 April 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej z dnia 15 maja 1928 r. w sprawie najwyższej normy zarobku dziennego robotnika, stanowiącej podstawę do obliczania wkładek na rzecz funduszu bezrobocia. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 57, poz. 541, p. 1211.)

[Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare respecting the maximum daily wage for manual workers to be taken as the basis for the calculation of contributions to the Unemployment Fund. Dated 15 May 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych, Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej, Ministra Przemysłu i Handlu oraz Ministra Sprawiedliwości z dnia 18 maja 1928 r. w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych, Ministra Pracy i Opieki Społecznej, Ministra Przemysłu i Handlu oraz Ministra Sprawiedliwości z dnia 31 października 1927 r. o stosowaniu mechanicznych urządzeń do przesiewania maki, mieszania i zagniatania ciasta w piekarniach, cukierniach i innych zakładach przemysłowych, wytwarzających pieczywo. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 57, poz. 544, p. 1212.)

[Order of the Ministers of the Interior, Labour and Social Welfare, Commerce and Industry, and Justice, to amend their Order of 31 October 1927 respecting the use of mechanical appliances for the sifting of flour and the mixing and kneading of dough in bakers' and confectioners' establishments and in other industrial undertakings for the manufacture of bakers' wares. Dated 18 May 1928.]

Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów z dnia 18 czerwca 1928 r. w sprawie zmiany rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 20 maja 1925 r. zmieniającego niektóre postanowienia rozporządzenia Rady Ministrów z dnia 26 marca 1924 r. o wykonaniu ustaw z dnia 11 grudnia 1923 r. i z dnia 13 lutego 1924 r. o zaopatrzeniu emerytalnym funkcjonariuszów państwowych i zawodowych wojskowych. (Dziennik Ustaw, 1928, No. 66, poz. 606, p. 1510.)

[Order of the Council of Ministers to amend its Order of 20 May 1925 to amend certain provisions of its Order of 26 March 1924, under the Acts of 11 December 1923 and 13 February 1924, respecting old-age allowances for civil and military employees. Dated 18 June 1928.]

## PORTUGAL

Decreto no. 15:841 — Revoga o decreto no. 13:648 (determina que o governo da colónia de Moçambique faça uma escolha de terrenos nas margens do rio Umbeluzi destinados à instalação de uma estação de treino colonial agrícola, onde serão internados os emigrantes da metrópole que pretenderem dedicar-se à vida agrícola). 31 de Julho de 1928. (Diário do Governo, 1928, No. 184, p. 1700.)

[Decree No. 15841, to repeal Decree No. 13648 to provide that the Government of the Colony of Mozambique shall set apart on the banks of the Umbeluzi a site for the establishment of a colonial agricultural training station for emigrants from the mother country who desire to engage in agriculture. Dated 31 July 1928.]

Decreto no. 15:812 — Dá nova redacção ao artigo 4º do regulamento das indústrias insalubres, incómodas, perigosas ou tóxicas aprovado pelo decreto no. 8:364. 3 de Agosto de 1928. (Diário do Governo, 1928, No. 176, p. 1631.)

[Decree No. 15812 to amend section 4 of the Regulations for unhealthy, noxious, dangerous or poisonous industries approved by Decree No. 8364. Dated 3 August 1928.]

## PORTUGUESE COLONIES

### Mozambique

Diploma legislativo da Colónia no. 79, aprovando a organização do Crédito Agrícola da Colónia de Moçambique. 21 de Julho de 1928. (Boletim Oficial da Colónia de Moçambique, 1928, No. 29, p. 248.)

[Colonial Legislative Decree No. 79 to approve the organisation of agricultural credit in the Colony of Mozambique. Dated 21 July 1928.]

Portaria no. 763, introduzindo algumas modificações no regulamento do Depósito de Sentenciados da Colónia de Moçambique. 28 de Julho de 1928. (Boletim Oficial da Colónia de Moçambique, 1928, No. 30, p. 260.)

[Order No. 763 to amend in certain respects the regulations respecting the establishments for persons sentenced to imprisonment in the Colony of Mozambique. Dated 28 July 1928.]

### Portuguese India

Portaria no. 441, aprovando o Regulamento para a armazenagem, transporte e emprêgo de explosivos, destinados a trabalhos de minas. 6 de Julho de 1928. (Boletim Oficial do Estado da India, 1928, No. 58, p. 1094.)

[Order No. 441 to approve the regulations for the storage, transport and use of explosives intended for work in mines. Dated 6 July 1928.]

### SARAWAK

Order No. S.-2 (Slavery) to provide for the freedom of all persons. Gazetted 16 July 1928. (Sarawak Government Gazette, 1928, No. CDXCVIII, Vol. XXI, p. 212.)

### SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE KINGDOM

Regulations for the examination for motormen in inland navigation. (No date.) (Sluzbene Novine, 1928, No. 178-LVII.)

### SPAIN

Real orden modificando, de acuerdo con el Ministerio de Marina y con el informe de la Junta consultiva de Navegación, el régimen para la aplicación del descanso dominical en la industria de la pesca. 7 de Julio de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928 No. 199, p. 291.)

[Royal Order issued in agreement with the Ministry of Marine and in accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Navigation Council, to alter the system of Sunday rest in the fishing industry. Dated 7 July 1928.]

\* Real decreto disponiendo que el artículo 17 del Real decreto-ley de 26 de Noviembre de 1926, relativo a la Organización corporativa nacional, quede redactado en la forma que se indica. 30 de Julio de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 218, p. 724.)

[Royal Decree to amend section 17 of the Royal Legislative Decree of 26 November 1926 respecting national corporative organisation. Dated 30 July 1928.]

Real decreto aprobando el libro segundo, que se inserta, del texto refundido del Estatuto de Formación técnica industrial. 30 de Julio de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 224, p. 832.)

[Royal Decree to approve Book II of the revised text of the Technical Education Code. Dated 30 July 1928.]

Real orden disponiendo que el artículo 15 de la Real orden de 8 de Noviembre de 1927 quede redactado en la forma que se indica. 9 de Agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 227, p. 883.)

[Royal Order to amend section 15 of the Royal Order of 8 November 1927 (regulations for joint committees). Dated 9 August 1928.]

Real decreto autorizando al Ministro de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria para que proceda a la intervención permanente de las Asociaciones mutualistas, de ahorro y de seguro, que con gestora o sin ella, operen fuera de los límites de la localidad. 11 de Agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 227, p. 868.)

[Royal Decree to authorise the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry to undertake the permanent supervision of mutual aid societies for thrift and insurance which operate beyond the limits of their immediate neighbourhood, whether they have a board of management or not. Dated 11 August 1928.]

Real decreto aprobando el Libro V del texto refundido del Estatuto de Formación técnica industrial. 11 de Agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 227, p. 869.)

[Royal Decree to approve Book V of the revised text of the Technical Education Code. Dated 11 August 1928.]

Real decreto aprobando el Libro VI del texto refundido del Estatuto de Formación técnica industrial. 11 de Agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 227, p. 873.)

[Royal Decree to approve Book VI of the revised text of the Technical Education Code. Dated 11 August 1928.]

Real decreto creando bajo la dependencia directa del Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria, el Servicio general de Corporaciones. 24 de Agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 239, p. 1122.)

[Royal Decree to set up a General Corporations Section directly attached to the Ministry of Labour, Commerce, and Industry. Dated 24 August 1928.]

Real decretos aprobando los Libros III y IV del texto refundido del Estatuto de Formación técnica industrial. 24 de Agosto de 1928. (Gaceta de Madrid, 1928, No. 239, p. 1124.)

[Royal Decrees to approve Books III and IV of the amended text of the Technical Education Code. Dated 24 August 1928.]

## SWEDEN

Kungl. Maj:ts kungörelse angående ändrad lydelse i vissa delar av förordningen den 31 december 1914 (nr 491) med närmare föreskrifter angående tillsyn a fartyg. 18 juli 1928. (Svensk Författningssamling, 1928, No. 320.)

[Royal Proclamation to amend certain provisions of the Order of 31 December 1914 (No. 491) issuing regulations for the inspection of shipping. Dated 18 July 1928.]

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Act to provide for the establishment of schools for vocational education and special schools; for the control and administration of such schools; for grants-in-aid to be given to State-aided schools, and for certain other incidental matters. No. 29. Assented to 15 June 1928.

Wet om voorsiening to make vir die oprigting van skole vir beroepsonderwys en spesiale skole; vir die beheer en administrasie van sulke skole; vir hulptoelae aan staatsondersteunde skole en vir sekere ander aangeleenthede in verband daarmee. 15 Junie 1928.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, 1928, No. 1719, p. ii.)

Act to consolidate and amend the laws for the control of the supply of intoxicating liquor. No. 30. Assented to 13 July 1928.

Wet tot samevatting en wysiging van die wette op die reëling van die verstrekking van sterke drank. 13 Julie 1928.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary, 1928, No. 1719, p. viii.)

Government Notice No. 1055: Regulations under Immigrants' Regulation Act, No. 22 of 1913, as amended by Act No. 37 of 1927. Dated 29 June 1928.

Goewermenskennisgewing No. 1055: Regulasies onder Wet tot Reëling van Immigrasie, No. 22 van 1913, soos gewysigt deur Wet No. 37 van 1927.

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. LXXII, No. 1715, p. 651.)

Government Notice No. 1061: Rules under the Merchant Shipping (Certificates of Competency) Act, 1925 (No. 45 of 1925). Dated 29 June 1928.

Goewermenskennisgewing No. 1061: Reëls onder die Koopvaardy (Sertifikaat van Bekwaamheid) Wet, 1925 (No. 45 van 1925).

(Union of South Africa Government Gazette, 1928, Vol. LXXII, No. 1715, p. 678.)



## URUGUAY

Decreto. Se deroga el Reglamento del Instituto de Geología y Perforaciones y se establecen sus cometidos. 6 de Julio de 1928. (Diario Oficial, 1928, No. 6634, p. 216-A.)

[Decree to amend the Rules of the Institute of Geology and Boring Operations (dated 20 March 1925) and to regulate the functions of the Institute. Dated 6 July 1928.]

## VENEZUELA

Ley de Ministerios. 8 de junio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1928, No. 16543, p. 70605.)

[Ministries Act. Dated 8 June 1928.]

Ley de Banco Obrero. 29 de junio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, Número extraord., 30 de junio de 1928, p. 1.)

[Act respecting the Workers' Bank. Dated 29 June 1928.]

Ley de Propiedad Intelectual. 13 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, Número extraord., 21 de agosto de 1928, p. 1.)

[Copyright and Patents Act. Dated 13 July 1928.]

Ley de Naturalización. 13 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1928, No. 16568, p. 70805.)

[Naturalisation Act. Dated 13 July 1928.]

Ley de Minas. 19 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, Número extraord., 13 de agosto de 1928, p. 1.)

[Mining Act. Dated 19 July 1928.]

Ley sobre Hidrocarburos y demás Minerales Combustibles. 18 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, Número extraord., 13 de agosto de 1928, p. 10.)

[Act respecting hydrocarbons and other mineral fuels. Dated 18 July 1928.]

Ley Orgánica del Territorio Federal Amazonas. 19 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1928, No. 16570, p. 70822.)

[Act respecting the administration of the Federal Territory of Amazonas. Dated 19 July 1928. (Sections 8 and 11: Protection of natives.)]

Ley Orgánica del Territorio Federal Delta Amacuro. 19 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1928, No. 16570, p. 70824.)

[Act respecting the administration of the Federal Territory of Delta-Amacuro. Dated 19 July 1928.]

Ley de Extranjeros. 19 de julio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, 1928, No. 16574, p. 70853.)

[Aliens Act. Dated 19 July 1928.]

Decreto.— Reglamento del Banco Obrero. 30 de junio de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, Número extraord., 30 de junio de 1928, p. 2.)

[Decree to issue regulations for the Workers' Bank. Dated 30 June 1928.]

Decreto : Reglamento de las disposiciones de la Ley del Trabajo, sobre riesgos profesionales. 13 de agosto de 1928. (Gaceta Oficial, Número extraord., 13 de agosto de 1928, p. 20.)

[Decree issuing regulations under the Labour Act with respect to occupational risks. Dated 13 August 1928.]

## Book Notes

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

**International Labour Office. *Freedom of Association*. Volume III. *Germany, Former Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovak Republic, Poland, Baltic States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland*. Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 30. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King and Son, 1928. xv + 408 pp. 5s.; \$1.25.**

The first volume of this study was analysed in the *International Labour Review* Vol. XVII, No. 2, February 1928, p. 294, and the second in Vol. XVIII, No. 3, September 1928, p. 458. The monographs in the third volume are based on the same plan as those in the two earlier volumes. Each monograph is followed by a short bibliography.

— ***Migration Laws and Treaties*. Volume I. *Emigration Laws and Regulations*; xx + 403 pp. 7s. 6d.; §2. Vol. II. *Immigration Laws and Regulations*. viii + 486 pp. 7s. 6d.; §2. Studies and Reports, Series O (Migration), No. 3. Geneva, International Labour Office; London, P. S. King and Son, 1928.**

The Emigration and Immigration Conference of Rome formulated a number of fundamental principles which have since been endorsed by the majority of the countries represented. A second Conference, which took place this year at Havana, was convened for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of passing from discussion to action. The documentary material collected and now published by the International Labour Office should prove of great assistance in this practical effort.

The first edition of the work, issued in 1922 under the title *Emigration and Immigration: Legislation and Treaties* (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. VI, No. 6, December 1922, p. 1027), analysed the laws and treaties of 76 countries and gave a general idea of the measures taken to regulate migration movements. The laws existing at that date have since been amended in almost every country and new legislation relating to migration has been adopted. Moreover, international action in this connection has also progressed, and a mass of new legislative and diplomatic material has reached the International Labour Office. The purpose of the present work is, by a classification and examination of these documents, to throw light on divergences which often result in serious inconvenience to migrants, to assist Governments and legislators to understand the requirements of national legislation on migration, and, finally, to prepare the way for greater uniformity in the legislation of the various nations on the subject.

The work is arranged in three parts, each of which forms a separate volume. The first two deal respectively with *Emigration Laws and Regulations* and *Immigration Laws and Regulations*. The third will deal with *International Treaties and Conventions*.

In order to facilitate comparison between emigration and immigration regulations, these regulations are classified under subject headings and not by country, and the structure of the first and second volumes is designed to correspond as closely as possible. After a study of general and introductory questions (definitions, restrictions on the right to emigrate or immigrate, organisation of migration services), the natural order of sequence of the various phases of migration (supply of information to emigrants, recruitment, preliminaries to the journey, the journey itself, the stay abroad, repatriation) is followed. A special chapter on the regulations governing the transit of migrants, a matter which concerns third countries, is added to Volume I. Each of these subjects is first dealt with in a general introduction in which an attempt is made to determine the various standpoints revealed by a comparison of the national legislative measures. This is followed by a summary of the regulations of the different Mandated Territories, countries, and colonies. In this edition the space allotted to the legislation of federal countries and colonies has been increased. Volume I includes an appendix giving a list of

the most important legislative texts relating to emigration, and two supplements relating respectively to new Polish legislation and the Spanish Royal Decree of 9 December 1927 restricting emigration. The *Monthly Record of Migration* and the *Legislative Series* of the International Labour Office will continue, as heretofore, to supplement and keep up to date this work, which is intended to be not so much a practical, complete, and exact collection of legislative texts, as a composite survey of questions regarding migration and an aid to the study of those questions.

A Spanish edition of Vol. I. has been published by the Cuban Government.

**League of Nations. Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law.** *Second Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Questions which appear ripe for International Regulation. (Questionnaires Nos. 8 to 11.)* Adopted by the Committee at its Fourth Session held in June 1928. Publications V. Social 1928. V. 4. Geneva, 1928. 96 pp.

**Permanent Court of International Justice.** *Denunciation of the Treaty of 2 November 1865, between China and Belgium. Order of 13 August 1928.* Publications Series A., No. 16. Collection of Judgments. Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1928. 7 pp.

— *Fourth Annual Report 15 June 1927-15 June 1928.* Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff 548 pp.

— *Jurisdiction of the European Commission of the Danube between Galatz and Braila.* Vol. III. *Other Documents (continued).* Acts and Documents relating to Judgments and Advisory Opinions given by the Court. No. 13-IV. Twelfth (Ordinary) Session 1927. Documents relating to Advisory Opinion No. 14 (8 December 1927). Leyden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1928. Pp. 1026-1642.

**International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.** *International Housing and Town Planning Congress, Paris 1928.* Part I. *Papers.* 405 pp. Part II. *Programme and General Reports.* 79 pp. London.

The first of these two volumes contains the reports of different authorities on the question of housing and town planning in the principal countries of Europe and in the United States. The reports deal with the following questions: housing of the very poor, house building costs, rural housing, legal and practical difficulties in carrying out town and regional plans, mass and density of buildings in relation to open spaces and traffic facilities. Although somewhat lacking in uniformity of conception, these reports constitute an interesting source of information. The second volume includes the general reports on the same questions, summarising the various national reports. A third volume, which will appear shortly, will be devoted to the discussions of these problems by the Congress.

**International Federation of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades.** *Report of Activities of the Secretariat and Reports of the affiliated organisations submitted to the Fourth International Congress of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades at Vienna, in July 1928.* Zurich. 172 pp.

**International Federation of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades and International Transport-Workers' Federation.** *The Limitation of the Weight of Loads.* To the Delegates of the XIth Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva. Zurich, Amsterdam, 1928. 40 pp.

The text of this memorandum is in English, French, German, Swedish and Spanish.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

### AUSTRALIA

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

*The Official Year Book 1926-1927.* Sydney, 1928. 831 pp. Cloth 7s. 6d. Paper 5s.

### AUSTRIA

**Bundesamt für Statistik.** *Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Oesterreich. VIII. Jahrgang.* Vienna, 1927. viii + 206 pp.

**BELGIUM**

**Chambre des Représentants.** *Session de 1926-1927. Rapport sur l'administration belge du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1926.* Brussels, 1927. 129 pp.

**CANADA**

**Department of Labour.** *Seventh Report on Organisation in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, 1928.* Ottawa, 1928. 125 pp.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Department of Labour.** *Annual Report for the Year ended 31 December 1927.* Victoria, 1928. 92 pp.

**ONTARIO**

**Department of Agriculture.** *Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Year ending 31 October 1927.* Toronto, 1928. 148 pp.

The report summarises the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture during the period reviewed. The standard of living on Ontario farms is stated to be much higher than it was fifteen years ago, and the social and financial conditions are said to be steadily improving.

**DENMARK**

**Indenrigsministeriet.** *Indberetning til Indenrigsministeriet om Arbejdsanvisningen og Arbejdsløshedsforsikringen M.M. I Regnskabsaaret 1925-26 (fra 1. April 1925 til 31. Marts 1926).* Reprinted from *Socialt Tidsskrift*, December 1927. Copenhagen, 1927. 64 pp.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES**

**Labour Department.** *Annual Report for the Year 1927.* By E. W. F. GILMAN, M.C.S. Kuala Lumpur, 1928. 52 pp.

**FINLAND**

**Socialministeriet.** *Ministère des Affaires sociales. Den Internationella Arbetsorganisationens vid Nationernas Förbund. Tionde Allmänna Konferens i Genève år 1927. (Sjukförsäkring). Di-tieme Session de la Conférence générale de l'Organisation internationale du Travail à Genève 1927. (L'assurance-maladie).* Helsingfors, 1927. 72 pp.

Published also in Finnish.

**FRANCE**

*Rapport annuel adressé par le gouvernement français au Conseil de la Société des Nations conformément à l'article 22 du Pacte sur l'administration sous mandat du territoire du Cameroun pour l'année 1927.* Paris, 1928. 140 pp.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

**Air Ministry.** *Manual for Medical Officers of the Royal Air Force.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. iv + 241 pp. 3s. 6d.

The instructions contained in the first part of this manual are supplementary to and explanatory of the King's Regulations and Air Council Instructions for the Royal Air Force. Part II deals with points connected with the effective selection and care of flying personnel. Special mention may be made of the chapters on the effects of high altitude flying and preventive hygiene in relation to flying.

— *The Medical Examination of Civilian Aviators.* C. A. Publication 1. (2nd Edition, January 1928.) London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 50 pp. 1s.

This publication explains the methods and standards now in use in Great Britain for the examination of applicants for licences as civilian aviators. After stating the medical requirements for air navigation defined by the International Commission for Air Navigation, and some general considerations on the efficient selection and care of civilian flying personnel, the brochure explains the methods employed in the examination of candidates: general medical and surgical examina-

tion, eye, ear, nose and throat examination. The concluding pages are devoted to the assessment of a candidate's efficiency for flying duties based on the results of these examinations, and contain a "physical efficiency index".

**Colonial Office.** *Report by His Britannic Majesty's Government to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Iraq for the Year 1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 212 pp.

**Department of Overseas Trade.** (a) *Report on Economic Conditions in Portugal with Notes on the Financial Situation in Angola and Mozambique.* Dated March 1928. By Leonard H. LEACH. 52 pp. 1s. 6d. (b) *Report on Economic Conditions in Turkey.* Dated May 1928. By Colonel H. WOODS, O.B.E. 31 pp. 1s. (c) *Report on Economic Conditions in the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Yugoslavia).* Dated May 1928. By E. Murray HARVEY, O.B.E., M.C. 42 pp. 1s. 6d. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928.

The above reports contain, in addition to a general review of the economic situation in the countries dealt with, some notes on social and labour questions.

**Medical Research Council. Industrial Fatigue Research Board.** *A Study of Absenteeism in a Group of Ten Collieries.* By H. M. VERNON, M.D., and T. BLIFELD, Ph.D. (assisted by C. G. WARNER, B.Sc.). Report No. 51. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. iv + 68 pp. 2s. 6d.

The investigation, based mainly on the records of absenteeism relating to about 23,000 miners working at a group of ten collieries in the same district, was undertaken with the object of determining the relation of different kinds of absenteeism to various operative factors, and more particularly to depth of working and atmospheric conditions.

The question of the causes of absenteeism is one of great complexity, involving not only the more physiological factors but also a number of social and psychological factors.

Notwithstanding the difficulties attending such an enquiry, the authors arrived at some interesting conclusions concerning the different causes of absenteeism (sickness, accident, "voluntary" causes) and the conditions which tend to influence absenteeism: atmospheric conditions, temperature, cooling power of air, depth of workings and thickness of seam, distance of workings from pit bottom, average output per man, hour of shift, age of workers, sickness in relation to season, distance of homes from colliery, labour turnover, proximity of large towns, etc.

The conclusions drawn suggest some feasible remedial measures for the reduction of absenteeism.

**Mines Department.** *Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the Year ended 31st December 1927, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a Statistical Appendix to both Reports.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 209 pp. 5s. 6d.

**Ministry of Health.** *Ninth Annual Report, 1927-1928.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. xviii + 292 pp. 5s.

— *Persons in Receipt of Poor-Law Relief (England and Wales).* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 68 pp. 1s. 3d.

— *The Registrar-General's Decennial Supplement. England and Wales, 1921. Part II. Occupational Mortality, Fertility, and Infant Mortality.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. cxxxix + 138 pp. 7s. 6d.

**Ministry of Labour.** *Dundee Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment Report for the Year 1927.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 16 pp. 6d.

— *Ditto for Bolton and district (14 pp., 6d.), Glasgow (23 pp., 9d.), Sheffield (18 pp., 6d.), Finsbury and Holborn (11 pp., 4d.), and Walsall (10 pp., 4d.).* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928.

— *Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom.* London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. viii + 220 pp. 4s.

**Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.** *Industrial Assurance. Report*

for the Year ended 31 December 1927. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928, 159 pp. 3s.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

Ministry of Commerce. *Report of the Industrial Commissioner for the Year ended 31 December, 1927.* Belfast, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 33 pp. 1s.

Ministry of Labour. *National Health Insurance Bill. Memorandum explanatory of the Bill.* Belfast, H.M. Stationery Office, 1927. 16 pp. 6d.

#### SCOTLAND

Board of Agriculture. *Sixteenth Report. Being for the Year ended 31 December 1927.* Edinburgh, H.M. Stationery Office, 1928. 93 pp. 2s.

#### INDIA

##### BOMBAY

Labour Office. *Report on an Enquiry into Middle Class Family Budgets in Bombay City.* Bombay, Govt. Central Press, 1928. 33 + viii pp. R. 1-1-0 or 1s. 9d.

#### ITALY

Istituto centrale di Statistica. *Annuario statistico Italiano. Anno 1928. VI.* Terza Serie. Vol. II. Rome, 1928. viii + 423 pp. 25 lire.

Istituto nazionale per l'Esportazione. *Relazione sull'attività dell'I.N.E. presentata al Consiglio Generale nell'adunanza del 26 maggio 1928 — anno VI.* Rome, 1928. 118 pp.

#### JAPAN

Cabinet Impérial. Bureau de la statistique générale. *Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon. 42ème année.* Tokyo, 1928. 169 pp.

Department of Commerce and Industry. Bureau of Statistics. *The Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Industry, 1926.* Tokyo, 1928. 126 pp.

#### LITHUANIA

Finansu Ministerija. Centrinis Statistikos Biuras. Ministère des Finances. Bureau central de Statistique. *Lietuvos Statistikos Metraštis 1924-1926 m. Annuaire statistique de la Lithuanie, années 1924-1926.* Première édition. Kaunas, 1927. xi + 164 pp.

#### NETHERLANDS

Departement van Arbeid. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. *Elfte Internationale Arbeidsconferentie gehouden te Genève, 30 Mei — 16 Juni 1928.* Beknopt Verslag van de Secretaris der Nederlandsche afvaardiging. The Hague, 1928. 38 pp.

Report on the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference.

#### NEW ZEALAND

Ministry of External Affairs. *Eighth Report of the Government of New Zealand on the Administration of the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa for the Year ended 31 March 1928.* Wellington, 1928. 63 pp., maps.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Labour Department. *Annual Report for the Year 1927.* By E. W. F. GILMAN. Singapore, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 30 pp.

#### SWITZERLAND

Département fédéral de l'Economie publique. Commission d'étude des prix. *Contribution à l'étude des prix du pain en Suisse.* Premier supplément au bulletin *Rapports économiques et statistique sociale*, août 1928. Berne, 1928. 30 pp.

The special Committee, set up by the Swiss Federal Department of National Economy to examine the conditions governing the determination of prices of articles

of food of first importance, after publishing in 1927 a report on the prices of milk entitled *La marge des prix dans le commerce du lait en Suisse* (cf. *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVII, No. 4, April 1928, p. 612), has now completed a second study bearing on the reasons of the marked differences in the price of bread in Switzerland.

In the first chapter the Committee examines the influence of different ways of making bread on the amount of bread produced from a given quantity of flour. The second chapter deals with trade conditions (processes, technical improvements, number of bakeries, output, etc.), the influence on the market exercised by co-operative bakeries, and working conditions in these and in private bakeries. The third chapter is devoted to costs of making and marketing. The Committee is of the opinion that the introduction of rational methods would permit a better organisation of marketing and enable the plant to be utilised to better advantage.

In the fourth chapter the Committee considers the big co-operative bakeries of Basle and Zurich, the causes which have contributed to the lowering of sales in a large number of co-operative bakeries, and delivery at the customer's house. It also deals with the question of night work in bakeries, and sets forth the views of the parties interested. In the last chapter, entitled "Agreements regarding the fixing of prices and their influence on the price of bread", it shows that neither the costs of making nor the costs of marketing but agreements between the master bakers are the main factor in determining the price of bread. Examples of the penalties applied by the groups concerned to enforce observance of these agreements are quoted.

The study is also published in German.

#### UNITED STATES

**Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Coal-Mine Fatalities in the United States 1926.*** By William W. ADAMS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. vi + 121 pp. 15 cents.

**Department of Labour. Bureau of Labour Statistics. *Hours and Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, 1922, 1924 and 1926.*** Bulletin No. 454. Wages and Hours of Labour Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1927. iii + 66 pp. 15 cents.

— — — ***Park Recreation Areas in the United States.*** Bulletin No. 462. Miscellaneous Series. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. iv + 95 pp. illustr. 25 cents.

— — — **Women's Bureau. *The Employment of Women at Night.*** By Mary D. HOPKINS. Bulletin of the Women's Bureau, No. 64. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. 86 + v pp. 15 cents.

This report deals with conditions both in the United States and in foreign countries. The part dealing with the United States is summarised above under the heading "Reports and Enquiries". The survey of foreign experience includes a consideration of the historical background and the Conventions of Berne and Washington; the medical, social, and economic testimony concerning the prejudicial effects of the employment of women at night; a bibliography; and appendices giving the texts of the two Conventions, and the main provisions (arranged in tabular form) of the night-work laws of foreign countries and the United States. The report is a valuable contribution to the literature dealing with this important subject.

**Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *The Health of Workers in Dusty Trades. I. Health of Workers in a Portland Cement Plant.*** By L. R. THOMPSON, Dean K. BRUNDAGE, Albert E. RUSSELS, J. J. BLOOMFIELD. Bulletin No. 176. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1928. viii + 138 pp. 45 cents.

A series of studies on the health of workers in dusty trades is in preparation by the United States Public Health Service. The industries selected are: the cement industry (representing calcium dust), silver polishing (metal dust), the granite industry (silica dust), the hard coal industry (carbon dust), the cotton industry (vegetable dust), and street sweeping (town dust). With a view to rendering the results comparable, the same procedure was used in all the investigations, which covered approximately two years.

The above bulletin, the first in this series, deals with the dust problem in the manufacture of Portland cement and morbidity among workers in this industry. The statistical data collected and the examination of the different factors affecting this category of workers are extremely interesting. Two chapters are devoted respectively to the results of physical examination of workers in the industry studied, and pneumoconiosis among cement workers. The results of the investigation are ably summarised in the concluding pages. The study, which includes many good illustrations, will be welcomed by all interested in the subject dealt with.

### NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

*Agriculture.* Rédigé par Vladislav BRDLÍK. Encyclopédie tchécoslovaque. Collection publiée sous la direction de Oscar BUTTER et Bohuslav RUML. Paris, Editions Bossard ; Prague, Editions Orbis, 1928. XLVII + 882 pp. Bound, 115 frs. (French).

The first three volumes of the "Czechoslovak Encyclopaedia" were devoted respectively to industry, commerce, and communications. In the fourth Mr. Brdlík has brought together a great deal of information on agriculture in Czechoslovakia. The work first describes conditions of production, the organisation of agricultural undertakings and results, with particular reference to economic conditions, occupational organisations, agricultural co-operative societies, and land reform. Special chapters are devoted to wages and working conditions of agricultural workers. Subsequent parts deal with natural conditions, land improvement, crops, diseases of plants, cultivation for seed, agricultural research (with a special chapter on book-keeping and rural economy), live stock, horse breeding, fisheries, bee keeping, and sericulture ; agricultural industries are described at length. One of the most important chapters, by Dr. Dvorak, is devoted to agricultural co-operative societies ; it outlines the history of the co-operative movement and describes the present position of credit, purchase and sale, and productive co-operative societies, etc. In the chapter given to agricultural associations and the relations between agriculture and public authorities, the different types of agricultural schools, the organisation of agricultural credit, and insurance in agriculture are described. After a chapter devoted to land reform, the work contains a history of agriculture in Czechoslovakia, and an article on women in agriculture and the intellectual life of the rural population.

This volume of the encyclopaedia, which is published in French, with the authority of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs, contains, on the whole, very up-to-date information. A description of workers' agricultural organisations, however, would be a useful and welcome addition.

*Allgemeiner deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. Jahrbuch 1927.* Berlin, 1928. 342 pp.

*Annuaire de la Société des Nations 1928.* Deuxième année. Compiled under the direction of Georges OTTLIK. Geneva, Editions de l'Annuaire de la Société des Nations, 1928. xvi + 753 pp. 12 frs. (Swiss).

Attention was drawn to the first issue of this year book in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 5, November 1927, p. 741. The general arrangement remains the same in the second issue, but the matter included has been completely revised and brought up to date, and some fresh chapters have been added. An excellent summary is given of the political, legal, economic and social activities of the League of Nations from June 1927 to June 1928, while a bibliography of the principal works relating to the League and a revised biographical index of persons are included. Explanatory maps add to the interest and usefulness of the year book, which forms a valuable work of reference on the organisation and methods of the League and the various advisory and executive bodies connected with it. A foreword to the second issue is contributed by Mr. AVENOL, Deputy Secretary-General to the League of Nations.

*Antonelli, Etienne. Traité d'économie politique. I. Introduction. Sociologie économique. Economie pure.* Paris, Alcan, 1927. xix + 354 pp. 35 frs.

Mr. Antonelli has drawn up the plan of a voluminous treatise on political economy of which the above volume contains the first part. It is devoted to general principles, i.e. to the place of political economy in experimental science, to the



relation of political economy to general sociology, and to an analysis of the "pure" economy of the present economic system. It serves, in a sense, as a broad introduction to the two following parts which will deal respectively with applied economics in the present system and social economy. By his theoretical conceptions, the author, who combines the functions of Socialist Deputy with those of Professor in the Faculty of Law at Lyons, is associated with the mathematical school.

**Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- und Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtschaft.** *Verhandlungen und Berichte des Unterausschusses für Arbeitsleistung.* Band 2. *Die Arbeitsverhältnisse im Steinkohlenbergbau in den Jahren 1912 bis 1926.* Berlin, Mittler und Sohn, 1928. iv + 324 pp.

— *Arbeitszeit, Arbeitslohn und Arbeitsleistung im Steinkohlenbergbau.* Sonderveröffentlichung aus dem Endbericht des Unterausschusses für Arbeitsleistung. Berlin, Mittler und Sohn. 1928. 34 pp.

The Committee appointed by the German Government to enquire into the conditions of production and marketing in German industry has now presented a detailed report on conditions of work in coal mines during the years 1912 to 1926 and a summary of the chief results. In the introductory sections of both reports, the methods of collecting data from representative establishments and of compiling statistics are discussed. Subsequent sections deal with the effect of technical factors on production, the number of workers employed, hours of work, wages and earnings, etc. A concluding chapter is devoted to the changes in output and their causes. The conclusion drawn is that these changes are not in any appreciable measure due to variations in hours and wages, but chiefly to factors tending to increase the intensity of production, particularly the introduction of mechanical appliances. The reports deserve careful study.

**Bally, I., Bohler, Dr. E., Saltzew, Dr. M., and Weidmann, Dr. E.** *Wirtschaftsfragen industrieller Unternehmungen. Eine Sammlung von fünf Vorträgen.* Schweizer Schriften für Rationelles Wirtschaften Nr. 7. Zurich, Verlag Hofer, 1928. 171 pp.

The seventh in a series of volumes devoted to the problem of rationalisation in Switzerland. It contains studies by Messrs. Bally, Bohler, Saltzew, and Weidmann on the principles of rationalisation, the legal forms of industrial undertakings and their financial basis, problems of organisation and economic fluctuations.

**Baujahrbuch.** *Jahrbuch für Wohnungs-, Siedlungs- und Bauwesen, Jahrgang 1926-1927.* Herausgegeben von Dr. Otto GLASS, Georg KLINKE und Dr. E. Jobst SIEDLER. Berlin, Otto Stollberg, 1927. 840 pp.

This year book is one of the most valuable sources of information on the housing question in Germany. The third issue, now under consideration, is planned a little differently from previous volumes. It includes a short account of the development of housing policy in Germany since 1924, a collection of the principal Acts, Orders and Decrees of the Reich and the States relating to housing, studies devoted to technical problems connected with the building of dwellings, a section devoted to recent legal decisions in regard to housing problems, and a list of organisations taking an active part in connection with housing policy in Germany.

**Baumont, Maurice.** *La grosse industrie allemande et le charbon.* Preface by M. E. GRUNER. Paris, Doin, 1928. xv + 754 pp.

The author has aimed at giving a methodical and connected account of conditions in the German coal industry, and of facts and problems connected with the production and consumption of coal in Germany. He examines in turn the general history of the industry, characteristic features of the coal fields and their working, the evolution of the relevant law and practice, centralisation in the coal industry, the organisation and activities of producers' cartels, the coal trade before and since the war, the importance and organisation of transport facilities, and the financial position of the industry. An important chapter devoted to the labour supply in the coal mines describes the methods of recruiting, the life of the miner, hours of work, output, and wages. Another chapter deals with miners' organisations.

This work, which presents a glimpse of all the questions raised during the last fifty years by the industrial and social development of Germany, is based on a large number of facts and figures, and is the result of the author's personal study

extending over a period of more than nine years spent in Germany. Mr. Baumont has, moreover, made use of data collected through important enquiries carried out by Germans (such as those of 1903-1907 on trusts and cartels, of 1919-1920 on nationalisation, and of 1926-1927 on the economic crisis) and by foreigners (such as those of the M.I.C.U.M. in 1923-1924, and of the International Economic Conference of May 1927), and also of studies published by the International Labour Office.

A copious bibliography, an index, and two maps are included.

— *La grosse industrie allemande et le lignite*. Paris, Doin, 1928. 154 pp.

This study supplements the author's work on the German coal industry, which would not have been complete without a survey of the part played by coal substitutes, and particularly lignite, which, since the war of 1914-1918, has acquired special importance in Germany. Mr. Baumont throws into prominence the special features of the lignite industry, referring the reader to his book on the coal industry for observations applicable to both industries. The volume includes a bibliography.

*Beiträge zur Wirtschaftstheorie*. Herausgegeben von Karl DIEHL. Zweiter Teil. *Konjunkturforschung und Konjunkturtheorie*. Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik. 173. Band. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1928. 370 pp.

Under the above title the *Verein für Sozialpolitik* has brought together a number of studies devoted to economic indexes, among which may be mentioned: "Economic conditions and crises", by Professor Julius WOLF; "Economic forecasts and economic policy", by Professor Robert LIEFMANN; "Fundamental principles of the theory of money and economic fluctuations", by Dr. Albert HAHN; "New methods of forecasting economic crises", by Dr. ALTSCHUL; "Production and extension of credit", by Dr. Richard STRIGL; "Economic crises and foreign credit", by Professor Wilhelm ROPKE; "Relation between monetary theories and theories of economic crises", by Dr. F. von HAYEK; "Problems and limitations of economic forecasting institutions", by Dr. Oskar MORGENSTERN.

**Benjamin, Dr. Dora.** *Der Stand der Heimarbeit in Deutschland. Ergebnisse der Deutschen Heimarbeitsausstellung 1925*. Schriften der Gesellschaft für soziale Reform. Heft 77 (11. Band, (Schluss-) Heft 3). Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1928. iv + 126 pp.

**Bernaldo de Quiros, Constancho.** *Los derechos sociales de los campesinos*. Biblioteca Marva. Madrid, Juan Ortiz. 94 pp.

A comprehensive study of the social rights of agricultural workers in Spain arranged in three chapters. The author first reviews the different laws and regulations concerning agricultural labour and measures for the protection and welfare of agricultural workers. In the second chapter he deals with the question of access to ownership of land, and, in this connection, considers home colonisation, centralisation of small holdings, the problem of the "foros" and similar charges, and reform of the system of leasehold tenure. In the third chapter, devoted to agricultural credit, insurance, and the question of association, the author deals with various credit institutions, municipal credit, "positos", mutual credit, rural credit funds, State credit, the national agricultural credit service, the national mutual farmers' insurance organisation, and, finally, agricultural associations and agricultural workers' organisations.

**Bezard-Falgas, Guy.** *Impôts susceptibles d'atteindre les coopératives agricoles*. Thèse pour le doctorat. Université de Paris. Faculté de droit. Paris, 1927. 149 pp.

**Bimba, Anthony.** *The History of the American Working Class*. New York, International Publishers, 1927. viii + 360 pp.

**Boehm, Elisabeth.** *Die Berufsorganisation der Landfrauen*. Kurzer Überblick über die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaftlichen Hausfrauenvereine. Berlin, Paul Parey, 1928. 16 pp.

A history of countrywomen's associations in Germany.

**Bottai, Giuseppe.** *Risultanze ed aspetti dell'organizzazione sindacale italiana*. Studi e documenti di Diritto ed Economia del Lavoro. Serie B. Documenti, no. 7. Rome, Diritto del Lavoro, 1927. 62 pp.

**Bund Deutscher Frauenvereiner.** *Jahrbuch 1927. 1921-1927*. Herausgegeben von

Dr. Else Ulich-Beil. Adressenteil zusammengestellt von Alice Bensheimer. Mannheim, Berlin, Leipzig, J. Bensheimer, 1927. 86 pp.

Bustamante y Sirven, Antonio Sanchez de. *La Commission des Jurisconsultes de Rio de Janeiro et le droit international*. Traduit de l'espagnol par Paul Goulé. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1928. 355 pp.

Under the above title Professor de Bustamante, an author of high standing and wide culture, has published a volume devoted to the work of the Committee of Jurists which met at Rio de Janeiro, in April 1927, to examine the draft conventions prepared for submission to the sixth Pan-American Conference held at Havana in January last.

Professor de Bustamante recalls the numerous attempts made to arrive at an understanding regarding international law in American countries, and the vicissitudes of the daily growing movement for the elaboration of American international law. He summarises the practical work accomplished since the fourth Session of the Pan-American Conference, 12 July 1910, and finally, dealing with recent events, he shows why, how, and in what measure the Committee of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro amended the schemes drawn up by the American Institute for International Law and adopted by the Pan-American Union.

This work, by so eminent an authority as Professor de Bustamante, will be read with interest by all who consider international law as a positive reality and as a stage in the evolution of relations between nations. It is a work of great international significance, which, by its scientific accuracy, constitutes a valuable contribution to the study of the history of international law and the advancement of this branch of legal training.

Carr-Saunders, A. M., and Jones, D. Caradog. *A Survey of the Social Structure of England and Wales. As illustrated by Statistics*. London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1927. xvii + 246 pp.

Casacof, Christo. *Communications sur l'organisation scientifique*. Présentées à différentes sociétés techniques à Paris. Paris, 1928. 35 pp.

A collection of five short communications to various technical societies in Paris: (1) "Memorandum on scientific industrial organisation", presented to the Society of Students and Former Students of the National Academy of Arts and Crafts, Paris, 10 June 1928; (2) "Report on the engineer and psychotechnics", presented to the fourth International Conference on Psychotechnics, Paris, 10-14 October 1927; (3) "Communications on scientific organisation in chemical factories", presented to the seventh Congress on Industrial Chemistry, Paris, 17-22 October 1927; (4) "Study on economic organisation in mechanical engineering", presented to the Union of Mechanical Engineers, Paris, 22 December 1927; (5) "Outline of the philosophy of modern organisation based on the previous communications", Paris, 8 February 1928.

The author considers the different problems dealt with from a purely objective standpoint, and aims at establishing simple and practical formulae, based on experience, which may assist the student of scientific organisation in industry.

Cayen, Major. *Politique nationale et sociale au Congo Belge. (Problème de main-d'oeuvre indigène au Kasai et au Katanga)*. "L'illustration Congolaise", special number, No. 79, 1 April 1928. Brussels. 64 pp. 3 fr. 50.

This study describes the work of the Commission on Labour Supply (*Commission de la main-d'oeuvre*, 1924-1925) and that of the Committee on Labour Supply (*Comité de la main-d'oeuvre*, 1928) appointed to examine the problem of economic development in the Belgian Congo in relation to the protection of natives. The findings of the Committee (1928) included the suggestion that a questionnaire bearing on the number and distribution of Natives, particulars regarding rations, housing, medical service, training of skilled workers, and recruiting of native labour, should be sent to the various undertakings in the Colony. As an example of the replies received to this questionnaire, Major Cayen summarises those of two of the most important industrial groups in the Belgian Congo, i.e. the *Forminière* and the *Union minière du Haut-Katanga*. These replies show the efforts made to ensure the welfare of the Natives employed, and describe more particularly the medical assistance provided, the supply of food, and measures to facilitate acclimatisation. A large number of photographs illustrate this interesting study.

**Centrala Industrijskih Korporacija Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca u Beogradu.** *Izveštaj o XI. Centralnom Zboru Industrijskih Korporacija Kraljevine S.H.S., koji je održan 9. i 10. maja 1928. godine u Beogradu.* Belgrade, 1928. 41 pp.

Report of the eleventh Congress of the Federation of Industrial Corporations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, held at Belgrade, 9-10 May 1928.

**Centrokooperativ. svaz jednot hospodarskych družtev republiky Československé v Praze.** *Vyrocni Zprava za rok 1927. Jahresbericht für das Jahr 1927. Comptendu pour l'année 1927. Annual Report for the Year 1927.* Prague, 1928. 65 pp.

Mr. Ferdinand KLINDERA, President of the Czechoslovak Federation of Unions of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, gives a detailed account of the development of the Federation during 1927, in Czech, German, French and English. He reviews the different activities of the organisation, which groups all the Czech, German and Slovak agricultural federations of the Republic. The total capital is stated to amount to 137 million crowns, while the turnover of the central commercial co-operative organisations for 1927 exceeded one million crowns.

**Československa Akademie Zemedelska.** *Československé Zemedelství se zretelem k jeho vědeckým základům. L'agriculture tchécoslovaque par rapport à ses bases scientifiques. Die Tschechoslowakische Landwirtschaft unter Berücksichtigung ihrer wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen.* Prague, 1928. 126 pp. illustr.

The Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture published the above brief survey of agriculture in Czechoslovakia for the information of foreigners taking part in the various festivities organised on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. Dr. REICH, General Secretary to the Academy of Agriculture, first describes the activities and programme of the institution. Dr. FRANKENBERGER then gives an account of agricultural production in Czechoslovakia. Dr. Reich concludes with an article on science and agriculture in which he describes different forms of agricultural education, the present state of agricultural research and the activities of various scientific agricultural establishments. The work, which is published in Czech, French and German, includes a number of illustrations.

**Chajes, Dr.** *Mitwirkung der Krankenkassen bei der Bekämpfung der Berufskrankheiten.* Sonderdruck aus dem Bericht über den 31. Deutschen Krankentag 1927. 16 pp.

**Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Budapest.** *Le commerce et l'industrie de la Hongrie en 1927.* Budapest, 1928. 238 pp.

The report of the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry for 1927 shows a steady improvement in Hungarian industry, which attained its highest point during the last quarter of that year; a period of stagnation followed with a slowing down of business in several industries towards the end of the year. After a general review of the industrial and commercial situation, the report deals in detail with conditions in each important branch of industry. A large number of statistical tables are included in the appendix. The report is also published in German.

**Comité central des armateurs de France.** *Annuaire de la marine marchande 1928.* Paris, 1928. 1299 + 157 pp.

**Commission syndicale de Belgique.** *Compte rendu sténographique de la semaine syndicale tenue à Fléron du 22 au 27 août 1927.* Brussels, 1927. 284 pp.

**Crofts, Maude I.** *Women under English Law.* Second Edition, London, Butterworth and Co., 1928. xiv + 101 + 8 pp.

The aim of this work is to give a short general outline of the position of women under English law in a form which will be understood by readers without legal training. No attempt has been made to write a legal text book and for matters of detail the author refers the reader to recognised legal works, of which a short bibliography is given. For the benefit of foreign readers interested in the status of women under English law, certain matters are treated more fully than would be required by English readers. The position of women in industry, to which a section of some fifteen pages is devoted, is dealt with by Miss H. C. ESCREET, formerly H.M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories,

**Dabrowski, Saturnin.** *Co czynia spoldzielnie spozywcow dla przebudowy ustroju*

*społecznego*. Książnica "Spolem". Tomik II. Warsaw, Wydawnictwo. związku spoldzielni spożywców, 1928. 64 pp.

The author examines the part played by distributive co-operative societies in the transformation of the present social order.

**Dana, Richard T., and Aekerman, Arthur P.** *The Human Machine in Industry*. New York, Codex Book Co., 1927. xiv + 312 pp.

**Daszynska-Golinska, Dr. Zofja.** *Zagadnienia Polityki Populacyjnej*. Biblioteka Gazety Administracji i Policji Państwowej. Tom. VI. Warsaw, F. Hoesicka, 1927. xv + 357 pp.

This volume is in four parts containing: (1) a survey of the development of the science of demography; (2) a brief account of the history and theories of social demography; (3) an exposition of the principal phenomena of the normal movement and growth of the population; (4) an analysis of demographic policy. Some statistical tables are included.

**Dederer, Dr. Richard.** *Die militärische Rentenversorgung in Deutschland, Oesterreich und Frankreich*. Stuttgart, Arthur Schneider, 1928. xii + 180 pp.

Dr. Dederer's work provides, in a lucid style and a happy form, a comparison between the laws on war pensions in Germany, Austria and France. After a separate study of the essential provisions of these laws in each country, the author considers their respective merits from the point of view of the general principles on which they are based, their field of application, the conditions of award and the rates of pensions.

The conclusion drawn by Dr. Dederer is that the German and French laws are superior to the Austrian law, and he declares himself in favour of the joint system of compensation and assistance adopted in the German law.

**Deutscher Ausschuss für technisches Schulwesen.** *Lehrgang für Maurer für planmässige praktische Ausbildung und für den technischen Unterricht*. Unter Mitarbeit zahlreicher Fachleute massgebender Körperschaften und mit Unterstützung des Reichskuratoriums für Wirtschaftlichkeit. Berlin, 1928. Illustr.

**Deutscher Handwerks- und Gewerbekammertag und Reichsverband des deutschen Handwerks.** *Bericht über die Wirtschaftslage des Handwerks in der Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1926 bis 31. März 1927*. Hanover, 1927. 47 pp.

**Deutscher Verein für Versicherungswesen in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik.** *Versicherungs-Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen*. Prague, 1927. 111 pp.

**Dobb, Maurice, and Stevens, H. C.** *Russian Economic Development since the Revolution*. London, George Routledge and Sons, 1928. xii + 415 pp. 15s.

**Dunn, Robert W.** *The Americanisation of Labour. The Employers' Offensive against the Trade Unions*. Introduction by Scott NEARING. New York, International Publishers, 1927. 272 pp.

**Dvorak, Dr. Ladislav.** *Hospodarsky a Finančni Vyvoj Dneska a Nase Zemedelstvi*. Kampelikova Knihovna Sv. 7. Prague, 1927. 89 pp.

The author, who is general director of the Czechoslovak Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies and particularly well versed in economic questions connected with agriculture, describes in this volume the international, economic and financial aspects of agriculture, the creation of agricultural cartels, the rationalisation of production and the organisation of agricultural co-operative societies. He shows the assistance derived from banks of issue and discusses the question of international agricultural credit. In the last chapter he deals with agricultural conditions in Czechoslovakia and, more especially, with the attempts made to lower the rate of interest on loans.

**Federation of British Industries.** *Catalogue of Educational Films and Projectors*. London, 1928. 48 pp.

This catalogue is, in effect, an encyclopaedia of the educational resources of British cinematograph production compiled in consultation with representatives of leading educational bodies.

**Ferrer, Eladio Gardó.** *La cooperación Catalana. Recopilación histórica 1898-1926.* Barcelona, Gráficas Funes. 351 pp.

**Fisher, Irving.** *The Money Illusion.* New York, The Adelphi Company. xv + 245 pp. 82.

Professor Fisher presents with remarkable clearness, and in an attractive style, the problem of unstable money. He indicates the extent of money fluctuation, analyses its causes, sets forth its evil effects, and, finally, discusses various suggested solutions of the problem. This interesting work will undoubtedly have a considerable influence on the international movement for economic reform, which aims more especially, through stabilisation of the purchasing power of the monetary unit, at reducing general economic fluctuations, so productive of unemployment and other social evils.

**Foster, William Z.** *Misleaders of Labour.* New York, Trade Union Educational League, 1927. 336 pp.

*Freiheitliche Angestellten-Politik. Materialblätter für Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik.* Moderne Zeitschrift für freiheitliche Angestellten-Politik. Bundestagsnummer. 3. Jahrgang. Heft 8. August 1928. Herausgeber: Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten. Pp. 349-378.

**Gangardel, Henri.** *La marine marchande française et la guerre.* Histoire économique et sociale de la guerre mondiale. Série française. Publications de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix internationale. Paris, Les Presses universitaires de France; New Haven, Yale University Press. xii + 197 pp.

**Geddes, Arthur.** *Au pays de Tagore. La civilisation rurale du Bengale occidental et ses facteurs géographiques.* Préface de A. DEMANGEON. Paris, Armand Colin. 235 pp.

**Geneva Institute of International Relations.** *Problems of Peace.* Second Series. Lectures delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations, August 1927. London, Humphrey Milford, 1926. xi + 379 pp.

Continues the publication of the proceedings of the Geneva Institute of International Relations begun with the volume to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVI, No. 1, July 1927, p. 141. As the League of Nations has become better and more widely known, the purpose of the Institute has developed with the object of permitting an exchange of opinions on international problems on a wider basis. Some of the lectures included in the above volume were delivered by "outside" speakers of recognised authority on the questions dealt with, which are presented in different perspectives.

A brief summary of the discussions which followed certain of the lectures is given in the appendix.

**Géraud, Léon, Guy, Camille, Proust, Louis.** *La main d'oeuvre agricole aux colonies.* Paris, Association "Colonies-Sciences", 1928.

The brochure published by the Association "Colonies-Sciences" in collaboration with Mr. Léon Géraud, director of the *Consortiums forestier et maritime des grands réseau français*, Mr. Camille Guy, Honorary Governor of the French Colonies, and Mr. Louis Proust, Deputy, deals with various aspects of the problem of the agricultural labour supply in the French colonies, and summarises the work of the Association's Sub-Committee on labour supply.

Mr. Proust discusses the delicate problem of compulsory labour. The solution he advocates consists of imposing on the native the obligation to cultivate his own land. Mr. Guy's study is devoted to the employment of foreign labour in the colonies. Mr. Géraud, in three searching studies, examines the causes of the present crisis in the colonial labour supply, reviews some remedial measures, and emphasises the economy in human labour which would result from a more general use of machinery.

The study as a whole, written by authorities on the subject treated, contains interesting and suggestive points of view.

**Gewerkschaftsbund der Angestellten.** *Forderungen zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik.* Veröffentlicht zum 4. GDA-Bundestag und 4. Deutschen Angestelltentag 1928 in Breslau. Berlin, Sieben-St. be-Verlags- und Druckerei-Gesellschaft. 16 pp.

**Gonnard, René.** *Essai sur l'histoire de l'émigration.* Paris, Librairie Valois, 1928. 368 pp.

**Hahn, Max.** *Die amtlichen Bestimmungen über Inlandslegitimierung, Einstellung und Beschäftigung ausländischer Arbeiter.* Sammlung amtlicher Bekanntmachungen, Nr. 21. Berlin, Max Galle, 1927. 46 pp.

**Harada, Dr. Shuichi.** *Labour Conditions in Japan.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1928. 293 pp. \$4.50.

This is the first important book written in English which deals comprehensively with recent labour conditions in Japan. Its main object is to bring out the influence of economic and social conditions on the welfare of the working class and to show the workers' conscious effort to improve their living conditions.

Part I gives an excellent survey of the economic conditions of present-day Japan. Part II describes labour conditions. Up-to-date figures are quoted from reliable sources. The most interesting part is the description of the rapid development of labour organisation within a short time, in spite of legal difficulties. The author, however, takes a pessimistic view of the outlook for Japanese workers. He points out the effect of overpopulation upon wages and employment. Agrarian unrest, moreover, he says, provides constant stimulus for migration to industrial centres, thus leading to an abundant supply of cheap labour. Another discouraging factor is the existence of a large number of women workers, whose organisation is difficult because most of them are employed only for a short time before marriage and are confined in dormitories during their period of work. It is encouraging, the author continues that the Government is showing a sympathetic attitude towards the labour movement. Labour legislation has also made rapid progress on the initiative of the Government, especially since the Washington Labour Conference of 1919.

In conclusion, the author urges the need for higher productivity in Japanese industry to meet foreign competition by means of technical improvements, the settlement of labour disputes by arbitration, improvement of the shop committee system, and the co-ordination of labour research institutions. He declares that the most important factor for the solution of labour problems is the understanding by the employer of the actual living conditions of the workers, and the knowledge by the working class of Japan's industrial situation in the world.

**Henderson, Arthur.** *Trade Union Law.* Introduction by W. M. C'TRINE. Second edition revised. Ruskin College Study Courses, No. 2. Oxford, Ruskin College, 1928. 47 pp. 6d.

This second edition of Mr. Henderson's work, to which attention was drawn in the *International Labour Review* Vol. XVI, No. 4, October 1927, p. 590, incorporates the changes made by the Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act (1927) and contains the full text of the Act.

**Herrnstadt, Ernst.** *Die Bestimmungen über die wertschaffende Arbeitslosenfürsorge. Mit Einführung, Fachregister und Paragraphenschlüssel.* Berlin, Grüner-Verlag, 1928. 47 pp.

This brochure contains the text of recent provisions relating to the organisation of relief works for the unemployed in Germany.

**Hoffmann, Dr. Franz.** *Reichsversicherungsordnung.* Zweites Buch. *Krankenversicherung.* Siebente neubearbeitete Auflage. Kommentar zur Reichsversicherungsordnung. Zweiter Band. Berlin, Carl Heymann, 1927. xi + 774 pp.

**Harley di San Giorgio, Odoardo.** *La moderna organizzazione degli impianti industriali. Tempi di lavoro. Standardizzazione.* Seguito dell'opera: *L'organizzazione e la direzione dell' Officina meccanica.* Biblioteca tecnico-industriale. Turin, S. Lattes, 1927. xii + 239 pp. illustr.

**Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress.** *Report of the National Executive for the Year 1927-1928.* Dublin, 1928. 48 pp.

**Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien.** *Löhne und Lebenshaltung der Wiener Arbeiterschaft im Jahre 1925.* Vienna, 1928. 225 pp.

— *Wirtschaftsstatistisches Jahrbuch 1927.* Vienna, 1928. 556 pp.

**Kellhau, Wilhelm.** *Norge og Verdenskrigen. Verdenskrigens økonomiske og Sociale Historie.* Skandinavisk seri. Skrifter utgitt av Carnegie-Stiftelsen for Mellemfolkelig Fred. Afdelingen for økonomik og historie. Oslo, H. Aschehoug, 1927. xv + 367 pp.

**Kleels, Friedrich.** *Aufbau und Verfahren der Träger und Behörden der sozialen Versicherung. Ratgeber für alle an der öffentlichen Versicherung beteiligten und von dieser berührten Personen.* Leipzig, Friedrich A. Bodel, 1927. 64 pp.

**Land and Nation League.** *The Farmer and His Market. Report on the Marketing of Home-grown Food.* London, Ernest Benn, 1927. 115 pp. 1s. and 2s. 6d.

**Liek, Erwin.** *Die Schäden der sozialen Versicherung und Wege zur Besserung.* 1.-6. Tausend. Munich, J. F. Lehmann, 1927. 84 pp. 3 marks, bound 4 marks.

**Lyder, Waldemar, and Naek, Erwin Wolfgang.** *Wege zu Film und Ruhm. Eine Einführung in die Welt des Films, zugleich ein Ratgeber für alle, die sich der Filmkunst widmen wollen.* Minden, Wilhelm Köhler, 1928. 132 pp. illustr.

The author gives a vivid picture of the cinematograph world and the dangers and difficulties which those who wish to succeed have to overcome. He describes the careers of film stars, managers and scenario writers, and explains the management of different German cinema companies and the methods by which they choose their employees, the role of the film manager and the necessary qualifications of a film artiste. A special chapter is devoted to training schools for film artistes; the curricula and results are analysed. The technical process of "shooting" a film is also described.

**Maday, André de, and Naryehkine, Mara de.** *La classification décimale et son application dans une bibliothèque spécialisée.* Reprinted from the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, 1928. Paris, Champion, 1928. 40 pp.

After replying to the objections frequently raised against the decimal system of classification in libraries, and showing that these objections, in the measure in which they are justified, apply to certain erroneous uses of the system rather than to the principle on which it is based, the authors describe the attempts made, in the application of the decimal system of classification in the library of the International Labour Office, to remedy the faults of incoherence, dispersion and complication to which this system has sometimes led.

**Magyar Társadalmi Biztonság.** Vol. I. *A Betegségi és Baleseti Kötelező Biztosításról Szólvó 1927. Évi XXI. T.-C. Törvényhozási Előmunkálatai.* By PFISTERER Lajos and Dr. KÁLMÁN Mihály. Vol. II. *Az 1927. Évi XXI. T.-C. Magyarazattal és Joggyakorlattal.* By Dr. RÓZS János, PFISTERER Lajos and SZALAY Kálmán. Budapest, Munkaügyi Szemle Kiadványai, 1927. Vol. I, 732 pp. Vol. II, 449 pp.

The first volume of this collection of documents concerning social insurance in Hungary contains a general introduction to the question, and the text of the preliminary draft and the parliamentary debates which led to the passing of Act XXI of 1927, codifying all the existing legislation on social insurance in Hungary. The second volume contains a detailed commentary on the Act. The authors have reserved for a further volume an analysis of the regulations issued in connection with its administration.

**Malone, Colonel C.** *Das neue China und seine sozialen Kämpfe.* Historisch-Politische Einleitung von Franz Jos. FÜRSTENBERGER. Berlin, Verlagsgesellschaft des Allgemeinen Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes, 1928. 158 pp.

A German translation of the work *New China*, which was analysed in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XV, No. 5, May 1927, p. 806, with a preface by Mr. Fürtwängler.

**Mannstaedt, Dr. Heinrich.** *Ein kritischer Beitrag zur Theorie des Bankkredits.* Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1927. 36 pp.

Critical study on bank credit containing the substance of a lecture given by the author at the University of Rostock.



**Mazur, Paul M.** *American Prosperity, Its Causes and its Consequences.* New York, The Viking Press, 1928. xv + 268 pp.

**Mazzolani, Dr. Domenico.** *La pesca delle spugne e il lavoro dei palombari in Tripolitania. Studio medico-sociale.* Milan, Stab. Tipo-Litografico Tentori, 1927. 77 pp. 7 lire.

Dr. Mazzolani's study on sponge fisheries and the work of divers off the coast of Tripoli is interesting from both the medical and the social standpoints.

Technical working conditions, boats and apparatus used, medical inspection of personnel, and accidents to workers employed are among the questions dealt with. Occupational diseases are the subject of a close study; the author deals in turn with common chronic lesions, lesions which impair working capacity or result in permanent disability, and those which cause fatal accidents. Diagnosis, prophylactic measures (physical aptitude of divers, different appliances used according to circumstances, technique of descent and ascent), first aid, and medical treatment are considered in the last part of the volume, which ends with an examination of various economic and social questions connected with the industry studied.

**Metzler, Ernst.** *Die Arbeiter und Angestellten der Deutschen Reichspost in ihrer besonderen Rechtsstellung.* Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung d r Doktorwürde bei der Juristischen Fakultät der Universität Leipzig. Leipzig, Robert Noske, 1928. v + 113 pp.

**Michele, Roberto.** *Corso di sociologia politica.* Milan, Istituto Editoriale Scientifico, 1927. 116 pp.

**Mills, Frederlek C.** *The Behaviour of Prices.* Foreword by Edwin F. GAY and Wesley C. MITCHELL. Publications of the National Bureau of Economic Research, No. 11. New York, 1927. 598 pp.

**National Industrial Conference Board.** *Supplemental Bonuses for Wage Earners, Supervisors and Executives.* New York, 1927. ix + 60 pp.

**Nicoloff, Dimitri.** *Obchestvenoto ossigouriavane v tchoujbina i ou nas.* Sofia, "Hemous", 1928. vii + 246 pp.

Mr. Nikoloff, chief of the Labour Section in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, is closely connected with the social movement in Bulgaria and is an authority on social questions, on which he has already published several works. In the above study he examines every aspect of the problem of social insurance in Bulgaria and in other countries. He treats the subject from three standpoints. After an introduction dealing with the various conceptions of social policy, he reviews the different forms and methods of administration of social insurance in the principal countries, dwelling at greater length on the history and present position of social insurance in Bulgaria, where the system has been in operation since 1924. Having studied in turn the different national systems of social insurance, he devotes particular attention to the attempt at establishing social insurance on a uniform basis, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Conventions and Recommendations on the subject adopted at the various Sessions of the International Labour Conference. A chapter is devoted to the work of the International Labour Organisation, and to international labour legislation.

**Noaro, Giuseppe Candido.** *Nuovo manuale completo di legislazione sociale.* Rome C. Colombo, 1927. 295 pp.

This new manual of social legislation examines briefly, but clearly and comprehensively, the great mass of Italian social legislation. The first part deals with "discipline and labour regulations". The author, under this heading, examines in turn the public bodies entrusted with the study and application of social laws, the legal status of occupational associations, legislation relating to labour contracts, strikes and lockouts, working hours and weekly rest, work of women and children, industrial hygiene, vocational guidance, and emigration. The second part is devoted to relief and provident institutions. In the third part the author deals with the composition and working of industrial courts.

**Œuvres sociales féminines chrétiennes de Belgique.** *Rapport général juin 1926-juin 1928. 5ème Congrès national des Œuvres sociales féminines chrétiennes de Belgique, Liège, 21-23 juillet 1928.* Brussels, 1928. 142 pp.

This document includes both the general report of the Belgian Christian Women's Social Workers' Organisations for the two years June 1926 to June 1928, and the decisions adopted by the fifth National Congress. The report draws attention to the fact that, during the last two years, the work of the Organisations increased more rapidly than ever before. The Congress adopted decisions with regard to workers' housing, young women workers and the home, the protection of children, and domestic education. Special attention is devoted in the report to the question of working conditions of married women, to which the Organisations have given much thought.

**Orchard, John E.** *The Pressure of Population in Japan*. Reprinted from *The Geographical Review*, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, July 1928, pp. 374-401. New York, American Geographical Society.

A very interesting paper on a subject of the greatest importance to Japan. For 150 years before 1860 the population of that country appears to have remained stationary. Since then it has doubled and it is now increasing at the rate of about one million a year, in spite of the fact that the death rate is still as high as it was in 1860, namely, about 20 per thousand. Hitherto the production of food has increased as fast as the population, but this can hardly be the case in the future and the question is: what is to be done? The author examines a number of possible solutions: increased food production, change of diet, emigration, birth control, and industrialisation. This last question he reserves for fuller treatment later.

**Ordinaire, Jean.** *L'évolution industrielle russe depuis la fin du XIX<sup>me</sup> siècle*. Paris, Marcel Giard, 1927. 316 pp. 35 frs.

**Pitaval, Robert.** *Annuaire international des mines et de la métallurgie 1928*. Paris, Publications minières et métallurgiques S.A.R.L. vii + 768 pp.

**Poetzsch, Hugo.** *Geschichte des Zentralverbandes der Hotel-, Restaurant- und Cafégangestellten*. Erster Band, xii + 366 pp. Zweiter Band, xi + 324 pp. Berlin, 1928.

**Reichsbund deutscher Technik.** *Absatzstockung und Arbeitslosigkeit und ihre Beseitigung*. Technisch-wirtschaftliche Folge. Heft 2. Berlin, 1927. 47 pp.

**Renard, G.** *Le travail dans la préhistoire*. Histoire universelle du travail. Publiée sous la direction de Georges RENARD. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1927. 278 pp., illustr. 30 frs.

The author traces the connection between the various human needs and the activities of man designed to satisfy them. He shows how the necessity of drink, food, sleep, protection against cold, heat, wild beasts, and men, clothing and shelter, the instinct of race preservation, and the desire to express sentiments and ideas gave birth to various industries, languages, and groupings of the human race. He then describes how the domestication of animals, agriculture, friendly or unfriendly relations between groups, war, and commerce led to the erection of fortifications, means of transport, markets, common measures, customs and unwritten laws, and how, finally, division of labour not only assigned separate tasks to men and to the family, as well as special jobs to certain people in different trades, but little by little separated, in each group, chief and subject, master and slave, manual worker and the person of a more intellectual type, such as sorcerer, priest, or doctor, devoted to the regulation of the social or religious life of the community. Mr. Renard brings his study to an end at the date, varying widely according to people and country, when these classes make their entry into history. He has succeeded in giving a vivid and instructive picture of prehistoric times.

**Sehmann, Dr. P. E.** *Du terme "employé" en droit fédéral des obligations*. Reprinted from *Zeitschrift für Schweizerisches Recht*, Vol. XLVII, pp. 377-383.

This study defines the meaning of the term *employé* in the *Code fédéral des obligations* and the distinction to be observed *de lege ferenda* between the employee and the wage earner (*salaire*).

**Schmlneke, Dr., and Sell, Dr.** *Kommentar zum Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz mit einer systematischen Inhaltsübersicht und einer Formularsammlung*. Zweite, völlig neu bearbeitete Auflage. Stuttgart, J. Hess, 1928. 596 pp.

**Schmitz, Christian.** *Geschichte der Fabrik und der Massenarbeit.* Gewerkschafts-Archiv-B cherei. Herausgegeben von Karl ZWING. 7. Band. Jena, Karl Zwing, 1927. 148 pp.

**Scottish Liberal Land Inquiry Committee.** *The Scottish Countryside. Report 1927-1928.* Glasgow, The Scottish Liberal Federation, 1928. x + 407 pp. 1s.

The report was worked out by the Scottish Liberal Federation on the same lines as the famous "Green book" on English agricultural conditions published by the English Liberal Party. Starting with an analysis of the present position of Scottish agriculture, particularly in regard to depopulation, rural life conditions, distribution of properties and questions of agricultural production, the report goes on to discuss successful and unsuccessful results already obtained in carrying out land settlement schemes. The landlord system is shown as having broken down owing to the failure to provide the necessary capital.

Of the recommendations set out in Part II, we note the provisions to make tenancies more secure and to provide opportunities for occupying ownership by means of intensive land settlement. Further chapters deal with marketing and transport facilities, rural welfare, credit, housing and education schemes. Labour questions are too briefly dealt with; the recommendations on behalf of labour are no doubt on recognised lines, but a much more detailed enquiry might with advantage have been made on many labour problems.

**Scottish Trades Union Congress.** *Thirty-First Annual Report, 1928. Including Report on Methods of Regulating Wages and Working Conditions and Report of Organisation of Women Annual Conference.* Glasgow, 1928. 215 pp. 6d.

**Siegrist, August.** *Probleme der deutschen Sozialversicherung.* Berlin, Verlagsgesellschaft deutscher Krankenkassen. 123 pp.

**Sivori, Juan B.** (a) *La Ciudadanía automática de los e tranjeros.* 65 pp. (b) *La Doctrina Garay ante el gobierno de la Nación argentina.* 17 pp. Buenos Aires, Asociación Argentina Pro Liga de las Naciones, 1928.

These two brochures, prepared for propaganda purposes, advocate the adoption in Argentina of a system proposed by Professor Juan Carlos Garay and known as "automatic citizenship for foreigners". According to this system, foreigners residing in the country for a certain time (5 years) and having a regular occupation or trade there, would enjoy the same political rights as nationals, without having to apply for naturalisation and without losing their original nationality.

In the first brochure the author examines the naturalisation system in Argentina, and reaches the conclusion that it is far from meeting the requirements of the country. He is in favour of the assimilation of foreigners and considers that the present system is an impediment to its achievement. The principle contained in the Argentine law on municipal elections, which grants to foreigners the right to vote and eligibility, should, it is suggested, be extended to provincial and general elections throughout the Republic.

An association has been formed in Argentina with a view to advocating "automatic citizenship for foreigners". It has recently presented a petition to the Government urging the substitution of this system for the naturalisation system in force. The text of this petition is given in the second brochure.

**Spencer, Aubrey John.** *The Small Holdings and Allotments Acts 1908-1926 and the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act 1919, with e. planatory notes.* London, Stevens and Sons, 1927. xix + 356 pp.

**Stein, Paul Emil.** *Das Ueberölkungsproblem mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der schweizerischen Verhältnisse.* Dissertation eingereicht an der hohen Juristischen Fakultät der Universität Bern. Brugg, A. Eggmann, 1927. xiii + 100 pp.

**Strasser, Isa.** *Frauenarbeit und Rationalisierung.* Moscow, Verlag der Roten-Gewerkschafts-Internationale; Berlin, Führer-Verlag, 1927. 77 pp.

**Suhr, Dr. Otto.** *Die Lebenshaltung der Angestellten.* Untersuchungen auf Grund Statistischer Erhebungen des Allgemeinen freien Angestelltenbundes. Afa-Schriften-Sammlung. Berlin, Freier Volksverlag, 1928. 45 pp. 1 mark.

**Svenska Arbetsgiffvare Föreningn.** *Kalender 1 Maj 1928.* Stockholm, 1928. 369 pp.

**Directory of the Swedish Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations.**

**Thies, Dr. O.** *Gewerbliche Augenschädigungen und ihre Verhütung.* Schriften aus Gesamtgebiet der Gewerbehygiene. Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gewerbehygiene. Neue Folge. Heft 20. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1928. 43 pp. 4.80 marks.

Study on occupational injuries to the eye. The first chapter is devoted to injuries not involving wounds of the tissues, and due to the action of various agents : air, dusts, chemical substances (gas and vapours, liquids and solids), injuries due to infective causes, and ocular symptoms of disease. Injuries due to wounds (lesions of the socket, eyeball, and other parts of the eye), burns and the use of corrosives (acids, alkalis, lime, ammonia) are then reviewed. Two special chapters are devoted to the action of radiation, myopia and miners' nystagmus.

An examination of preventive health measures and some statistical data complete the volume, which includes a bibliography almost exclusively composed of recent works.

**Umbreit, Paul, and Lorenz, Dr. Charlotte.** *Der Krieg und die Arbeitsverhältnisse.* (a) *Die Deutschen Gewerkschaften im Kriege.* By Paul UMBREIT. (b) *Die Gewerbliche Frauenarbeit während des Krieges.* By Dr. Charlotte LORENZ. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges. Deutsche Serie. Veröffentlichungen der Carnegie-Stiftung für Internationalen Frieden. Abteilung für Volkswirtschaft und Geschichte. Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt ; New Haven, Yale University Press, 1928. xviii + 419 pp.

**Unie československých družstev v Praze.** 1924-1926 *Tri roku Unie československých družstev.* Prague, 1928. 367 pp. illustr.

Report on the activities of the Union of Czechoslovak Co-operative Societies during 1924, 1925 and 1926.

**Union syndicale suisse.** *Procès-verbal du congrès tenu le 24 et 25 septembre 1927 à Interlaken.* Chaux-de-Fonds, 1928. 168 pp.

**Ústředí dobrovolných sociálních a zdravotních spolků.** *Prehled a Program sociální a zdravotní práce v Československu r. 1928.* K prvnímu celostátnímu sjezdu a výstavě sociální a zdravotní práce v CSR. pod protektorem p. presidenta republiky. Prague. 299 + 12 pp.

Programme of work published by the Union of Social Welfare Association on the occasion of the first National Congress and Exhibition of social welfare work and hygiene in Czechoslovakia.

**Ústřední svaz československých družstev v Praze.** *Dvacet let Ústředního svazu československých družstev v Praze, 1908-1928.* Prague, 1928. Pp. 185-216.

Report on twenty years' activities of the Central Union of Czechoslovak Distributive Co-operative Societies.

**Velt, Dr. Friedrich.** *Landwirtschaft und Agrarverfassung der Süd-Ukraine (Neu-Russland) unter Berücksichtigung der historischen Entwicklung.* Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen. Herausgegeben von der Sozialwissenschaftlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft. Abteilung II. Heft 3. Berlin, Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1927. xviii + 128 pp.

**Verband der Gemeinde- und Staatsarbeiter.** *Bildschau über das Wirken des Verbandes.* Veranstatet anlässlich des 11. Verbandstages in Köln, August 1928. Berlin. 47 pp. and diagrams.

**Wéra, Eugène.** *Idées américaines comme sources de richesses. Principes d'organisation intégrale.* Dédicé aux industriels, financiers et commerçants. Preface by Prof. Georges de LEENER. Second edition. Paris, Edmond Langlois et Cie ; Brussels, Eugène Wéra, 1928. 136 pp.

Second revised and enlarged edition of a work first published in 1927. After describing modern methods of administration, production, and sale, the author draws certain practical lessons for the conduct of business. The most important adjunct to this new edition is a concise study of trusts, unions, combines, and associations. The author explains the origin, danger, and limitations of monopolistic tendencies and the disputes to which they have given rise. He describes

the various forms and functions of industrial association and suggests an original procedure for the working of undertakings and the formation, administration, and control of combines. He arrives at the conclusion that the necessary progressive measures consist in restoring economic stability by means of increased output, through the substitution of scientific for traditional methods, and constructive direction of development. American organisation is effective, he says, because it rests on vital laws and owes its power of expansion to the fact that it seeks to reconcile personal with general interests.

**Young Women's Christian Association. National Board. Industrial Department.** *The Young Women's Christian Association and Industry. A résumé of the change in status of women in industry and a historical résumé of the work of the Y.W.C.A. among industrial girls.* New York, 1927. 32 pp.

Deals in an interesting way with the social work of the American Young Women's Christian Association among factory women in the United States from 1890 to the present time.

**Zemедельске jednoty ceskoslovenske republiky.** *Zpráva o činnosti Zemедельské jednoty ceskoslovenské republiky za rok 1927.* Prague, 1928. 95 pp.

Report on the activities of the Czechoslovak Agricultural Union during 1927

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE

**Chisholm, Ceell.** *Simplified Practice.* London, Chapman and Hall, 1927. xii + 151 pp.

**Conseil supérieur de l'Economie nationale de l'U.R.S.S.** *Trust du Sucre. Culture de la betterave à sucre et production des graines de betteraves dans l'U.R.S.S.* Moscow, 1928. 37 pp.

**Gaffiot, M.** *Les théories d'Anatole France sur l'organisation sociale de son temps.* Systèmes et faits sociaux. Paris, Rivière, 1928. 290 pp. 30 frs.

**Gideonse, Harry D.** *Transfert des réparations et le Plan Dawes.* Lausanne, Payot et Cie., 1928. 122 pp.

**Issakovitch, Dragomir.** *Le pouvoir central et le système électoral de la Russie soviétique.* Paris, Jouve et Cie., 1927. 308 pp.

**Januloff, J.** *Die Wirkungen der Ruhrbesetzung auf Bulgarien.* Ruhrbesetzung und Weltwirtschaft. Sonderabdruck. Schriften des Weltwirtschafts-Instituts der Handels-Hochschule Leipzig. Herausgegeben von Dr. Ernst SCHULTZE. Band 3. Leipzig, G. A. Glockner. pp. 161-167.

*Le Congrès des Amis de l'U.R.S.S.* Paris, Bureau d'Editions. 165 pp. 5 frs.

**Lyon, Jacques.** *La Russie soviétique.* Paris, Félix Alcan, 1927. 321 pp. 18 frs.

**Maurach, Dr. Reinhart.** *System des Russischen Strafrechts.* Quellen und Studien. Abteilung: Recht. Neue Folge: 5. Band. Osteuropa-Institut in Breslau. Berlin, Breslau, Hermann Sack, 1928. 207 pp.

**Migliolo, Guido.** *Le village soviétique.* Paris, Librairie du Travail. 188 pp. 10 frs.

**Monighetti, Wladimir.** *Où est l'issue? Problèmes contemporains sociaux et économiques. Projet d'un nouveau système financier permettant la suppression de tous les impôts.* Traduit du russe par N. KRATIROFF. Paris, 1927. 138 pp.

**Plzanty, Mihail.** *La situation actuelle de l'industrie du pétrole Roumain. Un court exposé statistique et économique.* L'Institut économique roumain. Bucarest, Société A. R. Tiparul Romanesc, 1928. 29 pp.

**Rohan, Karl Anton Prinz.** *Moskau. Ein Skizzenbuch aus Sowjetrußland.* Karlsruhe, G. Braun. viii + 142 pp.

**Roland-Gosselin, Bernard.** *La doctrine politique de Saint-Thomas d'Aquin.* Etudes philosophiques. Directeur R. PEILLAUBE. Paris, Rivière, 1928. xi + 165 pp. 8 frs.

**Rubiner, Frida.** *Die Grundlagen des Sowjetstaates. Ein Elementarkursus in vier Abenden.* Elementarbücher des proletarischen Klassenkampfes. Band 3. Berlin, Vereinigung Internationaler Verlagsanstalten, 1927. 124 pp.

**Schärtel, Dr. Walter.** *Die Regelung der Staatsangehörigkeit nach dem Weltkrieg.* Stilkes Rechtsbibliothek Nr. 65. Die Gesetze des Deutschen Reichs und der deutschen Länder mit systematischen Erläuterungen. Berlin, Georg Stilke, 1927. 391 pp. 8 marks.

**Schirwindt, E.** *Gefängnisse in der Sowjetunion.* Vienna, Berlin, Verlag für Literatur und Politik, 1927. 35 pp.

**Soviet Union Information Bureau.** *Commercial Handbook of the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) for 1927.* Washington. 86 pp.

**Stalin, J.** *Auf dem Wege zum Oktober. Reden und Aufsätze vom März bis Oktober 1917.* Vienna, Berlin, Verlag für Literatur und Politik, 1927. 256 pp.

**Style, Jane M.** *Auguste Comte, Thinker and Lover.* London, Kegan Paul, Trench Trübner and Co., 1928. 206 pp.

**Vogl, Dr. Carl.** *Sowjet-Russland. Wie ein deutscher Pfarrer es sah und erlebte.* Leipzig, Oswald Mutz, 1927. 71 pp.

**Zaluski, P.** *Jak Zakladac i Prowadzic Szkolne Kasy Oszczednosci.* Warsaw, Zwiasek Rewizyjny Polskich Spoldzielni Rolniczych, 1926. 36 pp.

## ERRATA

1928, Vol. XVII

No. 4, April: "Book Notes".

Page 610, lines 3-4 of the book note under Saxe-Anhalt, instead of:  
 "The Employment Exchange of Anhalt has again enlisted the  
 collaboration of experts and competent organisations", read:  
*This volume has been compiled by the Sächsisches Akademisches  
 Auskunftsamt, with the collaboration of experts and competent  
 organisations.*

1928, Vol. XVIII

"The Regulation of Hours of Work in European Industry".

No. 1, July.

Page 72: The first sentence of the entry for Great Britain in column  
 (4) should read as follows: *In mining the law applies to under-  
 ground workers and winding enginemen, or about a million persons.*  
 The second sentence should be deleted.

Page 74: The entry for Sweden in column (5) should read as follows:  
*On 31.12.25, collective agreements covered 430,405 workers in  
 industry and transport.*

No. 2, August.

Page 220, table VII, second column: after "Lithuania:" insert: *o*.

No. 3, September.

Page 378, table XVI: in the second column of exceptions (Urgent  
 necessity, etc.) the symbols for Greece should be as follows:  
 Greece: —, Bakeries: *x*.

Nos. 4-5, October-November.

Page 587, 2nd line of 4th paragraph: delete the word "Belgian".  
 Page 599, first column, 2nd line from below (Sweden): for "54-500"  
 read 5-500.

Ditto: "The Finding of Employment for Artistes".

Page 613, 4th line from below: delete the words "(Svojsikovo  
 Koncertni Bureau)".

Ditto: "Comparison of Real Wages in Various Cities".

Page 654, table I: the figure for Brussels in the last column should  
 be 57.